

FY 2013 Budget in Brief



Homeland
Security

Budget-in-Brief

Fiscal Year 2013



Homeland Security

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“We have continued to grow and mature as a department by strengthening our existing capabilities, building new ones where necessary, enhancing our partnerships across all levels of Government and with the private sector, and streamlining our operations and increasing efficiency.”

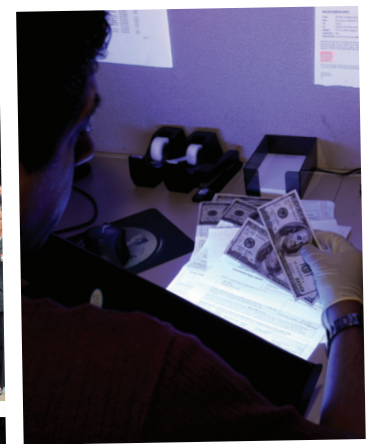
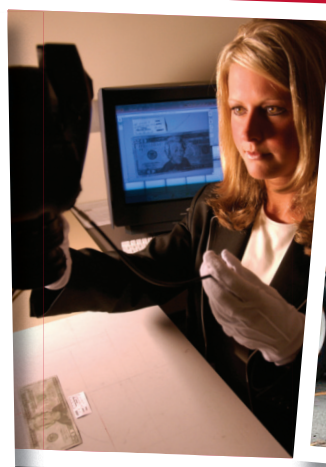
**Secretary Janet Napolitano
Testimony before the United States House of
Representatives Committee on the Judiciary
October 26, 2011**

Preserving Our Freedom



We Secure

Protecting America



Our Homeland

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OUR VISION

Preserving our freedoms, protecting America ...we secure our homeland.

Our Mission

The Department of Homeland Security will lead the unified national effort to secure America. We will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the nation. We will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors and promote the free-flow of commerce.



Fiscal Year 2013 Overview

	FY 2011 Enacted ¹	FY 2012 Enacted ²	FY 2013 Pres. Budget	FY 2013 +/- FY 2012
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Net Discretionary:	\$ 42,206,179	\$ 46,248,145	\$ 44,942,110	\$ (1,306,035)
Discretionary Fees:	3,442,780	3,547,405	3,756,720	209,315
<i>Less rescission of prior year funds: ³</i>	<i>(524,185)</i>	<i>(200,736)</i>	-	<i>200,736</i>
Gross Discretionary	45,124,774	49,594,814	48,698,830	(895,984)
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds:	9,682,503	10,118,541	10,333,516	214,975
Total Budget Authority:	\$ 54,807,277	\$ 59,713,355	\$ 59,032,346	\$ (681,009)
Supplemental: ⁴	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Less rescission of prior year supplemental funds:</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ -</i>

1/ FY 2011 Enacted:

- Reflects 0.2% across the board rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
- Includes a transfer of \$15.968 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
- Reflects technical adjustments of -\$52.761 million to revise CBP fee levels.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$21.560 million to revise TSA - Aviation Security fee levels.
- Reflects a scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$10.122 million.
- Excludes the following from USCG funding levels: Overseas Contingency Operations of \$254.0 million; National Science Foundation transfer of \$54.0 million.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$327.647 million to USCIS fee authority for the Immigration Exams Fee.

2/ FY 2012 Enacted:

- Includes a transfer of \$24.0 million from FEMA to the OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$80.532 million for CBP fee levels.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$24.486 million for TSA - Aviation Security revised fee levels.
- Reflects a scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$3.456 millions.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
- Includes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Reflects FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion enacted separately pursuant to the Budget Control Act.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$24.062 million to revise the FPS offsetting fee levels.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$438.653 million to revise USCIS fee levels.

3/ Rescissions of Prior Year Unobligated Balances:

- Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, reflects FY 2011 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$524.185 million.
- Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, reflects FY 2012 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$200.736 million.

4/ No Supplemental was received in FY 2011 & FY 2012.

Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Request

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Ten years after the September 11th attacks, America is stronger and more secure today, thanks to the strong support of the President; Congress; the work of the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and local, State and Federal partners across the homeland security enterprise. While we have made significant progress, threats from terrorism – including, but not limited to al-Qaeda and al-Qaeda related groups – persist and continually evolve, and the demands on DHS continue to grow. Today's threats are not limited to any one individual, group or ideology and are not defined nor contained by international borders. Terrorist tactics can be as simple as a homemade bomb and as sophisticated as a biological threat or a coordinated cyber attack. We have had success in thwarting numerous terrorist plots including the attempted bombings of the New York City subways and Times Square, foiled attacks against air cargo, and other attempts across the country. Nonetheless, the recent threat surrounding the 10th anniversary of the September 11th attacks and the continued threat of homegrown terrorism demonstrate how we must constantly remain vigilant and prepared.

To continue to address these evolving threats, DHS employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks. Through a multi-layered detection system focusing on enhanced targeting and information sharing, DHS works to interdict threats and dangerous people at the earliest point possible. DHS also works closely with its Federal, State and local law enforcement partners on a wide range of critical homeland security issues in order to provide those on the frontlines with the tools they need to address threats in their communities.

Strengthening homeland security also includes a significant international dimension. To most effectively carry out DHS's core missions – including preventing terrorism, securing our borders, and protecting cyberspace – we must partner with countries around the world. This work ranges from strengthening cargo, aviation, and supply chain security to joint investigations, information sharing, and science and technology cooperation. Through international collaboration, we not only enhance our ability to prevent terrorism and transnational crime, we also leverage the resources of our international partners to more efficiently and cost-effectively secure global trade and travel. Today, DHS works in more than 75 different countries, the third largest foreign footprint of any civilian U.S. Government agency, in order to address and respond to evolving threats before they reach our shores.

Domestically, over the past several years, DHS has deployed unprecedented levels of personnel, technology, and resources to the Southwest Border. At the same time, the Department has made critical security improvements along the Northern Border while strengthening efforts to increase the security of the Nation's maritime borders. DHS is also focused on smart and effective enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process.

To strengthen the Nation's cybersecurity posture, DHS leads the Federal Government's efforts to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and State, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems.

Additionally, DHS continues to coordinate disaster response efforts nationwide. In 2011, the Department responded to a record number of disasters, including Hurricane Irene, which impacted 14 States; wildfires in the Southwest; severe flooding in the Mississippi and Missouri river systems; and devastating tornadoes that hit the Midwest and the South. The Department's response to these and other disasters shows how far it has come in just a few years. Rather than wait until a request for disaster assistance has been received and approved, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and agencies across the Federal Government work actively with communities to prepare before disasters occur and to maintain a constant readiness posture.

MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The FY 2013 Budget for DHS is \$59.0 billion in total budget authority, \$48.7 billion in gross discretionary funding, and \$39.5 billion in net discretionary funding. Net discretionary budget authority is 0.5 percent below the FY 2012 enacted level. An additional \$5.5 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) is provided separately, pursuant to the *Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA)*.

The Department has implemented a variety of initiatives to cut costs, share resources across Components, and consolidate and streamline operations wherever possible. To preserve core frontline priorities in FY 2013, we have redirected over \$850 million in base resources from administrative and mission support areas, including contracts, personnel (through attrition), information technology, travel, personnel moves, overtime, directed purchasing, professional services, and vehicle management. Through the Department-wide Efficiency Review (ER), which began in 2009, as well as other cost-saving initiatives, DHS has identified over \$3 billion in cost avoidances and reductions, and redeployed those funds to mission-critical initiatives across the Department.

At the same time, the Department challenged its workforce to fundamentally rethink how it does business – from the largest to smallest investments. In 2011, DHS conducted its first-ever formal base budget review for FY 2013 looking at all aspects of the Department's budget to find savings within our current resources and to better align those with operational needs. Through its annual "Think Efficiency Campaign", DHS solicited employee input on creative cost saving measures and will implement six new employee-generated initiatives in early 2012.

Given the fiscal challenges to the Department's State and local partners, DHS is also approaching these partnerships in new and innovative ways. The Administration has proposed a new homeland security grants program in FY 2013 designed to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness, prevention and response. The FY 2013 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) will help create a robust national preparedness 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 will require grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

In FY 2011, DHS achieved a milestone that is a pivotal step towards increasing transparency and accountability for the Department's resources. For the first time since FY 2003, DHS

earned a qualified audit opinion on its Balance Sheet – highlighting the significant progress we have made in improving our financial management in the eight years since DHS was founded. Through these and other efforts across the Department, we will continue to ensure taxpayer dollars are managed with integrity, diligence, and accuracy, and that the systems and processes used for all aspects of financial management demonstrate the highest level of accountability and transparency.

The FY 2013 President’s Budget supports these significant efforts to increase transparency, accountability, and efficiency. Following are some key initiatives and proposals included in the Budget that continue to streamline Departmental operations:

- *US-VISIT*: In order to better align the functions of US-VISIT with the operational components, the Budget 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). 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 efficiencies.
- *Strategic Sourcing*: Through the Efficiency Review (ER) and component initiatives, DHS has used strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department for items such as software licenses, wireless communication devices, furniture and office supplies. In FY 2013, DHS expects to save more than \$264 million through the use of these contracts.
- *Acquisition Management and Reform*: A major management priority in FY 2013 is the continued improvement of the DHS acquisition process. 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.
- *Strengthening the Efficiency of IT Programs*: The Department is committed to improving performance of IT programs, implementing a “Cloud First” policy, reducing the number of Federal data centers, and consolidating IT infrastructure. Based on these initiatives, the overall FY 2013 Budget (including all DHS Components) for IT infrastructure is reduced by ten percent below FY 2012 enacted levels.
- *Common Vetting*: In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its screening efforts and leverage capabilities across the Department, the Budget includes funding to continue to enhance the Department’s biographic and biometric screening capabilities. As part of this effort, DHS has initiated implementation of an enhanced biographic exit program, which will better aggregate the information within existing data systems, enhance review of potential overstays, increase automated matching, incorporate biometric elements, and provide the foundation for a future biometric exit solution.
- *Common Airframes*: DHS is also examining how to leverage joint requirements for aviation assets between CBP and USCG. A senior leadership working group has performed a baseline analysis of the various roles and missions of DHS’s aviation assets and is working to increase the effectiveness of Departmental aviation assets through continued coordination

and collaboration. 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.

- *Information Sharing and Safeguarding:* DHS is embarking on a Department-wide effort to increase efficiencies and reduce redundancies through the implementation of key information sharing and safeguarding capabilities such as Identity, Credentialing and Access Management. Significant future cost savings will be realized with the continued consolidation of Sensitive But Unclassified portals, streamlining of classified networks and the alignment of Common Operating Picture investments. Working through a Department-wide information sharing governance structure, DHS is addressing requirements resulting from post-Wikileaks reforms, and ensuring that information on both classified and unclassified networks is properly protected to preserve privacy and civil liberties.
- *Aviation Passenger Security Fee:* The FY 2013 Budget includes the Administration's proposal to restructure the Aviation Passenger Security Fee (Security Fee) to achieve total collections of \$2.239 billion. The proposal would generate an additional \$317 million in new collections in 2013, of which \$117 million would be used to further offset the cost of Federal aviation security operations and \$200 million would contribute to Federal deficit reduction. Following the Security Fee restructuring, passengers would pay a fee of \$5.00 per one-way trip beginning in the fourth quarter of FY 2013, rather than a separate fee for each enplanement under the current construct. The restructuring would provide TSA with the flexibility to meet increasing aviation security costs and better aligns the costs associated with passenger security to the direct beneficiaries. The Security Fee has not changed or been adjusted for inflation since the TSA was established in 2002, even while the overall cost of aviation security has grown by more than 400 percent. The Administration's proposal makes progress towards fulfilling the intent of the *Aviation and Transportation Security Act* to cover the costs of aviation security through fees and not by the general taxpayers.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

The FY 2013 Budget prioritizes the mission areas outlined in the Department's 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and the 2010 Bottom-Up Review, the first complete effort undertaken by the Department to align its 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 also providing essential support to national and economic security.

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

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

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

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

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


In addition to these missions, DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to maximizing collection of customs revenue, maintaining the safety of the marine transportation system, preventing the exploitation of children, providing law enforcement training, and coordinating the Federal Government’s response to global intellectual property theft. DHS contributes in many ways to these elements of broader U.S. national and economic security while fulfilling its homeland security missions.

The following are highlights of the FY 2013 Budget:

Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Guarding against terrorism was the founding mission of DHS and remains our top priority. The FY 2013 Budget safeguards the Nation’s transportation systems through a layered detection system focusing on risk-based screening, enhanced targeting and information sharing efforts to interdict threats and dangerous people at the earliest point possible. The Budget supports the Administration’s Global Supply Chain Security Strategy across air, land, and sea modes of transportation by strengthening efforts to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S. and annualizing positions that provide the capacity to address security vulnerabilities overseas. Funding is included for Securing the Cities to protect our highest risk cities from radiological or nuclear attack and continues efforts to support national bio

preparedness and response efforts. The Budget also continues strong support for State and local partners through a new consolidated grant program, 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 2013 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 2013 Budget:
 - Supports trusted traveler programs, such as  and the CBP Global Entry program, which are pre-screening initiatives for travelers who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying in order to potentially expedite screening at domestic checkpoints and through customs.
 - Continues support for passenger screening canine teams included in the FY 2012 enacted budget, an important layer of security to complement passenger checkpoint screening at airports, assist in air cargo screening, and enhance security in the mass transit environment.
 - Funds the continued operation of technology to screen passengers and baggage through 1,250 Advanced Imaging Technology units, which safely screen passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats, and 155 new state-of-the-art Explosives Detection Systems to efficiently screen baggage for explosives which will reduce the number of re-scans and physical bag searches.
 - Expands Secure Flight to cover the Large Aircraft and Private Charter Standard Security Program, screening an estimated 11 million additional passengers annually. Through Secure Flight, TSA pre-screens 100 percent of all travelers flying within or to the U.S. against terrorist watchlists before passengers receive their boarding passes.

- *Enhancing International Collaboration:* In our increasingly globalized world, DHS continues to work beyond its borders to protect both national and economic security. The FY 2013 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.
 - Through the Immigration Advisory Program and enhanced in-bound targeting operations, CBP identifies high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the United States and makes recommendations to commercial carriers to deny boarding. The FY 2013 Budget also supports initiatives to interdict and apprehend criminals and persons of national security interest, and disrupt those who attempt to enter the U.S. with fraudulent documents.
 - Through the Visa Security Program and with Department of State concurrence, ICE deploys trained special agents overseas to high-risk visa activity posts to identify potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States. The FY 2013 Budget supports efforts to leverage IT solutions and the capabilities of our law

enforcement and intelligence community partners to increase ICE's efficiency in screening visa applications in order to identify patterns and potential national security threats.

- Through pre-clearance agreements, CBP screens passengers internationally prior to takeoff through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry, allowing DHS to extend our borders outwards while facilitating a more efficient passenger experience. The FY 2013 Budget continues to support CBP's preclearance inspection efforts which are designed to determine compliance with admissibility of agriculture, customs, and immigration requirements to the United States.
- *Supporting Surface Transportation Security:* The transit 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 State and local law enforcement partners. The FY 2013 Budget supports DHS's efforts to bolster these efforts.
 - The new FY 2013 National Preparedness Grants Program, described in more detail below, is focused on building national capabilities focused on preventing and responding to threats across the country, including the surface transportation sector, through Urban Search & Rescue teams, canine explosive detection teams and HAZMAT response as well as target hardening of critical transit infrastructure.
 - Conducts 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 on a continuous basis to elevate standards and identify security gaps.
 - Funds 37 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, including 12 multi-modal Teams. VIPR teams are comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts.
- *Strengthening Global Supply Chain Security:* The FY 2013 Budget supports the Administration's Global Supply Chain Security Strategy announced in early 2012, which presents a unified vision across air, land, and sea modes of transportation.
 - Supports increased targeting capabilities by updating rules in real time and providing CBP with 24/7 targeting capability.
 - Strengthens the Container Security Initiative, enabling CBP to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S.
 - Continues support for positions to improve the coordination of cargo security efforts, accelerate security efforts in response to the vulnerabilities, ensure compliance with screening requirements, and strengthen aviation security operations overseas.

- *Support to State and Local¹ Law Enforcement (SLLE)*: The FY 2013 Budget continues support for State and local law enforcement 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. Specifically, the Budget focuses on:
 - Maturation and enhancement of state and major urban area fusion centers, including training for intelligence analysts and implementation of Fusion Liaison Officer Programs;
 - Implementation of the Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI), including training for front line personnel on identifying and reporting suspicious activities;
 - Continued implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime; and
 - State, local, tribal, and territorial efforts to counter violent extremism, in accordance with the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to the National Strategy on Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States.

The Budget also 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. Through the Fusion Center Performance Program, DHS will assess capability development and performance improvements of the National Network of Fusion Centers through annual assessment and targeted exercises. Resources also enable the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, in partnership with the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office to provide privacy, civil rights and civil liberties training for fusion centers and their respective liaison officer programs. The Secretary’s focus on SLLE includes elevating the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement to a stand-alone office and a direct report.

- *Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threat Detection*: Countering biological, nuclear, and radiological threats requires a coordinated, whole-of-government approach. DHS, through its DNDO and OHA, works in partnership with agencies across Federal, State and local governments to prevent and deter attacks using nuclear and radiological weapons through nuclear detection and forensics programs and provides medical and scientific expertise to support bio preparedness and response efforts.

The FY 2013 Budget supports the following efforts:

- *Securing the Cities*: \$22 million is requested for Securing the Cities to continue developing the domestic portion of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, the multi-layered system of detection technologies, programs, and guidelines designed to enhance the Nation’s ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack in our highest risk cities.

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

- *Radiological/Nuclear Detection:* Supports the procurement and deployment of Radiation Portal Monitors and Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems, providing vital detection equipment to CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to scan for radiological and nuclear threats. Included within the FY 2013 Budget is an increase of \$20 million to procure mobile rad/nuc detection technology for frontline operators.
- *Technical Nuclear Forensics:* Funds for the DNDO National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center support pre-detonation nuclear forensics, the integration of nuclear forensics capabilities across the interagency and national priorities for deterrence, attribution and prosecution.
- *BioWatch:* Funds continued deployment of the Gen 1/2 BioWatch detection network, a Federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents. Continues development of the next generation technology to expedite response times.
- *National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF):* The FY 2013 budget provides \$10 million to complement ongoing research at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center by accelerating research programs focused on African Swine Fever and Classical Swine Fever at Kansas State University. This effort will also identify and prioritize future research needs for the existing Biosecurity Research Institute and the proposed National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. Funding will support identifying high priority agents from potential terrorist threats and emerging global foreign animal diseases; developing and executing the steps necessary for the facility to receive select agent certification and the waivers necessary to study the high priority agents; and developing public outreach plans to ensure that all stakeholders surrounding the facility understand the value of the proposed work and the safeguards in place. To complement its ongoing research, beginning in 2012, DHS's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) will convene an expert and stakeholder taskforce, in conjunction with the interagency, to conduct a comprehensive assessment of whether and for what purpose a BSL 4 facility should be stood up, taking into account the current threats from terrorism, foreign animals and the global migration of zoonotic diseases to the United States. The assessment will review the cost, safety, and any alternatives to the current plan that would reduce costs and ensure safety within the overall funding constraints established by the *BCA*.
- *Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection and Inauguration Protection:* The FY 2013 Budget funds critical Secret Service operations and countermeasures to protect the First Family and visiting dignitaries, including the conclusion of the 2012 presidential campaign (October- November 2012) and presidential inaugural events. The Budget also supports replacement of protective equipment, vehicles, training of personnel, and other infrastructure to allow the Secret Service to improve the execution of its protective and investigatory missions.

Securing and Managing Our Borders

Protecting our Nation's borders – land, air, and sea – from the illegal entry of people, weapons, drugs, and contraband is vital to homeland security, as well as economic prosperity. Over the past several years, DHS has deployed unprecedented levels of personnel, technology, and

resources to the Southwest Border. At the same time, DHS has made critical security improvements along the Northern Border while strengthening efforts to increase the security of the Nation's maritime borders.

The FY 2013 Budget continues the Administration's unprecedented focus on border security, travel and trade by supporting 21,370 Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP Officers at our ports of entry as well the continued deployment of proven, effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the Southwest Border. To secure the Nation's maritime borders, the Budget invests in recapitalization of Coast Guard assets and provides operational funding for new assets coming on line.

- *Law Enforcement Officers:* The Budget annualizes border security personnel funded through the *FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act* (P.L. 111-230) and the Journeyman pay increase, totaling 21,370 CBP Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP Officers at ports of entry who work around the clock 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.
- *Border Intelligence Fusion Section (BIFS):* The Budget supports efforts to integrate resources and fuse information from DHS, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Defense, and the Intelligence Community at the El Paso Intelligence Center, providing a common operating picture of the Southwest Border and Northern Mexico.
- *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.
- *Infrastructure:* CBP is updating and maintaining its facilities infrastructure to support its dual mission of securing the border and facilitating trade and travel. Currently, CBP's facilities plan calls for the following land border ports of entry (LPOEs) to be completed in FY 2013: Nogales West/Mariposa, Arizona; Guadalupe, Texas; Van Buren, Maine; and Phase I of San Ysidro, California. Additionally, design and construction is planned to commence on Phase II of San Ysidro, California, and CBP will begin implementing the Tier III Outbound Infrastructure program across ten Southwest Border LPOEs in order to implement a range of outbound infrastructure improvements. This work bolsters CBP's southbound inspection capabilities while facilitating processing efficiency and ensuring port security and officer safety.
- *Northern Border Security:* To implement the U.S.-Canada Beyond the Border Plan, which articulates a shared vision to work together to address threats at the earliest point possible while facilitating the legitimate movement of people, goods, and services, the Budget provides \$10 million to support Northern Border technologies such as the continuation of procurement/testing and evaluation efforts for Low Flying Aircraft Detection, the deployment of Maritime Detection Project, and Aircraft Video Downlink.
- *CBP Air and Marine Procurement:* To support CBP Air and Marine's core competencies of air and marine law enforcement, interdiction, and air and border domain security, funding is requested for the continuation of the P-3 Service Life Extension Program, a UH-60 A-L

Black Hawk helicopter recapitalization, a new KA-350 CER Multi-Role Enforcement aircraft, and various marine vessels.

- *U.S. Coast Guard Recapitalization:* The FY 2013 Budget fully funds the sixth National Security Cutter (NSC), allowing the Coast Guard to replace its aged, obsolete High Endurance Cutter fleet as quickly as possible. The Budget supports the procurement of two Fast Response Cutters, funding for a Maritime Patrol Aircraft, four cutter boats, and makes a significant investment in the renovation and restoration of shore facilities. The Budget also provides funds to crew, operate and maintain two Maritime Patrol Aircraft, thirty 45-ft Response Boats-Medium, and two Fast Response Cutters acquired with prior year appropriations.

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. Supporting the establishment of clear enforcement priorities, recent policy directives and additional training for the field, the Budget continues the Department's efforts to prioritize the identification and removal of criminal aliens and repeat immigration law violators, recent border entrants and immigration fugitives. Nationwide implementation of Secure Communities and other enforcement initiatives, coupled with continued collaboration with DOJ to focus resources on the detained docket and priority cases on the non-detained docket, is expected to continue to increase the number of criminal aliens and other priority individuals who are identified and removed. The Budget provides the resources needed to address this changing population, while continuing to support Alternatives to Detention, detention reform, and immigrant integration efforts. The Budget also focuses on monitoring and compliance, promoting adherence to worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, and expansion of E-Verify.

- *Secure Communities:* The FY 2013 Budget includes funding to complete nationwide deployment in FY 2013 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. While we continue to focus our resources on our key priorities, DHS is committed to ensuring the Secure Communities program respects civil rights and civil liberties. To that end, ICE is working closely with law enforcement agencies and stakeholders across the country to ensure the program operates in the most effective manner possible. We have issued guidance regarding the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in appropriate cases, including in cases involving witnesses and victims of crime, and implemented enhanced training for state and local law enforcement regarding civil rights issues related to the program, among other recent improvements.
- *Immigration Detention:* Under this Administration, ICE has focused its immigration enforcement efforts on identifying and removing criminal aliens and those who fall into other priority categories including repeat immigration law violators, recent border entrants and immigration fugitives. As ICE continues to focus on criminal and other priority cases, the agency anticipates reducing the time removable aliens spend in detention custody. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance, 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 ATD program, commensurate with the level of risk a detainee presents.

- *287(g) Program:* In light of the nationwide activation of the Secure Communities program, the Budget reduces the 287(g) program by \$17 million. The Secure Communities screening process is more consistent, efficient and cost effective in identifying and removing criminal and other priority aliens. To implement this reduction in 2013, ICE will begin by discontinuing the least productive 287(g) task force agreements in those jurisdictions where Secure Communities is already in place and will also suspend consideration of any requests for new 287(g) task forces.
- *Detention Reform:* ICE will continue building on current and ongoing detention reform efforts in 2013. ICE will implement its new Risk Classification Assessment nationwide to improve transparency and uniformity in detention custody and classification decisions and to promote identification of vulnerable populations. 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.
- *Worksite Enforcement:* Requested funds will continue the Department's focus on worksite enforcement, promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, civil fines, and debarment, as well as education and compliance tools.
- *E-Verify:* \$112 million is provided to sustain funding for the E-Verify Program operations and enhancements to help U.S. employers maintain a legal workforce. The FY 2013 budget includes funding to support the expansion of the E-Verify Self Check program, a voluntary, free, fast and secure online service that allows individuals in the U.S. to check their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment. Consistent with funding the continued operation of E-Verify for the benefit of U.S. employers, the Budget also extends E-Verify authorization for an additional year.
- *Immigrant Integration:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$11 million to continue support for USCIS immigrant integration efforts 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 2013 Budget includes \$20 million to continue support for USCIS SAVE operations and enhancements to assist local, State, and Federal agencies in determining individuals' eligibility for public benefits based on their immigration status. The funding will supplement the collections derived from the SAVE query charges.

- *USCIS Business Transformation:* The FY 2013 Budget continues the multi-year 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.

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

DHS leads the Federal Government's efforts to secure civilian government computer systems and works with industry and State, local, tribal and territorial governments to secure critical infrastructure and information systems. The FY 2013 Budget makes significant investments in cybersecurity to expedite the deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to prevent and detect intrusions on government computer systems; increases federal network security of large and small agencies; and continues to develop a robust cybersecurity workforce to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards. The Budget also focuses on combating cyber crimes, targeting large-scale producers and distributors of child pornography and preventing attacks against U.S. critical infrastructure through Financial Crimes Task Forces.

- *Federal Network Security:* \$236 million is included for Federal Network Security, which manages activities designed to enable Federal agencies to secure their IT networks. This funding supports Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies in implementing capabilities to improve their cybersecurity posture in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) while enabling improved continuous monitoring of network activity and other capabilities to address evolving cyber threats.
- *National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS):* \$345 million is included for Network Security Deployment, which manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system that supports DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative mission. In FY 2013, the program will continue to focus on intrusion prevention while taking steps to improve its situational awareness of evolving cyber threats to Federal networks and systems through a Managed Security Services (MSS) solution. Under the MSS solution, each internet service provider (ISP) will use its own intrusion prevention services that conform to DHS-approved security, assurance, and communication requirements.
- *US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT Operations):* \$93 million is included for US-CERT Operations. As the operational arm of the National Cyber Security Division, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, promote cyber information sharing, and manage 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 (NCCIC). 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.
- *Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center:* Funding is included to expand the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center to 25 States to provide the capacity to cover all States by FY 2015.

- *Cybersecurity Workforce:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$12.9 million to provide high-quality, cost effective virtual cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce that is able to protect against and respond to national cybersecurity threats and hazards.
- *Cybersecurity Research and Development:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$64.5 million for S&T's research and development focused on strengthening the Nation's cybersecurity capabilities.
- *Cyber Investigations:* The FY 2013 Budget continues to support cyber investigations conducted through the Secret Service and ICE. In FY 2013, ICE will continue to investigate and provide computer forensics support for investigations into domestic and international criminal activities- including benefits fraud, arms and strategic technology, money laundering, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, child pornography, and human trafficking- occurring on or through the Internet. The Secret Service's Financial Crimes Task Forces will 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 focus on a whole community approach to emergency management by engaging partners at all levels to ensure that we work together 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 ensure that FEMA is able to support these efforts, the DRF, which provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies, is funded largely through an authority provided under the *BCA*. To support the objectives of the National Preparedness Goal and to leverage limited grant funding in the current fiscal environment, the Administration proposes a new homeland security grants program in FY 2013 to create a robust national response capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable State and local assets. The FY 2013 Budget also funds FEMA's continued development of catastrophic plans, which include regional plans for response to biological events and earthquakes.

State and Local Grants: The FY 2013 Budget includes \$2.9 billion for State and local grants, over \$500 million more than appropriated by Congress in FY 2012. This funding will sustain resources for fire and emergency management grants while consolidating all other grants into the new, streamlined National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP). The FY 2013 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 FY 2013 Budget provides \$670 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants. Included in the amount is \$420 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants to retain and hire firefighters and first responders – totaling 2,200 firefighter positions nationwide – and \$250 million for equipment, training, vehicles, and related materials. The Administration proposed \$1 billion as supplemental SAFER appropriations in FY 2012 as part of the American Jobs Act. This proposal included the authority for the Secretary to waive certain restrictions on the award and expenditure of SAFER grants to assist State and local firefighting agencies in the current economic environment and prevent unnecessary job losses. If economic conditions warrant, the Administration will once again work with Congress in FY 2013 to seek authority to waive these restrictions.
- *Emergency Management Performance Grants:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$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 National Preparedness Goal and achieving measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management.
- *Disaster Relief Fund (DRF):* A total of \$6.1 billion is provided for the DRF. Of this, \$608 million is included in the Department's base budget with the remainder provided through the BCA budget cap adjustment. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to victims in presidentially declared disasters or emergencies.
- *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):* The NFIP is funded entirely by policy fees and provides funding to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing flood-related grants to States, communities, and tribal nations. The FY 2013 Budget includes \$120 million for three interrelated mitigation grant programs to increase America's resiliency to floods.
- *Training/Exercises:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$183.5 million for training and exercise activities to support Federal, State, and local officials and first responders. In FY 2013, the Department expects to train more than 100,000 first responders and will begin the first full two-year exercise cycle under the revised National Exercise Program (NEP). The NEP will leverage more than a dozen exercises across the country and will build progressively to a capstone exercise in calendar year 2014.
- *Emergency Management Oversight:* The FY 2013 Budget includes \$24 million in base resources for the Office of the Inspector General to continue its Emergency Management Oversight operations.

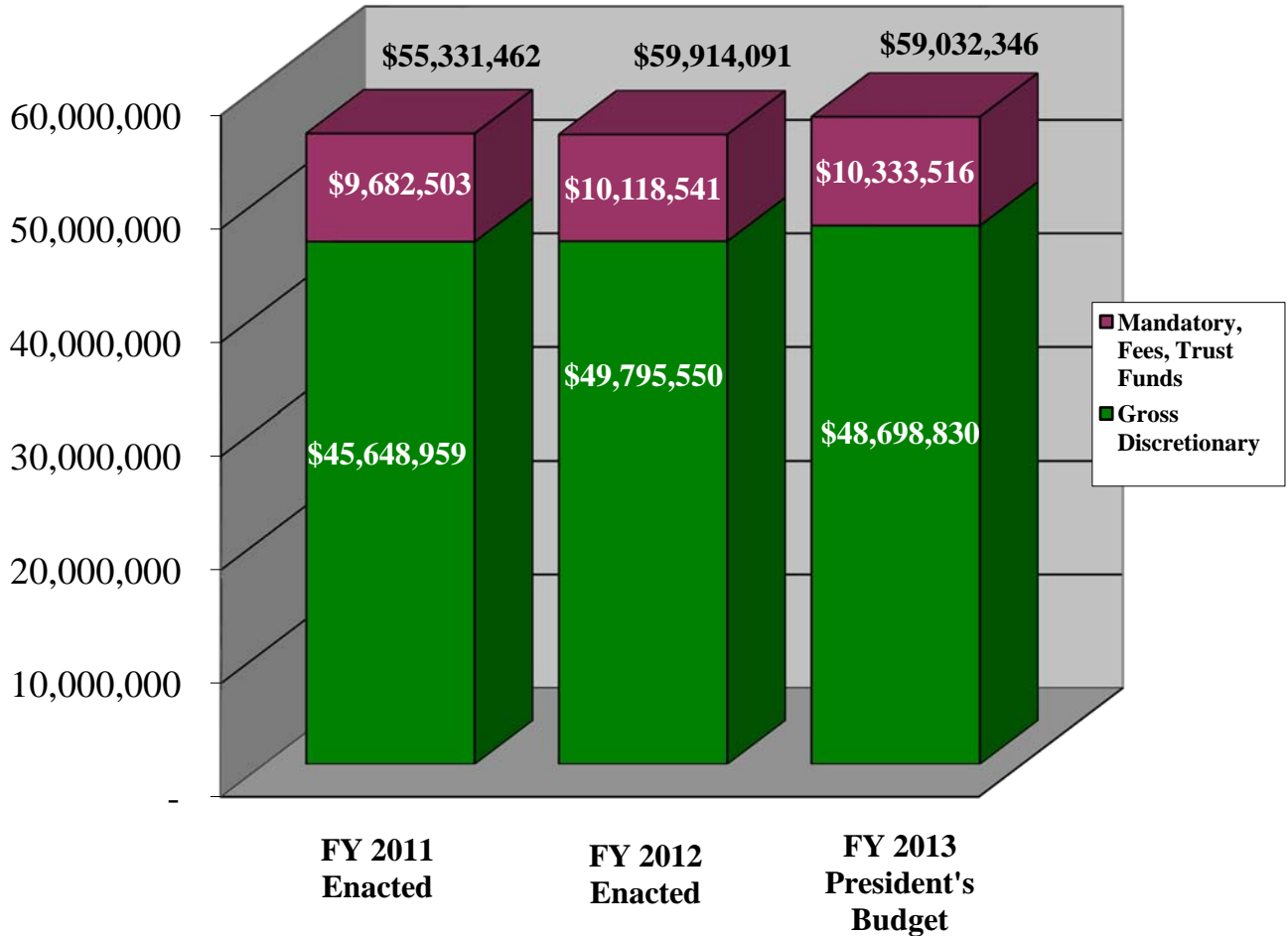
Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

DHS provides essential support to many areas of national and economic security. In addition to supporting Coast Guard's current operations in the Polar Regions, the Budget initiates acquisition of a new polar icebreaker to address Coast Guard emerging missions in the Arctic. The Budget also continues to support ICE's and CBP's enforcement and investigative efforts to protect U.S. intellectual property rights and collect customs revenue.

- *Polar Icebreaking Program:* The Budget provides \$8 million to initiate acquisition of a new Icebreaker to ensure the Nation is able to maintain a surface presence in the Polar Regions well into the future and \$54 million to fund operation and maintenance of Coast Guard's existing Polar Icebreakers, CGC HEALY and CGC POLAR STAR (POLAR STAR to be re-activated in 2013).
- *Arctic Mission Support:* New funding is requested for recapitalization and expansion of helicopter hangar facilities in Cold Bay and recapitalization of aviation re-fueling facilities at Sitkinak, both in Alaska. These investments will sustain DHS's ability to establish effective presence in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Chain – the "Gateway to the Arctic".
- *Collect Customs Revenue:* Funds are requested to support CBP's role as a revenue collector for the U.S. Treasury – customs revenue remains the second largest source of revenue for the U.S. Federal Government. These resources support effective internal controls that protect the duties and taxes (over \$37 billion in 2011) collected by CBP.
- *Protect Trade & Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement:* The FY 2013 Budget includes funds to support ICE and CBP's enforcement programs to prevent trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, enforce exclusion orders on patent-infringing goods and goods in violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), and investigate the smuggling and distribution of counterfeit goods and products that pose risks to public safety and security. The Budget also provides \$10 million to CBP for IPR supply/distribution chain management which will transform IPR risk assessment, increase efficiency, and support U.S. economic competitiveness. This CBP-private sector partnership program aims to improve IPR targeting by enabling CBP to identify and release shipments of authentic goods without inspection. Additional funds will expand CBP's Industry Integration Centers to address issues within critical trade sectors by increasing uniformity of practices across ports of entry, facilitating the timely resolution of trade compliance issues nationwide, improving enforcement efforts, and further strengthening critical agency knowledge on key industry practices.

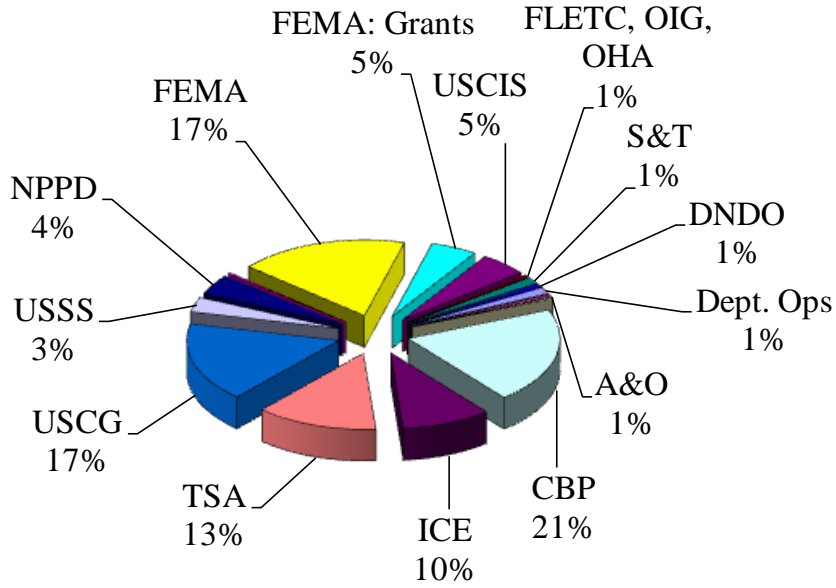
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

Dollars in Thousands



- FY 2013 Gross Discretionary funding decreases by \$1.09 billion, or 2.2 percent over FY 2012.
- There is an increase of \$215 million, or 2.1 percent in estimated budget authority for Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds under FY 2012.
- Excludes supplemental funding and rescissions of prior-year carryover funds.

FY 2013
Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization
\$59,032,346,000



Notes:

- Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, DHS Headquarters Consolidation, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION
Gross Discretionary, Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds

	FY 2011 Enacted ¹	FY 2012 Enacted ²	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	FY 2013 +/- FY 2012
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
Departmental Operations ³	\$ 839,292	\$ 802,885	\$ 812,978	\$ 10,093	1%
Analysis and Operations (A&O)	334,360	338,068	321,982	(16,086)	-5%
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	129,614	141,000	143,664	2,664	2%
U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP)	11,245,410	11,737,569	11,979,454	241,885	2%
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)	5,805,420	5,862,453	5,644,061	(218,392)	-4%
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	7,687,552	7,841,019	7,644,585	(196,434)	-3%
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	10,193,685	10,348,886	9,966,651	(382,235)	-4%
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	1,755,299	1,911,617	1,850,863	(60,754)	-3%
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)	2,331,197	2,531,339	2,518,778	(12,561)	0%
Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	139,455	167,449	166,458	(991)	-1%
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	7,073,862	11,549,247	10,659,504	(889,743)	-8%
FEMA: Grant Programs	3,372,741	2,374,681	2,900,212	525,531	0%
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS)	2,983,422	3,078,465	3,005,383	(73,082)	-2%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	270,832	271,413	258,324	(13,089)	-5%
Science & Technology Directorate (S&T)	827,578	668,000	831,472	163,472	24%
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)	341,744	290,000	327,977	37,977	13%
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:	\$ 55,331,462	\$ 59,914,091	\$ 59,032,346	\$ (881,745)	-1.47%
Mandatory, Fee, and Trust Funds	(9,682,503)	\$ (10,118,541)	\$ (10,333,516)	\$ (214,975)	2.12%
Discretionary Offsetting Fees	(3,442,780)	(3,547,405)	(3,756,720)	(209,315)	6%
NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:	\$ 42,206,179	\$ 46,248,145	\$ 44,942,110	\$ (1,306,035)	-
Less Rescission of Prior-Year Carryover - Regular Appropriations: ⁴	(524,185)	(200,736)	-	-	0%
ADJUSTED NET DISC. BUDGET AUTHORITY:	\$ 41,681,994	\$ 46,047,409	\$ 44,942,110	\$ (1,105,299)	-2%
Supplemental: ⁵	-	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2011 Enacted:

- Reflects 0.2% across the board rescission pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
- Includes a transfer of \$15.968 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-10.
- Reflects technical adjustments of -\$52.761 million to revise CBP fee levels.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$21.560 million to revise TSA - Aviation Security fee levels.
- Reflects a scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$10.122 million.
- Excludes the following from USCG funding levels: Overseas Contingency Operations of \$254.0 million; National Science Foundation transfer of \$54.0 million.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$327.647 million to USCIS fee authority for the Immigration Exams Fee.

2/ FY 2012 Enacted:

- Includes a transfer of \$24.0 million from FEMA to the OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Does not reflect transfer of Risk Management Analysis office from NPPD to OSEM.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$80.532 million for CBP fee levels.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$24.486 million for TSA - Aviation Security revised fee levels.
- Reflects a scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I of -\$3.456 millions.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
- Includes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Reflects FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion enacted separately pursuant to the Budget Control Act.
- Reflects a technical adjustment of \$24.062 million to revise the FPS offsetting fee levels.
- Reflects technical adjustments of \$438.653 million to revise USCIS fee levels.

3/ Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, DHS Headquarters Consolidation, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

4/ Rescissions of Prior Year Unobligated Balances:

- Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, reflects FY 2011 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$524.185 million.
- Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, reflects FY 2012 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: -\$200.736 million.

5/ No Supplemental was received in FY 2011 & FY 2012.

FY 2011 Select Key Initiatives & Reforms

Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

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

Leading up to the 10th anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks, the DHS released a report, "Implementing 9/11 Commission Recommendations: Progress Report 2011", highlighting the significant progress that DHS, along with its many partners across the homeland security enterprise, has made in fulfilling specific recommendations by the 9/11 Commission. Ten years after the September 11th attacks, America is stronger and more secure today, thanks to the strong support of Congress; the tremendous work of the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and our local, State and Federal partners across the homeland security enterprise. Following are highlights of progress that has been made:

Risk-Based Approach to Transportation Security

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation's transportation system to terrorism. These security measures create a multi-layered system to strengthen aviation security from the time a passenger purchases a ticket to arrival at his or her destination and extend to surface transportation modes. In an effort to continue to strengthen security TSA launched a series of risk-based initiatives in 2011, including:

- The **TSA Pre✓** pilot is a passenger pre-screening initiative for travelers who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying in order to potentially expedite screening at the checkpoint. Eligible participants include certain frequent flyers from American Airlines and Delta Air Lines as well as existing members of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Trusted Traveler programs including Global Entry, SENTRI, and NEXUS who are U.S. citizens and are flying on participating airlines domestically at five participating airports. TSA plans to expand **TSA Pre✓** to additional airlines and airports in 2012.
- The Known Crewmember pilot program allows expedited screening for uniformed pilots from 22 airlines who show two forms of identification at the checkpoint.
- The Behavior Assessor pilot programs build on the current Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) by employing specialized behavioral analysis techniques to determine if a traveler should be referred for additional screening at the checkpoint. During this pilot TSA is using specially trained BDOs in an enhanced role, known as Assessors, focusing on 100 percent passenger interactions and behavior analysis in conjunction with boarding pass and ID review at the entrance to the checkpoint. This involves greater engagement of passengers and review of travel documents. This additional interaction, used

by security agencies worldwide, enables officers to identify potentially high-risk individuals.

- Modified screening procedures were implemented to provide more options to resolve alarms while screening passengers 12 and under, resulting in a reduction – though not elimination – of the need for a physical pat-down for children.
- Air cargo is more secure than it has ever been with 100 percent of cargo on passenger aircraft flights departing U.S. airports and 100 percent of identified high risk international inbound cargo undergoing screening. TSA continues to work closely with private sector and international partners to further strengthen international inbound air cargo security.
- In 2011 TSA conducted the risk and security assessments for 26 bridges and 47 tunnels; 55 Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) assessments on critical mass transit and passenger rail systems; and 65 physical security inspections of facilities identified as essential to the operation of the Nation’s most critical pipeline systems.
- DHS continued to expand the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team operations in 2011, conducting more than 9,300 operations in coordination with Federal, tribal, State, and local law enforcement and transportation security stakeholders in more than 500 communities.

Enhancing Partnerships with Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement

- DHS implemented the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) to replace the former color-coded alert systems. Under NTAS, DHS will coordinate with other Federal entities to issue detailed alerts to the public when the federal government receives information about a specific and credible terrorist threat. NTAS alerts provide a concise summary of the potential threat including geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat, actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps to take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to a threat.
- DHS expanded the “If You See Something, Say SomethingTM” public awareness campaign – a simple and effective program to engage the public to identify and report indicators of terrorism, crime and other threats to law enforcement authorities – through partnerships with numerous sports teams and leagues, transportation agencies, private sector partners, States, municipalities, and colleges and universities. DHS also unveiled new Public Service Announcements (PSAs) which have been distributed to television and radio stations across the country.
- The Department continued its strong support for fusion centers, working in coordination with other Federal partners, through training, technical assistance, technology and grant funding as well as the deployment of DHS intelligence officers who work side by side with fusion center personnel to assess threats and share information. DHS also worked with all 76 State and local fusion centers to create comprehensive privacy policies and provide civil rights, civil liberty, and privacy law training to fusion center personnel.
- DHS continued to work with its Federal, State, local and private sector partners to expand the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) – an administration effort to train State and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators related to terrorism, crime and other threats while standardizing how those observations are

documented and shared with FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) for investigation and fusion centers for analysis. Thanks to partnerships with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Major County Sheriffs' Association, and the National Sheriffs' Association, more than 180,000 frontline law enforcement personnel have been trained through the SAR initiative.

- DHS supported the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Joint Terrorism Task Forces with hundreds of personnel, including ICE Homeland Security Investigations special agents, USSS agents, Federal Air Marshals (FAMS), CBP officers, CIS officers and representatives from FEMA and USCG.
- DHS and the Department of Defense (DOD) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) governing the sharing of biometric data, to support critical infrastructure protection, transportation and border security, administration of immigration benefits, emergency management, and intelligence.
- DHS opened the new Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Intermodal Training Facility in Glynco, Georgia, a first of its kind facility that addresses evolving threats to homeland security by offering frontline law enforcement personnel hands-on training in a realistic, state-of-the-art intermodal transportation environment.
- The Department continued implementation of the FLETC Rural Policing Institute initiative, through which more than 15,000 State, local, tribal and campus law enforcement officers and emergency responders from rural agencies were trained in FY 2011. Training addressed critical homeland security priorities, including information-sharing, the protection of civil rights and civil liberties, emergency response, suspicious activity reporting, officer safety and survival, domestic violence, and narcotics enforcement.

Strengthening International Partnerships

Global Supply Chain Security

- Secretary Napolitano announced a new partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to enlist other nations, international bodies and the private sector in increasing the security of the global supply chain – outlining a series of new initiatives to make the system stronger, smarter and more resilient. Through partnerships around the world and with the private sector, DHS is enhancing cargo security through a risk- and technology-based approach that strengthens cargo screening at every point in the global supply chain, through programs including:
 - The Container Security Initiative, which is active at more than 50 overseas ports to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S.
 - The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), which is a voluntary public-private sector partnership program that strengthens cargo security throughout the international supply chain by working closely with importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers, and manufacturers. Since it was launched in 2001, C-TPAT, has grown from seven participating partners to more than 10,200 Certified Partners worldwide, and has conducted more than 19,300 on-site evaluations.

- Program Global Shield, implemented in coordination with WCO, is a multilateral law enforcement effort aimed at combating the illicit cross-border diversion and trafficking of explosive precursor chemicals for making improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by monitoring their cross-border movements. Under Program Global Shield, more than 70 participating countries are currently sharing information with each other to ensure that chemicals entering their countries are being used in safe and legal ways. As of December 2011, Program Global Shield has accounted for seizures of chemical precursors totaling over 45 metric tons and 19 arrests related to the illicit diversion of these chemicals.
- In 2011, through the National Cargo Security Program Recognition (NCSP), TSA reviewed foreign partners' cargo screening to determine whether their programs provide a level of security commensurate with the level of security provided by existing U.S. air cargo security programs. Partners that meet TSA screening requirements are officially recognized under NCSP to conduct screening for cargo traveling to the U.S.

Bolstering Information Sharing and Collaboration

- Throughout 2011, DHS continued to engage its international partners in efforts to facilitate the sharing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) information, and increase international cooperation to prevent, interdict, and prosecute individuals who may pose a threat to security. In November, the U.S. and the European Union initialed a proposed agreement with the European Commission that, once approved, will facilitate the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorism and certain transnational crimes; provide a framework for sharing PNR; and ensure the protection of personal information.
- In conjunction with DOJ, in 2011, DHS signed Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreements with Austria, Belgium Croatia, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands. The PCSCs agreements, which are in place with 22 countries, are jointly negotiated by DHS and the DOJ. The agreements further security cooperation between the U.S. and its international partners by facilitating the exchange of biographic and biometric information to prevent serious crime and terrorism.
- DHS signed a letter of intent with the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar to implement the U.S. Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), which involves placing CBP officers at the Abu Dhabi and Doha airports to advise Emirati and Qatari law enforcement about the admissibility of passengers into the U.S. prior to their travel here. IAP also began operations in Panama City, Panama.
- DHS launched the Homeland Security Dialogue with India – the first comprehensive bilateral dialogue on homeland security issues between the two countries, focusing on securing the global supply chain, trafficking of illicit goods and materials, and protection of critical cyber infrastructure.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Secretary of the Interior signed an agreement to develop, and have begun implementing, an international trusted traveler program pilot between the United States and Mexico. The two Secretaries also signed a Declaration of Principles outlining, among other things, the intent to strengthen information sharing on immigration enforcement, natural disaster response, and border security.

- TSA signed 23 international agreements with foreign partners, including nine agreements permitting the deployment of FAMS on flights between the U.S. and the respective countries and 14 agreements on technical assistance and information sharing.
- Secretary Napolitano and the Qatari Minister of State for Interior Affairs signed a declaration of principles and letter of intent to expand collaboration on bilateral initiatives to enhance security for American and Qatari citizens by increasing information sharing, enhancing passenger screening, and sharing best practices for document screening, behavior detection capabilities, and efforts to combat bulk cash smuggling and money laundering.
- Secretary Napolitano and the Spanish Interior Minister signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation – sharing best practices to prevent and detect threats and strengthening research and development. The U.S. has signed similar agreements with 11 other bilateral partners, including Australia, Singapore, Mexico, the European Commission, Sweden, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.
- Secretary Napolitano and the Honduran Secretary of Security signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS), which allows CBP to compare the traveler manifests of commercial and private aircraft, as well as commercial vessels, against law enforcement databases, including the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).
- Secretary Napolitano signed a joint statement with Mexican and Central American officials affirming collective intent to strengthen regional cooperation and increase information sharing.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

- DHS published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in the *Federal Register*, creating the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program – part of the Department's ongoing efforts to secure potentially dangerous chemicals and ensure those chemicals do not fall into the hands of those who could cause harm.
- The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Infrastructure Protection released the Protective Measures Guide for Outdoor Venues, which is an overview of protective measures designed to assist owners and operators in planning and managing security at their facilities while providing examples of successful planning, organizing, coordinating, communicating, operating, and training activities that result in maintaining a safe environment for guests and employees.
- The USCG announced an additional layer of risk-based security for mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs) operating on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf as part of an ongoing review of marine safety policies following the April 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill. As part of the safety inspection regimen, USCG marine inspectors will determine the risk posed by foreign-flagged MODUs by examining accident history and flag state performance to identify those vessels requiring additional oversight.
- The Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act Program, administered by the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), completed its most successful year in program history with more than 100 approved applications to develop and

deploy anti-terrorism security technologies at critical infrastructure sites and nationally significant venues.

- In 2011, the Federal Protective Service (FPS) responded to 53,000 incidents, made 1,975 arrests, and interdicted more than 680,000 weapons/prohibited items during routine checks at federal facilities. In addition, FPS investigated and mitigated over 1,300 threats and assaults directed towards federal facilities and their occupants.
- The NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection assessed more than 680 critical infrastructures sites and conducted Regional Resiliency Assessments on clusters of high consequence critical infrastructure to coordinate protection efforts in major metropolitan areas.

Countering Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Threats

- DNDO continued its partnership with New York through the Secure the Cities (STC) initiative. Through STC, nearly 11,000 personnel in the New York City region have been trained in preventive radiological and nuclear detection operations and nearly 6,000 pieces of radiological detection equipment have been deployed.
- In FY 2011, DHS's National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) laboratory received its accreditation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to begin research and diagnostics on pathogens to understand the scientific basis of the risks posed by biological threats and to attribute their use in bioterrorism events.
- FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness trained more than 93,500 local, State and tribal responders from across the U.S. in preventing and responding to disasters and other terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive materials.

Maritime Security

- DHS issued the Small Vessel Security Strategy Implementation Plan, providing guidance to reduce the potential risks posed by the nearly 17,000,000 vessels that weigh less than 300 gross tons, including recreational and commercial craft that operate routinely in close proximity to critical infrastructure and large commercial vessels and facilities.
- The USCG began production of the fifth National Security Cutter, representing an important step forward in the Coast Guard's efforts to recapitalize its aging surface fleet and generating more than 1,000 American jobs per year.
- DHS unveiled an unprecedented cross-component Maritime Operations Coordination (MOC) initiative to enhance the Department's coordination capabilities among USCG, CBP, and ICE when responding to threats against the U.S. and its interests.

Securing and Managing Our Borders

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

Southwest Border

- DHS continued to support the Administration's unprecedented efforts to secure the Southwest Border by deploying historic levels of manpower, resources and technology and increasing collaboration with Federal, State, local and tribal, and Mexican partners while facilitating legal trade and travel.
 - Increasing the number of CBP Border Patrol agents nationwide from approximately 10,000 in 2004 to more than 21,000 today with nearly 18,500 "boots on the ground" along the Southwest Border;
 - Deploying a quarter of all ICE operational personnel to the Southwest Border region – the most ever – to dismantle criminal organizations along the border;
 - Doubling the number of ICE personnel assigned to Border Enforcement Security Task Forces;
 - Increasing the number of intelligence analysts working along the U.S.-Mexico border;
 - Tripling deployments of Border Liaison Officers, who facilitate cooperation between U.S. and Mexican law enforcement authorities on investigations and enforcement operations;
 - Deploying dual detection canine teams as well as non-intrusive inspection systems, Mobile Surveillance Systems, Remote Video Surveillance Systems, thermal imaging systems, radiation portal monitors, and license plate readers to the Southwest Border;
 - Border Patrol apprehensions – a key indicator of illegal immigration – have decreased 53 percent in the last three years and are less than 20 percent of what they were at their peak; violent crime in border communities has remained flat or fallen in the past decade; and statistics have shown that some of the safest communities in America are along the border; and
 - From FYs 2009-2011, DHS has seized 74 percent more currency, 41 percent more drugs, and 159 percent more weapons along the Southwest Border as compared to FYs 2006-2008.
- Secretary Napolitano, along with National Drug Control Policy Director Gil Kerlikowske, CBP Commissioner Alan Bersin, DHS Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) Director Grayling Williams, ICE Director John Morton, and other public health and safety officials released the 2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy – a key component of the Obama Administration's efforts to enhance security along the Southwest Border. The strategy outlines Federal, State, local, tribal, and international actions to reduce the flow of illicit drugs, cash, and weapons across the border, and highlights the Obama Administration's support for promoting strong border communities by expanding access to drug treatment and supporting programs that break the cycle of drug use, violence, and crime.
- USCG played an integral role in DHS's Southern Border strategy through its maritime operations at the Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF)-South – the U.S. Southern Command entity that coordinates integrated interagency counter drug operations in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and the eastern Pacific. The Coast Guard removed nearly 75 metric tons of cocaine, and more than 17 metric tons of marijuana in FY 2011.

- Secretary Napolitano joined other administration officials in announcing the release of the President's Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, aimed at combating illicit activities including and cybercrime, drug and human trafficking, and terrorism. As part of this effort, ICE implemented a new Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy to integrate its resources to combat criminal organizations both at home and abroad.
- The *Declaration on 21st Century Border Management*, issued by Presidents Obama and Calderon, expressed the US and Mexico's commitment to increased collaboration on facilitating legitimate trade and travel at the border, while continuing to combat transnational crime. As part of this effort, DHS is working closely with its Mexican counterparts on critical infrastructure protection and expansion of trusted traveler and shipper programs.
- In addition to its efforts to strengthen border security, DHS made great strides in expediting legal trade and travel – working with local leaders to update infrastructure and reduce wait times at our Southwest Border ports of entry through initiatives including Active Lane Management which leverages Ready Lanes, Dedicated Commuter Lanes, and LED signage to dynamically monitor primary vehicle lanes and re-designate lanes as traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations warrant.

Northern Border

- Secretary Napolitano and Canada's Public Safety Minister Vic Toews announced the Joint Border Threat and Risk Assessment, highlighting the U.S.' and Canada's commitment to identifying and mitigating potential threats of terrorism and transnational organized crime along the shared border.
- CBP expanded unmanned aerial surveillance coverage along the Northern Border into eastern Washington, now covering 950 miles of the Northern Border. In 2011, CBP Office of Air and Marine provided nearly 1,500 hours of unmanned aerial surveillance along the Northern Border.

The *Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Declaration*, signed by President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper in February 2011, sets out joint priorities to advance both countries' interests in shared security and economic competitiveness. As part of the Action Plan announced in December 2011, DHS is working with U.S. and Canadian partners to develop the next generation of integrated cross-border law enforcement, interoperable radio communications, border wait time measurements, and enhanced air/land/maritime domain awareness, as well as a multitude of initiatives to streamline trusted trader and traveler programs and expedite legitimate travel and trade.

Trusted Traveler, Expedited Clearance and Other Partnerships

- DHS piloted programs to expedite and enhance the international travel experience, including "OneStop," which is designed to reduce wait times by designating primary inspection lanes for international travelers arriving without checked baggage, and "Express Connection," which designates customs lanes for travelers who have short time windows between connecting flights.

- Through TSA's Foreign Airport Assessment Program, TSA conducted more than 100 foreign airport assessments and more than 900 air carrier inspections to assess security at foreign airports served by U.S. aircraft operators and from which foreign air carries serve the U.S.
- CBP has strengthened its in-bound targeting operations to enable CBP to identify high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the U.S. and to recommend to commercial carriers with direct flights to the U.S. that those individuals not be permitted to board a commercial aircraft through its Pre-Clearance program. In FY 2011, CBP identified 8,200 passengers who would likely have been found inadmissible upon arrival to the U.S.
- CBP enrolled nearly 290,000 new travelers in the agency's Trusted Traveler Programs (Global Entry, SENTRI, NEXUS and FAST) designed to expedite screening for low-risk travelers and commerce through rigorous, recurrent background checks. In 2011, the Global Entry program expanded to include Korea, the United Kingdom and Germany.

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.

Smart and Effective Enforcement

- In FY 2011, ICE removed 396,906 individuals² – the largest number in DHS history. Of these, 55 percent or 216,698 of the people removed were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors – an 89 percent increase in the removal of criminals since FY 2008. This includes 1,119 aliens convicted of homicide; 5,848 aliens convicted of sexual offenses; 44,653 aliens convicted of drug related crimes; and 35,927 aliens convicted of driving under the influence. ICE achieved similar results with regard to other categories prioritized for removal. Over 90 percent of all ICE's removals fell into a priority category in 2011 including Criminal Aliens (55 percent), Repeat Immigration Law Violators (20 percent), Recent Border Entrants (12 percent) and Immigration Fugitives (5 percent).
- The continued growth of programs such as Secure Communities – which has helped ICE identify and remove tens of thousands of criminal aliens in state prisons and local jails – allows ICE to focus its resources on priority cases. DHS has expanded Secure Communities from 14 jurisdictions in 2008 to more than 1,700 by the end of 2011 – including all jurisdictions along the Southwest Border.
- As a part of ongoing detention reform efforts, ICE continued to identify systematic ways to reform and improve medical and mental health care at detention facilities, including an increase in medical case management and quality management activities, assigning field medical coordinators to each ICE Field Office to provide ongoing case management; simplifying the process for detainees to receive authorized health care treatments; and

² Of this total, 11,761 – or 3 percent – were removed in prior years but reported removed in 2011 due to a lag in disposition of all removal cases and because ICE reports yearly statistics within a few weeks of the end of the fiscal year.

developing a medical classification system to support detainees with unique medical or mental health needs.

- ICE has hired additional detention service managers to increase onsite Federal oversight and ensure that facilities are in compliance with its detention standards while increasing announced and unannounced inspections by other staff. DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) has assisted in training these ICE employees and reviewing the standards they enforce. CRCL has also stepped up oversight of immigration facilities, conducting numerous on-site inspections, and additional reviews specifically relating to medical care.
- In FY 2011, ICE conducted 2,496 I-9 audits; initiated 3,291 worksite enforcement cases; arrested 221 employers; issued 385 Final Orders for more than \$10 million in fines; and debarred 115 individuals and 97 businesses, more than the total in the previous Administration.

Identity Verification

- USCIS processed more than 17 million E-Verify queries in FY 2011. E-Verify continues to grow rapidly with more than 294,000 employers representing more than 960,000 hiring sites enrolled in the program and an average of more than 1,000 new employers enrolling weekly. USCIS also strengthened the efficiency, accuracy and integrity of E-Verify in FY 2011 by implementing customer focused system enhancements, including improved navigational tools to increase ease-of-use and a streamlined enrollment process to save time.
- USCIS processed more than 12 million immigration status verification queries submitted by Federal, State and local government agencies through its Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. More than 1,000 government agencies currently participate in the SAVE Program, including the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, health and human services agencies and 47 Department of Motor Vehicle (DMVs) agencies. In FY 2011, USCIS further increased the ability of DMVs to effectively and efficiently verify the lawful status of applicants by developing new capabilities, such as a photo matching tool, verification of U.S. Passport information and web-based access to SAVE for DMVs in U.S. territories.
- USCIS announced the launch of an enhanced Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and a redesigned Certificate of Citizenship (Form N-560) with new security features in order to deter counterfeiting, obstruct tampering, and facilitate quick and accurate authentication.
- DHS and USCIS launched E-Verify Self Check – a voluntary, free, fast and secure online service that allows individuals in the U.S. to check their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment. E-Verify Self Check is now available in 21 States and the District of Columbia and is available in Spanish.

Facilitating Legal Immigration

- USCIS launched the Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law (UPIL) initiative, a national, multi-agency campaign that spotlights immigration-services scams and the problems that can arise for immigrants when legal advice or representation is given by people who are not

attorneys or accredited representatives. UPIL began in seven pilot cities in 2011 and will expand nationwide in 2012.

- USCIS launched a series of policy, operational, and outreach efforts to fuel the Nation's economy and stimulate investment by attracting foreign entrepreneurial talent who can create jobs, form startup companies, and invest capital in areas of high unemployment. These efforts include:
 - Several enhancements to streamline the Employment Creation Program, commonly known as the EB-5 Program, including conducting a top to bottom review of EB-5 business processes, and hiring economists and business analysts to support EB-5 adjudications;
 - Increased efficiencies for companies filing multiple L-1 visa petitions, which enable U.S. employers to transfer executives or managers from an affiliated foreign office to an office in the U.S.;
 - Providing information on how H-1B visas, which allow U.S. employers to temporarily employ foreign workers in specialty occupations, and EB-2 National Interest Waivers, which offer eligibility to certain foreign workers with advanced degrees and/or exceptional ability in the arts, sciences, or business, may be utilized by foreign-born entrepreneurs; and
 - Announcing the Entrepreneurs in Residence initiative to ensure that USCIS policies and practices better reflect business realities of industries that regularly use visa categories for immigrant investors, job-creating entrepreneurs, and workers with specialized skills, knowledge, or abilities.
- USCIS launched the Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative to promote awareness of the rights, responsibilities and importance of U.S. citizenship and the free naturalization preparation resources available to permanent residents and immigrant-serving organizations. This multilingual effort is designed to reach nearly 8 million permanent residents eligible to apply for citizenship.
- In 2011, USCIS awarded \$9 million in Citizenship and Integration Grants to 42 organizations to expand citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents across the country.
- To enhance the nation's economic, scientific and technological competitiveness, Secretary Napolitano announced the launch of the *Study in the States* initiative, an effort aimed at encouraging the best and the brightest international students from around the world to study in the U.S. by finding new and innovative ways to streamline the international student visa process. As part of the initiative, the *Study in the States* website will allow DHS and its component agencies to proactively coordinate and disseminate information to prospective and current international students, exchange visitors and their dependents.
- In 2011, USCIS held more than 6,000 naturalization ceremonies for approximately 692,000 lawful permanent residents who became U.S. citizens, including more than 10,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces.
- In 2011, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman launched Ombudsman Case Assistance Online nationwide. Ombudsman Case Assistance Online is a web-based platform that provides direct, paperless submission of requests for assistance and

facilitates the same case assistance requests as the paper-based Form DHS-7001, but provides easier, more immediate access to the Ombudsman's Office.

Combating Human Smuggling and Trafficking

- DHS expanded the Blue Campaign, a Department-wide initiative to coordinate efforts to address human trafficking. Seventeen components collaborated on an integrated DHS strategy to combat human trafficking for the first time in DHS history. The strategy focuses on a multi-pronged approach including prevention, protection of victims, and assistance in prosecuting perpetrators.
- DHS collaborated with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other Federal agencies on the Federal Interagency Task Force on Drug Endangered Children and, through Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, offered training in FY 2011 on Domestic Violence and Drug Endangered Children to law enforcement professionals across the country at the Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial level.
- ICE conducted more investigations with a nexus to human trafficking in 2011 than ever before, resulting in more than 700 new cases, 270 convictions, and seized assets of over \$2 million. In recognition of the needs and unique challenges of interviewing trafficked minors and other child and special needs victims, ICE doubled the number of Forensic Interviewers available to support ICE-led investigations.
- Due to increased public outreach, for the second year in a row, USCIS reached the statutory cap for U visas (10,000), which provide relief for victims who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of crimes including human trafficking and domestic violence. USCIS also granted additional T visa applications, which are set aside specifically for victims of human trafficking.
- ICE continued its *Hidden in Plain Sight* campaign to educate the public about human trafficking, including outreach in over 70 countries and training more than 47,000 law enforcement around the world.

Screening and Vetting

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

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

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

- In FY 2011, DHS's U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) responded to more than 100,000 incident reports, and released more than 5,000 actionable cybersecurity alerts and information products. US-CERT provides response support and defense against cyber attacks for the Federal Civilian Executive Branch (.gov) networks as well as private sector partners, upon request. US-CERT also collaborates and shares information with State and local government, industry, and international partners to address cyber threats and develop effective security responses.
- DHS launched the Loaned Executive program and Cyber Workforce Initiative, two programs designed to attract top professionals in the scientific and cyber fields. Over the past two years, DHS has increased the size of its cybersecurity workforce by approximately 500 percent.
- DHS provided key analysis and assistance through its Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) to protect the industrial control systems that help operate the U.S. power grid, manufacturing systems and other essential critical infrastructure from dangerous malware and viruses that may cause damage or destroy key resources.
- DHS released the *Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future: The Cybersecurity Strategy for the Homeland Security Enterprise*, which calls for a coordinated effort across the homeland security community to protect our nation's critical information infrastructure and build a safer and more secure cyber ecosystem. Specific actions outlined in the strategy range from hardening critical networks and prosecuting cybercrime to raising public awareness and training a national cybersecurity workforce.
- As part of Operation Predator, an initiative to identify, investigate, and arrest child predators and sexual offenders, Secretary Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder announced charges against 72 individuals for their participation in an international criminal network dedicated to the sexual abuse of children and the creation and dissemination of graphic images and videos of child sexual abuse throughout the world.
- The U.S. Secret Service (USSS) led an interagency investigation which identified an individual who had breached a Federal Reserve Bank computer server as part of a fraud scheme. An analysis of the subject's computer disclosed credit card data with an estimated value of approximately \$200 million.

Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

DHS provides the coordinated, comprehensive Federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency while working with Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. The Department's

efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include bolstering information sharing and providing grants, plans and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners.

- FEMA assists State and local partners by coordinating the core Federal response capabilities needed to save and sustain lives and protect property in communities overwhelmed by the impact of a disaster. As of December 1, 2011, FEMA has supported 98 major disaster declarations, 26 emergency declarations, and 112 fire management assistance declarations. These included the response to Hurricane Irene that impacted 14 states, fires in the Southwest, earthquake on the East Coast, flooding in North Dakota, and devastating tornadoes that hit the Midwest and South.
- DHS made more than \$2.1 billion in Federal preparedness grants available in FY 2011 to assist States, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector in strengthening our Nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, recover from, and mitigate terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies.
- FEMA supported more than 100 exercises occurring in every State and territory to further enhance preparedness and response capabilities. These events included training and exercise planning as well as tabletop, functional, and full scale exercises focusing on improvised nuclear device workshops, and hazardous materials response.
- DHS announced the release of the country's first-ever National Preparedness Goal, required under Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8. The goal sets the vision for nationwide preparedness and identifies the core capabilities and targets necessary to achieve preparedness across five mission areas laid out under PPD 8: prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. To support this effort, DHS completed the first Strategic National Risk Assessment, which helped identify the types of incidents that pose the greatest threat to the Nation's homeland security.
- FEMA released the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) which was developed in partnership with stakeholders representing local, State, tribal and Federal governments, private organizations, professional associations, academic experts, and communities recovering from disasters. The NDRF defines how Federal agencies will work together to best meet the needs of States and communities in their ongoing recovery, by aligning key roles and responsibilities among all our partners.
- FEMA supported the Great Central U.S. ShakeOut – the largest-ever, multi-State earthquake drill in the United States, and the first major drill to take place along the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ). More than three million Americans across eleven States participated. Additionally, FEMA, in collaboration with Federal, State, regional, local, international, non-governmental, and private sector partners, led the National Level Exercise 2011 which simulated the catastrophic nature of a major earthquake in the NMSZ region.
- DHS launched the Resilience STAR pilot, a voluntary certification program that aims to make homes and buildings more secure and resilient to all hazards. The RESILIENT Homes Pilot brings DHS together with local officials, private sector insurers and builders, and community leaders in risk-prone communities to rebuild private residences recently destroyed by hazards such as tornados and floods.
- Providing the American public with new ways to prepare for and recover from disasters, FEMA launched a FEMA app for smartphones, and a new social media tool enabling people to sign up for text message updates. The FEMA app contains preparedness information for

different types of disasters, an interactive checklist for emergency kits, information on how to stay safe and recover after a disaster, and an interactive map with FEMA Disaster Recovery Center locations and shelters.

- Responsible for protecting the DHS workforce against health threats, the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) delivered nearly 200,000 courses of medical countermeasures to field locations in 2011. This initiative provides DHS personnel with immediate access to life-saving medications in the event of a biological attack to ensure frontline operations can continue.
- FEMA released the *National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Program*, the national standard to train and educate emergency responders. FEMA also released the *National Incident Management System (NIMS) Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel* as the national standard to validate the identity, affiliation, skills, certifications, licensure, and authorities of emergency response personnel.
- FEMA and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration administered the first-ever nationwide test of the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The EAS is a national alert and warning system established to enable the President of the United States to address the American public during emergencies. This test was the first time a top-to-bottom review of the entire system had ever been undertaken. The nationwide test successfully generated a comprehensive set of data and identified areas of improvement to help strengthen our national emergency communication system. FEMA and the FCC will incorporate the lessons learned from the test and will continue to work toward a robust, resilient, and fully accessible next generation of emergency alerting system that can provide timely and accurate alerts to the public.
- Through its Citizen Corps Council Program, FEMA helped train more than 428,000 individuals as part of the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). Overall, more than 1.3 million CERT volunteer hours were recorded in 2011.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

DHS leads and supports many activities that provide essential support to national and economic security including, but not limited to: maximizing collections of customs revenue; maintaining the safety and security of the marine transportation system; preventing the exploitation of children; providing law enforcement training; and coordinating with the Federal Government's response to global intellectual property theft.

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

- USCG conducted more than 46,000 recreational vessel boardings, issued more than 8,000 citations, and addressed more than 140 significant fishery violations during boardings aboard 5,500 U.S. vessels.

Maturing and Strengthening the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise

DHS was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a deliberate and determined national effort to safeguard the United States against terrorism. DHS became the third-largest Federal department, bringing together 22 different Federal agencies, each with a role in this effort. DHS has taken significant steps to create a unified and integrated Department, focusing on accountability, transparency and leadership development to enhance mission performance.

- The Department received a qualified opinion on its balance sheet for FY 2011 which is a pivotal step in DHS's financial management, highlighting efforts to increase transparency and accountability, and to accurately account for the Department's resources.
- DHS met its veterans hiring goal of 50,000 employees, a year ahead of schedule, with veterans comprising 25 percent of the Department's civilian workforce in addition to 49,000 active and reserve members of the U.S. Coast Guard. In FY 2011, DHS spent more than \$1.4 billion with veteran owned small businesses, and surpassed the Small Business Administration's target of spending 3 percent of all contracting dollars with service disabled veteran owned businesses.
- President Obama and Vice President Biden highlighted DHS's Efficiency Review as a model effort for agencies across the Federal Government. Since the beginning of the Administration, DHS made an unprecedented commitment to efficiency to support our frontline operations by building a culture of fiscal discipline and accountability. Through the Efficiency Review and component initiatives, DHS has identified more than \$1 billion in cost avoidances and implemented 36 efficiency initiatives across the agency.
- DHS promoted a culture of transparency while protecting individual privacy by ensuring that privacy requirements were embedded in the Administration's Open Government Initiative, and responding to more than 145,000 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act.

Efficiency Review and Progress

In March 2009, Secretary Napolitano launched the Department-wide Efficiency Review (ER) to foster a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline and make DHS a leaner, smarter agency better equipped to protect the Nation. Through the DHS ER, other Department-wide efforts, and Component initiatives, DHS has identified more than \$3 billion in cost avoidances and cuts including more than \$1 billion in DHS ER cost avoidances, over \$1 billion in savings from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Acquisition Savings Initiative, and \$850 million savings in the DHS Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Budget.

To date, DHS ER has launched 36 initiatives designed to streamline operations and change the way DHS does business. Specifically, the DHS ER has led to significant progress in the areas of physical assets, personnel, and day-to-day expenditures.

Physical Assets

The Department has made great strides toward increasing energy efficiency in DHS-owned facilities by identifying opportunities to reduce energy consumption through the use of renewable energy and other energy efficient technologies, as well as by conducting annual energy audits, training employees on ways to decrease energy usage and costs, and pursuing opportunities for private sector funding for energy conservation projects.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Implementing an electronic fuel tracking tool to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage; heighten vigilance for fraud, waste or abuse; and optimize fleet management. Through Component-led efforts to optimize fleet management through such efforts as “right-sizing” fleet inventory, DHS has identified more than \$62 million in cost avoidances since 2009.
- Acquiring/leasing hybrid vehicles for administrative use, identifying opportunities for law enforcement use of hybrids, and acquiring/leasing alternative-fuel vehicles in cases where hybrids are not feasible.
- As replacements are needed, purchasing multi-functional devices instead of separate printers, fax machines, and copiers. Since 2009, DHS has identified \$4.8 million in cost avoidances through reducing expenditures on printers, copiers, and fax machines and procuring replacement multi-functional devices through a strategically sourced contract vehicle.
- Utilizing excess IT equipment (computers and mobile devices) and redeploying the current inventory throughout DHS instead of buying new equipment. Since 2009, DHS has identified more than \$16.8 million in cost avoidances through implementation of this initiative.
- Establishing a DHS-wide vehicle for purchasing bulk fuel for fleet, aircraft, and marine vessels. DHS expects to achieve savings of up to \$3 million per year.
- Improving energy management in DHS by maximizing opportunities to reduce energy consumption at DHS-owned facilities. Through Component-led efforts to reduce energy consumption, such as installing energy efficient lighting and implementing power-

management settings on desktops and laptops, DHS has identified \$3.9 million in cost avoidances since 2009.

- Conducting annual optimization and validation of personal wireless communication services and devices DHS-wide. Since 2009, DHS Components have avoided costs of \$10.6 million by disconnecting wireless devices that were no longer being used and improving management of wireless communication services.
- Implementing Centers of Excellence for integrated facilities assessments and energy savings contracts.

Personnel

The Department is focused on fully supporting our employees by giving them the tools and training they need to do their jobs – fostering a productive and efficient workforce. DHS is improving access to training and information while reducing costs by standardizing training across the Department and leveraging the latest technology.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Conducting an assessment of the number of full-time, part-time employees and contractors to better manage and ensure the appropriate balance of the DHS workforce. Since 2010, DHS Components have identified more than \$117 million in cost avoidances through contractor conversions.
- Implementing a process for obtaining preliminary applicant security background data for job applicants to avoid engaging in costly full background checks for candidates whose preliminary data includes disqualifying factors. To date, DHS has avoided costs of \$279 million.
- Developing cross component training opportunities for employees.
- Enhancing workforce retention efforts, including career progression and development programs.
- Implementing new, streamlined processes to ensure consistency and coordination in all DHS communications.
- Improving coordination across all headquarters and operating Components.
- Standardizing content for new-employee orientation and training modules DHS-wide.
- Eliminating redundancies and implementing improvements and efficiencies to the personnel security and suitability processes.
- Developing a customer-focused strategy for web-content management and web-hosting services for all DHS public-facing websites.

Day-to-Day Expenditures

DHS achieved cost avoidances by coordinating Department-wide expenditures on common operational needs, from acquiring uniforms and renting facilities to purchasing software licenses.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Consolidating subscriptions to professional publications and newspapers. Since 2009, DHS has avoided costs of \$7 million.
- Maximizing use of government office space and online tools for meetings and conferences instead of renting private facilities. This initiative has resulted in more than \$6.4 million in cost avoidances.
- Minimizing printing and distribution of reports and documents that can be sent electronically or posted online. To date, DHS has identified more than \$3.4 million in cost avoidances.
- Eliminating non-mission critical travel and maximizing the use of conference calls and web-based training and meetings. This initiative has resulted in more than \$13 million in cost avoidances.
- Leveraging the buying power of the Department to acquire commonly used items such as
 - Encrypted thumb drives, which is expected to achieve savings of \$150 thousand over a three-year period,
 - Furniture in the National Capital Area, which is expected to achieve savings of \$13.5 million over a five-year period,
 - Non-military uniforms, which is expected to result in savings of \$6.9 million over a three-year period,
 - Software licenses for DHS-wide usage. DHS expects to achieve \$180 million in cost avoidances over a six-year period,
 - Tactical communications equipment and services, which is expected to achieve savings of \$90 million over a five-year period, and
 - Wireless communication devices and services, which is expected to achieve savings of \$36 million over a five-year period.
- Eliminating external contracts for the design and production of new seals and logos.
- Implementing paperless earnings and leave statements DHS-wide. Since 2009, DHS has achieved more than \$2.3 million in cost avoidances through implementation of this initiative.
- Using the Department-wide and the Federal Government-wide strategically sourced contract vehicles for office supplies has resulted in a cost avoidance of \$9.7 million since 2009.
- Increasing usage of DHS-wide contracting vehicles for background investigations and reducing DHS expenditures on DHS contractor background investigations. Since FY 2009, this has saved more than \$3.9 million.
- Implementing a system and supporting process to post notifications of seized property online, rather than in print media. This initiative is expected to save approximately \$1 million annually.

DHS ER initiatives are employee-based, drawing on employee submissions to the DHS ER Office and the President's SAVE Award. In 2011, DHS selected six proposals from Secretary Napolitano's "ThinkEfficiency Campaign" and the President's SAVE Award competition for implementation in 2012, listed below.

- “Aviation Equipment and Maintenance” is a proposal to increase cross-component collaboration for aviation-related equipment and maintenance by establishing excess equipment sharing agreements and maintenance services and contract teaming agreements. The proposal also identifies other opportunities for improvement.
- “Enterprise Records Disposition Authorities” is a proposal to implement a process for the coordinated, enterprise-level submission of records disposition requests to the National Archives and Records Administration for common functions across the Department.
- “Intelligence Services Acquisition” is a proposal to leverage the purchasing power of the department for acquisition of intelligence services.
- “Transfer Software Licenses” is a proposal to create a process for components to transfer unused software licenses by building on Component-level efforts to improve tracking and distribution of these licenses.
- “Use of Force Training Facilities” is a proposal to identify DHS-wide solutions to improve the utilization of use-of-force training facilities.
- “Vehicle Maintenance Acquisition” is a proposal to leverage the department’s purchasing power for the acquisition of vehicle maintenance and/or repair services.

FY 2013 National Preparedness Grant Program

As part of the FY 2013 Budget, the Administration has proposed a new homeland security grants program designed to develop, sustain and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness, prevention and response. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has been supporting state and local efforts across the homeland security enterprise to build capabilities for the past ten years, awarding more than \$35 billion in funding. As we look ahead, in order to address evolving threats and make the most of limited resources, the Administration is announcing a new grants program to help create a robust national preparedness capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable State and local assets.

The FY 2013 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) will help create a robust national preparedness 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.

Key Objectives

- Focus on the development and sustainment of core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal.
- 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.

Changes from Previous Years

- *Consolidation:* Consolidates current grant programs into one overarching program (excluding EMPG and fire grants). This will enable grantees to build and sustain core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal instead of requiring grantees to meet the mandates from multiple individual, often disconnected, grant programs.
- *Core Capabilities:* Focuses on building and sustaining the core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal that can be utilized across mission areas – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response and Recovery – and can be utilized nationally and regionally, like canine explosive detection teams, Urban Search and Rescue Teams, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) teams, as well as other deployable assets.
- *Addressing Gaps:* Utilizes analysis to determine desired level of capability versus current level of capability to inform the competitive process.
- *Accountability:* Requires grantees to match their proposed investments to one or more specific core capabilities and incorporates effectiveness measures that facilitate accountability. This clear linkage will enable all levels of government to collectively

demonstrate how the proposed investment will build and sustain core capabilities necessary to strengthen the Nation's preparedness.

- *Mutual Aid:* Requires grant funded resources to be complementary and requires grantees to maintain membership in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to facilitate the mutual aid of capabilities in order to be eligible for funding.
- *Competition:* Establishes a competitive funding pool to build new assets and capabilities for which a need is identified in the Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA).
- *Multiyear Guidelines:* Includes multiyear guidelines to support efforts to measure progress towards building and sustaining the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal.
- *Project-Based Development and Monitoring:* Grant awards will be based on validated assessments of the needs and gaps for the jurisdiction and region where the project will be implemented. FEMA will use project-based monitoring as the principal means of measuring project progress, following projects from creation to completion. This will provide basic data to measure impact over time, improve accountability, and enable FEMA to identify progress made in preparedness and determine current and future gaps.
- *Peer Review:* Validates grant proposals via peer review to ensure that projects support the building and sustainment of regional and national core capabilities.

Allocation of FY 2013 Grant Funding

FEMA will base funding allocations on prioritized core capabilities as well as comprehensive threat/risk assessments and gap analyses. Each State and territory will receive a base level of funding allocated in accordance with a population driven formula. The remainder of the grant allocations will be determined competitively, based on the criticality of the specific capability according to the Regional THIRA and the applicant's ability to complete the project within the two year period of performance. FY 2013 funding will be prioritized across the following focus areas:

Core Capabilities: The highest priority of the NPGP is to develop and sustain the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. 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 can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. Funding will support deployable assets that can be utilized anywhere in the country via Emergency Management Assistance Compacts or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In addition, funding may be used by the states for the sustainment of core capabilities that may or may not be deployable, such as interoperable communications systems, mitigation-related capabilities, and fusion centers. A portion of the funding will also be placed in a competitive pool for the development of new capabilities for which a need is identified in the THIRA and a corresponding resource estimation and implementation strategy are provided.

Enhancing Terrorism Prevention Capabilities: In support of the National Preparedness Goal's National Prevention Framework and the "Strategic Implementation Plan to the National Strategy on Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States", the NPGP will seek to prioritize programs and initiatives that directly support local efforts to understand,

recognize, and prevent pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity, in accordance with applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource Protection: Critical infrastructure and key resource protection, and long-term vulnerability reduction will also be supported by the NPGP, including physical security enhancements to Level 1 and 2 CIKR sites in the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, transit facilities on the Top Transit Asset List, and port facilities identified in Port Wide Risk Management Plans.

NPGP Development

The Administration will continue to solicit stakeholder feedback to ensure NPGP enables all levels of government to build and sustain, in a collaborative way, the core capabilities necessary to prepare for incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

Putting Grant Funds to Work Now

During the last ten years, Federal investments in State and local preparedness capabilities have developed significant national capacity to prevent, protect against, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters of all kinds. For example, the response to the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, tornadoes in Alabama and Missouri, and Hurricane Irene helped save lives and minimize damage due to the training, equipment, technology and capabilities developed through DHS preparedness grants.

DHS appreciates the significant work that our grantees have undertaken to administer all of the grant programs that have increased preparedness nationwide. While much has been done, more remains to be accomplished in the years ahead.

As of January 2012, more than \$8 billion in previously awarded grant funding is available for expenditure. These funds are not idle; work is being performed, projects are underway and capabilities are being built in accordance with the rules and guidelines under which these grants were accepted. Nonetheless, in light of the current economic situation and the need for further fiscal stimulus, the Department has evaluated ways to further streamline the grants process to put available funds to work now.

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, measures will be implemented to provide grantees with additional flexibility to accelerate the spending of remaining FYs 2007-2011 grant funds as well as FY 2012 grant awards, consistent with existing laws, regulations, and programmatic objectives

Steps FEMA has Taken to Expedite Grant Drawdown

FEMA has undertaken a number of significant initiatives over the past year to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of grants management business processes throughout the grant lifecycle, including:

- Streamlined the grant budget review process to ensure that initial budget proposals are reviewed and approved within 30 days of receipt, enabling grantees to draw down funds more quickly.
- Increased the number of Federal and contract staff to eliminate the Environmental and Historical Preservations (EHP) Reviews grant request backlog; removed the up-front EHP Review hold for Transit Security Grant capital projects; and simplified the EHP Review clearance form, consolidating the documentation required and enabling staff to more quickly determine whether the project is eligible for a categorical exclusion.
- Provided ongoing technical assistance to grantees with documented challenges managing federal funds and tailoring intensive, short-term deliverables to address their needs.

Additional Measures to Expedite Grant Drawdown

Beginning in 2012, FEMA will implement a number of new measures that provide grantees with additional flexibility to accelerate the spending of remaining FYs 2007-2012 grant funds

by addressing immediate needs and building core capabilities that will support preparedness in the long run. These initiatives include:

Support Reprioritization

- Allowing grantees to apply FYs 2007-2012 grant balances towards more urgent priorities by way of an expedited project approval by FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate.
- Expanding allowable expenses under the Port and Transit Security Grant Program, in accordance the *SAFE Port Act* and the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act*, respectively.
- Permitting activities that combat violent extremism, as defined by the Administration's CVE Strategy, to be eligible in all grant years.

Focus on Core Capabilities

- Expanding maintenance and sustainment eligibility to equipment, training, and critical resources that have previously been purchased with either Federal grants or any other source of funding in order to support existing core capabilities tied to the five mission areas contained within the National Preparedness Goal.

Extend Waivers

- Considering requests for waivers for the 50 percent cap on personnel costs; matching requirements under FYs 2008 and 2009 Port Security Grant for public sector grantees; and matching requirements for Nonprofit Security Grant Program, the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program, and Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program.
- Waiving the requirement that 2008 and 2009 Homeland Security Grant Program grantees allocate 25 percent of their funding toward countering improvised explosive devices, planning, training and exercises.

Timelines for Performance

Subject to certain exceptions³, grantees are required to take steps to expend, draw down and close out grant funding by the dates outlined below.

- All FY 2007 grant funds must be spent by June 30, 2012.
- All FYs 2008-2009 grant funds must be spent by September 30, 2012.
- All FY 2010 funds must be spent by September 30, 2013.
- All FYs 2011-2012 funds must be spent by the end date cited on the award agreement.

To meet these deadlines, State Administrative Agencies should work collaboratively and

³ Grantees may request extensions to the period of performance due to compelling legal, policy, or operational challenges. For example, extensions may be granted where adjusting the timeline for spending will constitute a verifiable legal breach of contract by the grantee with vendors or sub-recipients, where a specific statute or regulation mandates an environmental review that cannot be completed within this timeframe or where other exceptional circumstances warrant a discrete waiver.

transparently with sub-grantees. Agencies are encouraged to reduce administrative hurdles that can delay expenditure of funds, as well as decrease delays between receipt of invoices and expenditure of corresponding funds. In addition, agencies should implement programmatic safeguards to protect against unnecessary delays that would otherwise extend current spending timelines.

DHS Cybersecurity Capabilities

The FY 2013 Budget supports initiatives to secure the Nation's information systems and defend against cyber threats to the Nation's critical information infrastructure, including Federal civilian networks and systems. The Budget includes enhancements to the National Cybersecurity Protection System, cybersecurity operations, and the Federal Network Security branch to directly reduce cybersecurity risk in key Federal agencies. Additional resources are also provided to increase the capacity of the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center to cover 25 States.

Leveraging Capabilities

The success of the EINSTEIN program, an integrated system of intrusion detection, analytics, prevention, and information sharing capabilities that is used to defend the Federal civilian government networks from cyber threats, is a key aspect of improving the Nation's cyber defenses. To realize this program's full potential, funding is requested to move EINSTEIN into a managed security service provided by major Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Under this approach, each ISP will provide its own intrusion prevention services that will conform to certain security, assurance, and communication requirements provided by DHS.

Federal Network Security

The FY 2013 Budget provides funding to further reduce risk in the Federal cyber domain by addressing vulnerabilities in civilian Federal network cybersecurity, supporting continuous monitoring at Federal agencies, and improving the common operating picture of threats to the civilian Federal cyber network to identify, mitigate, and respond to threats more quickly. Through this initiative, DHS will directly support Federal civilian departments and agencies in developing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture in accordance with the *Federal Information Security Management Act* (FISMA), and which support other critical cybersecurity capabilities to thwart advanced, persistent cyber threats. Using FISMA compliance metrics, DHS will develop a process to identify the highest risk agencies and target these resources towards the selected agencies.

Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center

The FY 2013 Budget provides funding to support the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), which analyzes, aggregates, and shares information with Federal stakeholders and State, local, tribal, and territorial members in order to identify, mitigate, and respond to threats more quickly. In FY 2013, MS-ISAC will have the capacity to support 25 States through its 24x7x365 cybersecurity operations center, develop and rapidly distribute cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and assist MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents.

Risk-Based Security for the Transportation Environment

The FY 2013 Budget supports efforts by DHS 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 2013 Budget:

- Trusted traveler programs like [TSA Pre✓](#), a passenger pre-screening initiative for travelers who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying domestically in order to potentially expedite screening at the checkpoint. Eligible participants include certain frequent flyers as well as members of CBP Trusted Traveler programs including Global Entry, SENTRI, and NEXUS who are U.S. citizens and are flying on participating airlines.
- Continues support for passenger screening canine teams included in the FY 2012 enacted budget, an important layer of security to complement passenger checkpoint screening at airports, assist in air cargo screening, and enhance security in the mass transit environment.
- Continuing pilot programs that allow known crewmembers to receive expedited screening, and supports pilot programs to evaluate new screening procedures designed to provide the most effective security in the most efficient manner.
- Achieving 100 percent risk-based screening of international inbound passenger air cargo by the end of 2012 through the Certified Cargo Security Program, which is a designed to enable vetted, validated, and certified supply chain facilities to meet air cargo security requirements.
- Expansion of Secure Flight to cover the Large Aircraft and Private Charter Standard Security Program, screening an estimated 11 million additional passengers annually. Through Secure Flight, TSA pre-screens 100 percent of all travelers flying within or to the U.S. against terrorist watchlists before passengers receive their boarding passes.

To support these efforts and ensure the safety of the traveling public, the FY 2013 Budget also funds 52,696 Transportation Security Officers at 446 airports across the country. It supports the continued operation of 1,250 Advanced Imaging Technology units which safely screen passengers for metallic and non-metallic threats – including weapons, explosives and other objects concealed under layers of clothing – and 155 state-of-the-art Explosives Detection Systems to efficiently screen baggage for explosives, reducing the number of re-scans and physical bag searches.

The FY 2013 Budget bolsters surface transportation security as well through the deployment of 37 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, comprised of personnel with expertise in inspection, behavior detection, security screening, and law enforcement for random, unpredictable deployments throughout the transportation sector to prevent potential terrorist and criminal acts.

US-VISIT Transfer

To better align mission activities with operational Components, the FY 2013 Budget transfers US-VISIT functions from the National Protection and Programs Directorate to CBP and ICE by October 1, 2012. US-VISIT functions naturally align with the current missions of CBP and ICE. Additionally, both of these Components have existing capabilities that can be leveraged to support the operational screening function while realizing cost-saving efficiencies.

DHS Efforts to Streamline Vetting Capabilities

In 2011, DHS undertook an unprecedented effort to synchronize, integrate, and streamline the Department's vetting capabilities. DHS initiated an enhanced biographic exit program to better aggregate the information within existing data systems, enhance review of potential overstays, increase automated matching, incorporate biometric elements, and provide the foundation for a future biometric exit solution.

Over the past year, US-VISIT has also worked closely with both CBP and ICE to address the overstay backlog, leveraging the operational capabilities of both components to create a first of its kind automated vetting capability. As a result, in 2011, the Department reviewed the backlog of 1.6 million overstay leads within US-VISIT and referred leads based on national security and public safety priorities to ICE for further investigation

Transfer of Functions

Pending enactment, CBP will assume responsibility for the core US-VISIT operations and management of the biometric and biographic information storage and matching and watchlist management services. ICE will assume responsibility of the US-VISIT overstay analysis services. CBP uses US-VISIT systems to help determine admissibility of foreign nationals arriving at all U.S. ports of entry (POEs) and to process aliens entering the United States illegally between the POEs. Currently, CBP operates numerous screening and targeting systems, supporting more than 70,000 users from over 20 Federal agencies that are responsible for a wide range of programs that rely on CBP information and systems to determine benefits, process travelers, inform investigations, support case management, and enhance intelligence capabilities. The US-VISIT systems will complement the CBP systems by adding the biometric identification and screening capabilities, which are also used across and beyond DHS. It will streamline interactions with the U.S. Department of State and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for both biographic and biometric screening.

Although ICE will assume responsibility for US-VISIT overstay analysis, CBP and ICE will collaborate on system support for the overstay mission. Transition of the analysis and identification of the overstay population in ICE clearly aligns with the ICE mission of administrative immigration enforcement. Additionally, functions of support to CIS will provide feeder data related to domestic benefit fraud schemes for ICE investigations.

S&T will serve as the lead in research and development of applicable technology for the air exit environment, a function originally tasked to US-VISIT.

R&D Programs at the Science & Technology Directorate

S&T manages research to protect the homeland, from scientific development through technological commercialization and deployment for DHS Components and first responders in order to strengthen America's security and resiliency. The FY 2013 Budget includes \$478 million for Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I) programs focused on the following areas:

- **Biological Defense – \$135.4 million:** S&T will focus on the development of tools to detect intentional and natural biologic events, with a focus on rapid point-of-care diagnostic technologies, cost-effective indoor sensors, bioforensics, and mandated CBRN risk assessments.
- **Explosives Defense – \$119.7 million:** S&T's efforts will concentrate on technologies that assist the Transportation Security Administration and other partners in detecting explosives, with an emphasis on Home Made Explosives and other advanced threats.
- **Cyber Security – \$64.5 million:** S&T's efforts will focus on unclassified research programs in support of the public and private sector as well as the global Internet infrastructure. This includes research into identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, law enforcement forensic capabilities, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.
- **First Responders – \$49.3 million:** As the only Federal organization that provides technical assistance to the First Responder community, S&T will continue efforts to identify technologies, formulate standards and develop knowledge products that enhance the productivity, efficiency, and safety of first responders. Priority investment areas include: interoperable communications, data sharing systems, field-ready detection equipment, and enhancements to protective gear.
- **Apex Projects – \$15.0 million:** Apex projects are cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary efforts requested by DHS Components that are high priority, high-value, and short turn-around in nature.

In addition, \$94.1 million in FY 2013 funding will allow S&T to resume research and development (R&D) in important areas that received little or no funding in FY 2012 such as Border Security, Chemical Attack Resiliency, Counterterrorism, Information Sharing, and Interoperability.

DHS International Efforts

DHS continues to work beyond its borders to protect both national and economic security. The FY 2013 Budget supports DHS's strategic partnerships with international allies to enhance border and aviation security, strengthen the global supply chain, expand targeting and information sharing efforts, and provide international training and technical assistance.

DHS International Footprint

- ICE personnel stationed in a foreign country train and coordinate investigations with foreign law enforcement counterparts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations engaged in money laundering, weapons proliferation, child exploitation, intellectual property rights violations, and human trafficking.
- CBP works globally to prevent, identify and interdict the intended entry of people or goods that would violate U.S. law or interests, through programs such as the Immigration Advisory Program, Preclearance Operations, the Container Security Initiative, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and International Border Enforcement Teams.
- USSS works with international law enforcement agencies to develop capacity to combat credit and debit card fraud, identity theft, computer fraud, and bank fraud.
- TSA conducts international aviation security training for countries around the world, focusing on risk-based security strategies, including cargo security, screening techniques, vulnerability assessments and airport security management with support from the Departments of Defense and State.
- CIS grants temporary protected status and extensions of nonimmigrant status, as well as parole, refugee status or asylum to qualified individuals.
- USCG assesses seaports and shipping companies that trade with the United States, uses over 40 counterdrug maritime bilateral agreements and operating procedures with partner nations to coordinate detection, interdiction and apprehension of smugglers, and supports Department of Defense and Department of State security and foreign assistance programs abroad.

Enhancing Border and Aviation Security

The FY 2013 Budget supports DHS's international partnerships to enhance border and aviation security. For example:

- Through the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), CBP Officers stationed abroad identify high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the United States and makes recommendations to commercial carriers to deny boarding. IAP has saved both U.S. taxpayers and airlines significant funds over the last few years as CBP does not incur additional costs from having to process these individuals in the U.S. and airlines avoid paying fines.
- Through the Visa Security Program, ICE with concurrence from the U.S Department of State deploys trained special agents overseas to high-risk visa activity posts to identify potential

terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States. The FY 2013 Budget supports efforts to leverage IT solutions and the capabilities of law enforcement and intelligence community partners to increase ICE's efficiency in screening visa applications in order to identify patterns and potential national security threats.

- Through the Pre-Clearance Program, CBP screens travelers internationally prior to departure through the same process a traveler would undergo upon arrival at a U.S. port of entry, allowing DHS to interdict potential criminals or terrorists before they arrive in the U.S., and reducing the wait times for all individuals upon arrival in the U.S.
- Through the Global Entry Program, CBP has partnered with Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Mexico to allow vetted, trusted travelers to use Global Entry expedited border clearance stations in the U.S., focusing resources on individuals more likely to pose a risk while facilitating the flow of lawful people and goods entering the U.S.
- Under the Visa Waiver Program, foreign nationals from 36 participating countries are able to travel to the United States for stays of 90 days or less upon receiving travel authorization through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization program.
- As part of the *Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Declaration*, signed by President Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Harper, DHS will continue working with U.S. and Canadian partners to develop the next generation of integrated cross-border law enforcement, interoperable radio communications, border wait time measurements, and enhanced air/land/maritime domain awareness, as well as initiatives to streamline trusted trader and traveler programs.
- As part of the *Declaration on 21st Century Border Management*, issued by Presidents Obama and Calderon, DHS will continue working closely with its Mexican counterparts on critical infrastructure protection and expansion of trusted traveler and shipper programs.

Strengthening Global Supply Chain Security

The FY 2013 Budget supports the Administration's Global Supply Chain Security Strategy announced in January 2012, which presents a unified vision across air, land, and sea modes of transportation. As part of this effort, DHS conducts the following programs overseas to strengthen the security of the global supply chain:

- The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), which is a voluntary public-private sector partnership program that strengthens cargo security throughout the international supply chain by working closely with importers, carriers, consolidators, licensed customs brokers, and manufacturers. Since it was launched in 2001, C-TPAT has grown from seven participating partners to more than 10,200 Certified Partners worldwide, and has conducted more than 19,300 on-site evaluations.
- The Container Security Initiative, active at more than 50 overseas ports, relies on CBP Officers to prescreen and evaluate high-risk containers before they are shipped to the U.S.
- Program Global Shield, implemented in coordination with the World Customs Organization, is a multilateral law enforcement effort aimed at combating the illicit cross-border diversion and trafficking of explosive precursor chemicals for making improvised explosive devices by monitoring their cross-border movements. Under Program Global Shield, more than 70

participating countries are currently sharing information with each other to ensure that chemicals entering their countries are being used in safe and legal ways.

- TSA works closely with our private sector and international partners to ensure that 100 percent of cargo on flights departing U.S. airports and 100 percent of identified high risk international inbound cargo undergo screening. Through the National Cargo Security Program Recognition, TSA reviews foreign partners' cargo screening operations to determine whether their programs provide a level of security commensurate with the level of security provided by existing U.S. air cargo security programs.
- Members of USCG's Redeployment Assistance and Inspection Detachment Team, stationed in the Middle East, inspect military containers for compliance with international safety standards to ensure that hazardous materials are properly loaded and labeled, helping ensure that troops and their equipment can return home, safely.

Expand Targeting and Information Sharing Efforts

The FY 2013 Budget will allow DHS to continue its efforts to partner with other countries to share information to assist in the targeting, apprehension, and investigation of potential criminals and terrorists. For example:

- DHS will continue negotiating Preventing and Combating Serious Crime agreements, which further security cooperation between the U.S. and its international partners by facilitating the exchange of biographic and biometric information to prevent serious crime and terrorism.
- DHS will continue to engage its international partners in efforts to facilitate the sharing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) information. In November 2011, the U.S. and the European Union signed a proposed agreement with the European Commission that, once approved, will facilitate the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorism and certain transnational crimes; provide a framework for sharing PNR; and ensure the protection of personal information.
- DHS will continue to participate in the Advanced Passenger Information Sharing with partner countries, which allows CBP to compare the traveler manifests of commercial and private aircraft, as well as commercial vessels, against law enforcement databases, including the Terrorist Screening Database.

SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Description:

Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) provides leadership, direction, and management to DHS and is comprised of separate appropriations including: the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM); the Under Secretary for Management (USM); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO); and DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation.

OSEM provides resources for 15 offices that report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Office of the Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive Secretary, Office for InterGovernmental Affairs, Office of Policy, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of the Privacy Officer, Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, Private Sector Office, Office of International Affairs, and the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement.

USM includes the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Office of the Chief Security Officer.

OCFO is composed of the Budget Division, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, the Financial Operations Division, the Financial Management and Policy Division, the Internal Control Management Division, the Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), Financial Assistance Policy & Oversight, the Departmental General Accountability Office/Office of Inspector General Audit Liaison Office, and the Workforce Development Division.

OCIO is comprised of seven program offices: Executive Front Office, Chief Information Security Officer, Enterprise Business Management Office, Office of Applied Technology, Information Technology Services Office, Office of Accessible Systems and Technology, and the Enterprise System Development Office.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Janet Napolitano, Secretary
Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary
Rafael Borrás, Under Secretary for Management
Peggy Sherry, Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Richard Spires, Chief Information Officer

Established: 2003 under the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2002

Major Divisions: Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; Office of the Under Secretary for Management; Office of Chief Human Capital Officer; Office of the Chief Procurement Officer; Office of the Chief Administrative Officer; Office of the Chief Security Officer; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of the Chief Information Officer

Budget Request: **\$812,978,000**

Employees (FTE): 2,122

Responsibilities:

OSEM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight of all the Department's Components.

USM's primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services and provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental Management and Operations functions, including: information technology (IT), budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and administrative services. USM implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs in order to more effectively and efficiently run the Department in a unified manner.

OCFO is responsible for the fiscal management, integrity, and accountability of DHS. The mission of the OCFO is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget and financial management, and oversee financial operations for DMO. OCFO also manages the DHS Working Capital Fund, grants and assistance awards, and resource management systems to ensure that funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and efficiently expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

OCIO is responsible for all the IT projects in the Department. The OCIO provides IT leadership, as well as products and services, to ensure the effective and appropriate use of IT across DHS. The OCIO coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize costs and improve consistency of the Department's IT infrastructure. OCIO is the lead organization in developing and maintaining the DHS Information Security Program, which includes oversight and coordination of activities associated with the Federal Information Security Management Act. OCIO is also responsible for providing performance metrics and overall evaluation of DHS Component IT programs.

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project is responsible for the co-location and consolidation of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. Continuing prudent consolidation efforts will greatly enhance the ability of the Department to carry out its critical mission in the most effective and efficient way possible.

Service to the Public:

The Secretary ensures a coordinated effort to build a safe, secure, and resilient homeland by directing the Department's efforts to prevent terrorism and enhance security, secure and manage our borders, enforce and administer our Nation's immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, ensure resilience to disasters, and support national and economic security.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

Office of InterGovernmental Affairs

- Led the Department's engagement during the largest number of gubernatorial transitions in recent history across the United States—a total of 28 new Governors with 40 elections—as well as mayoral transitions in several major cities, including the District of Columbia.

Office of Policy

- Developed a Global Supply Chain Security Strategy as required under the *Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006*, identifying strategic requirements and critical capability gaps, in order to guide operations and resource allocation for intermodal supply chain security and resilience.
- Initiated and participated in Passenger Name Record negotiations with the European Union. Once ratified, the Passenger Name Record agreement will allow for the sharing of information to help prevent criminals and terrorists from traveling.
- As of the end of December 2011, concluded 23 Preventing and Combating Serious Crime agreements, with 21 current Visa Waiver Program member countries and two aspirants. Preventing and Combating Serious Crimes agreements enable international partners to query the fingerprint databases of others for law enforcement purposes.
- Led the strategy and efforts to establish an enhanced biographic option for exit requirements.

Office of Public Affairs

- Developed and deployed the means and methods for implementing the National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) to other Federal, State, and local partners. The deployment included sending out technical Web resources, tools, and guidance in order to incorporate NTAS into the partners' own online systems.
- Expanded the nationwide launch of the "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness and engagement campaign and coordinated the release of Spanish language public service announcements.

Office of Legislative Affairs

- Managed and provided support to more than 160 DHS witnesses testifying in more than 120 hearings before multiple congressional committees and subcommittees, while supporting more than 2,000 congressional briefings by DHS leadership and staff.

Office of General Counsel

- Provided legal support for DHS operations and policy initiatives spanning all homeland security initiatives, including cyber law matters and the DHS-led interagency effort to negotiate revised Passenger Name Records agreements with the European Union.

Office For Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)

- Exceeded CRCL training effectiveness performance goal by 4 percent and also trained more than 2,600 State, local, and Federal law enforcement personnel to support local efforts to counter violent extremism via on-site instruction that included modules on understanding violent radicalization, cultural awareness, and community engagement.
- Partnered with CBP and the TSA to ensure that border and aviation screening protocols respect civil rights and civil liberties.
- Increased efforts to ensure that cyber security activities conducted by DHS do not violate civil rights and civil liberties by participating in the Cyber Legislative Interagency Policy Committee on issues such as the Administration's proposed cybersecurity and data breach

legislation; developing training for United States-Computer Emergency Readiness Team cybersecurity professionals; and providing expert staff support to the Joint Coordination Element at Fort Meade.

- Worked with ICE to institutionalize robust oversight for ICE programs involving State and local law enforcement, including 287(g) and Secure Communities, and increased outreach to a variety of immigrant communities, educating them about civil rights and civil liberties protections and CRCL’s complaint processes.

Citizenship and Immigration Service Ombudsman

- Assisted more than 3,000 individuals, employers, and their representatives to resolve problematic or complex cases pending with CIS.
- Expanded online capabilities to allow customers to electronically submit requests for case assistance to the Ombudsman’s office. This new service was piloted in four States and deployed nationwide in September 2011.

Privacy Officer

- Promoted a culture of transparency while protecting individual privacy by ensuring that privacy requirements were embedded in the Administration’s Open Government Initiative.
- Responded to more than 145,000 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act.
- Approved and published 68 Privacy Impact Assessments and 20 System of Records Notices.

Private Sector Office

- Created the “DHS for a Day” program and hosted four events around the country to engage more than 70 leaders in academia, industry, and not-for-profits to become more involved in the Homeland Security Enterprise. Co-hosted the first annual “Building Resilience through Public-Private Partnerships” summit, attended by more than 120 private-sector representatives, to support the development of public-private partnerships.
- Served as the DHS representative on the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board to better coordinate with the Nation’s travel and tourism industry, the President’s Export Council to facilitate import/export data collection, and on the White House Business Council to facilitate travel and tourism.

Under Secretary for Management

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

- Elevated the acquisition and program management oversight functions as a direct report to the USM.
- Developed an automated Decision Support Tool to enhance and consolidate information related to investment-related decisions. Appointed Component Acquisition Executives in all Operational Components.



Secretary Napolitano visits the Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Cyber Crimes Center.

- Developed and implemented a comprehensive strategy designed to enhance management integration across the lines-of-business and within the Department's Operational Components. This plan has been positively received by the Government Accountability Office as a response to their "high-risk" assessment. Instituted a Management Council with component chief management officials to address cross-cutting challenges.
- Implemented the Secretary's Employee Preparedness Initiative (EPI) in 2011 to ensure that all civilian employees receive periodic emergency preparedness training and maintain a minimum 90 percent completion rate for training on an annual basis in the future. In 2011 and through January 20, 2012, 93.6 percent of the Department's civilian employees completed EPI training.
- Provided leadership on a number of significant intra-departmental issues including efforts related to the audit; data center consolidation and human resources IT initiatives; mobile work enhancements and facilities consolidation; Open Government, performance improvement, and customer service; veterans programs and small business utilization; and other matters of significance.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

- Exceeded the Secretary's veterans hiring goal of 50,000 employees, a year ahead of schedule. Veterans comprise 25 percent of the Department's civilian workforce, in addition to 49,000 active and reserve members of the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Implemented the Balanced Workforce Strategy Tool (BWS), resulting in balanced workforce analyses of contracts in the Components to ensure that the Department has the appropriate mix of Federal employees and contractors. Additionally, on a pilot basis, the BWS was incorporated into the acquisition strategy for new and re-competed work requirements.
- Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Facilitated more than \$1.4 billion in contracts with veteran-owned small businesses, and surpassed the Small Business Administration's target of spending 3 percent of all contracting dollars with service-disabled veteran-owned businesses.
- Awarded 29 percent of total contracting dollars to small businesses, resulting in more than \$4.2 billion in prime small business contracts.
- In collaboration with DHS Component representatives and the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management, issued revised Acquisition Certification Policies on: Federal Acquisition Certification-Contracting; Test and Evaluation; Cost Estimating; Program Financial Management; and Life cycle Logistics. Conducted 34 Acquisition Review Boards to continue to strengthen the Department's major acquisition program.
- Delivered more than 330 classes to more than 6,400 acquisition personnel throughout Headquarters and Components to strengthen the Department's acquisition workforce.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

- Developed a "DHS Real Property Cost Savings Plan" detailing potential cost savings or cost avoidances totaling \$1.3 billion through FY 2018 in response to the Office of Management and Budget memo on Real Property Savings.

- Developed a motor Vehicle Allocation Methodology plan and vehicle replacement process for DHS fleet vehicles.
- Continued Phase 1A construction of the consolidated Department HQ at St. Elizabeths, maintaining scheduled plans to complete the United States Coast Guard (USCG) HQ for occupancy in 2013.

Office of the Chief Security Officer

- Implemented the Office of Personnel Management's electronic delivery of personnel security background investigations within the Information Security Management System framework for DHS HQ, Federal Emergency Management Administration, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, CBP, ICE, and USCG.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

- Received a qualified audit opinion for the FY 2011 Consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Custodial Activity, a pivotal step in DHS's financial management, highlighting efforts to increase transparency and accountability and to accurately account for the Department's resources.
- Conducted an internal control audit integration pilot to determine how the independent auditor can leverage management's assessment of internal controls to reduce long-term audit costs. Efforts were expanded to strengthen internal controls over operations including Government charge cards to reduce the risk of waste, fraud, and abuse and prevention of Anti-Deficiency Act violations. A comprehensive Web-based training program was developed on the Anti-Deficiency Act for use across all Components.
- Developed rigorous, transparent processes and practices in support of the DHS Audit Resolution Official, as designated under "OMB Circular A-50: Audit Follow-up." This will ensure audit findings are resolved expeditiously and effectively.
- Advanced the DHS Financial Assistance (FA) Policy, which reflects the sequential life-cycle phases of FA programs such as grants, cooperative agreements, and loans. Additionally, developed a charter to establish the Council of Chief FA Executives convened and led by the Deputy Chief Financial Officer.
- Properly accounted for and reported on HQ's real property by establishing controls and operating procedures, including Construction in Progress, leasehold improvements, and internal use software.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- Continued to transition 43 Component data centers to two large-scale, geographically diverse, physically secure, and scalable data centers. In 2011, seven data center facilities were closed.
- Established Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) connections at more than 300 sites, including State and local fusion centers, to exchange information across both HSDN and the broader Secret-level community.

- Conducted in-depth technical reviews for 20 percent of the Department’s IT systems to assess quality assurance and validate compliance with DHS security requirements.
- Published a comprehensive Enterprise Security Architecture that defines network segmentation and communication protection and monitoring structures in support of Trust Zone implementation.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget ³		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	706	\$136,544	699	\$133,159	725	\$134,150	3	\$991
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	818	239,453	897	235,587	902	221,771	5	-13,816
DHS HQ Consolidation	0	77,245	0	55,979	0	89,000	0	33,021
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	183	53,323	212	50,860	212	55,414	0	4,554
Office of the Chief Information Officer ¹	217	332,726	271	327,300	283	312,643	12	-14,657
Net Discretionary	1,924	\$839,291	2,079	\$802,885	2,122	\$812,978	20	\$10,093
Transfer ²	-	-	[23]	[4,241]	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	1,924	\$839,291	2,079	\$802,885	2,122	\$812,978	20	\$10,093
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-4,292]	-	[-5,000]	-	-	-	-

¹ FY 2012 Enacted level for the Office of the Chief Information Officer includes \$70 million in Data Center Migration funding pursuant to P.L. 112-74 Section 556.

² Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, NPPD will transfer Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) its core function to the DHS Office of Policy during FY 2012 subject to congressional notification.

³ FY 2013 reflects the annualization of the transfer of Counternarcotics Enforcement and Risk Management in the Office of Policy funds.

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL)\$1.7M (2 FTE)**
The requested funding annualizes the FTE from the FY 2012 appropriation and increases base resources for ongoing efforts to ensure that the Department’s immigration efforts comply with all applicable civil rights statutes. The FTE will be used to improve civil rights oversight of State and local immigration enforcement under the 287(g) and Secure Communities programs.

- **Financial Systems Modernization.....\$6.7M (0 FTE)**
OCFO has requested funds for the Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) program to migrate FEMA to a robust financial management system. This will allow FEMA to have a system that enables accurate and timely financial reporting, which facilitates clean audit opinions; addresses systems security issues; and remediates financial control and financial system weaknesses.

- **DHS HQ Consolidation.....\$89.0M (0 FTE)**
This funding will provide for necessary infrastructure improvements surrounding the West Campus of St. Elizabeths, which is scheduled for initial occupancy in the spring of 2013. These projects will provide approximately 2,900 jobs and are being developed collaboratively with Federal, Washington, D.C., and local community partners.

- **Data Center Migration.....\$64.8M (0 FTE)**
The OCIO has requested funds to complete data center migrations for CBP, TSA, and USCIS to the two enterprise-wide DHS data centers. DHS is committed to the integration, consolidation, and the transformation of individual Component infrastructures into a single, world-class IT infrastructure capable of supporting the significant demands required of an organization of approximately 200,000 employees. The requested FY 2013 funding is targeted to complete the consolidation of four primary Component data centers in FYs 2013-2014.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Human Resources Information Technology-\$5.7M (0 FTE)**
The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer – Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) funding level is being reduced in support of departmental priority items. This reduction is being achieved by extending the time frame for closing the human resources service gaps determined by the Human Capital Segment Architecture Project and prioritized by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee.

- **Management Efficiencies.....-\$6.8M (0 FTE)**
The seven offices that report to USM identified combined efficiencies that yielded more than \$6 million in areas such as travel, overtime hours, and vehicle use, and through additional use of strategic sourcing contracts.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Description:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS). This appropriation includes both National Intelligence Program (NIP) and non-NIP funds for I&A and non-NIP funds for OPS.

Responsibilities:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of I&A and OPS. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other DHS Components and related Federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, territorial (SLTT), foreign, and private-sector partners, to improve intelligence analysis, information sharing, incident management support, and situational awareness.

I&A's mission is to equip the homeland security enterprise with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the Homeland safe, secure, and resilient. I&A has a unique role as a central conduit for information sharing among the Intelligence Community (IC); Federal entities; SLTT organizations; and nontraditional partners to support the goals of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. This includes promoting an understanding of threats to the Homeland through intelligence analysis, collecting information and intelligence to support homeland security missions, managing intelligence for the HSE, and sharing the information necessary for action while protecting the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all Americans.

OPS's mission is to support the Secretary's execution of responsibilities across the HSE by promoting situational awareness and information sharing, integrating and synchronizing strategic operations and planning, and administering the DHS continuity program.

During a crisis event, DHS Components must be resilient, prepared, and ready to respond to the full spectrum of "all hazards" emergencies while continuing to perform mission-essential functions. With this in mind, OPS coordinates Department-wide Continuity and Emergency Preparedness programs to ensure integrated action across the DHS Organization in a time of crisis.

Service to the Public:

Analysis and Operations provides resources that enable the critical support necessary to support the homeland security mission by improving the analysis and sharing of threat information. This

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Caryn Wagner,
Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis

Richard Chavez,
Director, Office of Operations Coordination
and Planning

Established: 2006

Major Divisions: Office of Intelligence and
Analysis; Office of Operations Coordination
and Planning

Budget Request: ***\$321,982,000***

Employees (FTE): *849*

includes advising all levels of Government (Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local), the private sector, and the public with timely information concerning threats to the Homeland.

I&A analyzes intelligence and information about homeland security threats and serves as the two-way interface between the IC and SLTT and private-sector partners on homeland security intelligence and information. This includes warnings, actionable intelligence, and analysis to ensure that Headquarters leadership, departmental operating components, Federal policy, law enforcement and intelligence community partners, and frontline law enforcement have the information they need to confront and disrupt terrorist and other threats to the homeland. I&A has a unique analytic mission, blending intelligence from the IC with DHS Component and other stakeholder source data, to provide homeland security-centric products. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis leads I&A and is the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise (IE). The Under Secretary is also the Department's Information Sharing and Safeguarding Executive responsible for facilitating information sharing, implementing the objectives of the Department and the National Strategy on Information Sharing within DHS while ensuring that such information is protected from unauthorized disclosure.

OPS coordinates with DHS Components and interagency partners to develop strategic-level plans to support the effective execution of the Secretary's incident coordination responsibilities by working with representatives from DHS Components and other Federal, State, and local partners to develop strategic plans and guidance. OPS also supports the Secretary by providing operational planning expertise during crises. OPS, through the National Operations Center (NOC), serves as the national hub for homeland security incident management. OPS integrates plans with current and future operations in order to enhance DHS's ability to anticipate and respond to a wide variety of incidents potentially occurring simultaneously.

As the Department's Continuity Coordinator, the Director of Operations Coordination and Planning is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness and survivability of all DHS Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs). OPS works with DHS Components' leadership to ensure that PMEFs will be sustained even during emergencies that could significantly hamper personnel, facilities, or operations for homeland security missions.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Intelligence & Analysis

- I&A improved border security issue coordination and understanding by leveraging partner data sources and working closely with partners in the DHS IE, State and local fusion centers, and Federal law enforcement and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), including the Border Intelligence Fusion Section. I&A's collaboration resulted in the production and dissemination of joint assessments with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Law Enforcement Coordination Center in San Diego, and other partners in the State and local law enforcement communities.
- I&A increased integration of suspicious activity reporting (SAR) with I&A intelligence products by developing trade craft, analytic products, and best practices. I&A incorporated SLTT SARs into regular production of finished intelligence through expanded access to and review of e-Guardian and Shared Space, the two reporting mechanisms in the Nationwide

SAR Initiative, to fill a gap in national-level analysis of SAR trends. This analysis was used in SAR products that contribute to greater intelligence-informed policing initiatives within the law enforcement communities and alerted our partners to unique tactics and behaviors related to terrorist activity.

- I&A engaged with the IC and State and local partners to improve collection and analysis on the phenomenon of homegrown violent extremism. As part of this effort, I&A spurred reporting from State and local partners, engaged in case study analysis, and developed a geospatial analytic effort to map activity to inform field actions and outreach. This has resulted in a more holistic view of the phenomenon among Federal, State, and local authorities that has informed the Department's efforts to combat violent extremism, as well as the collection and analytic priorities of the fusion centers.
- I&A provided threat assessments on terrorist travel and immigration security, including assessments on Visa Waiver countries, with a focus on addressing security gaps in screening passengers and cargo and vetting refugees and asylees. These threat assessments informed DHS policy and Component operations.
- I&A improved support to national warning by integrating the IC Terrorist Threat Warning System with I&A warning activities, developing a new analytic methodology that informs the new National Terrorism Advisory System, and initiating a Homeland Security State and Local Intelligence Community of Interest warning and notification system.
- I&A assisted additional fusion centers with the development of their standing information needs (SIN). I&A integrated the SLTT and private-sector SINs into the DHS SINs to provide guidance on the types of information that can and should be acquired and reported, and to permit tagging of raw and finished intelligence products for research and performance metrics.
- I&A finalized data-sharing agreements with the National Counterterrorism Center to share critical data sets for counterterrorism purposes.
- I&A deployed Homeland Secure Data Network to 19 fusion centers, bringing the total of designated fusion centers with classified connectivity to 61. I&A also increased to 74 the total deployment of intelligence personnel at fusion centers (65 intelligence officers and 9 regional directors).
- I&A developed and executed the Automated Targeting System–Cross Domain pilot, in coordination with Customs and Border Protection, a federated search capability of select departmental databases in support of intelligence and analysis and watch and warning activities. The pilot system enables analysts to identify information of interest by submitting a single query across multiple unclassified DHS databases.
- I&A developed Critical Operating Capabilities for fusion centers to standardize fusion center capabilities, and to ensure consistent operating procedures and understanding of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements.

Office of Operations Coordination and Planning

- OPS supported the implementation of the new National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS), through the development of the NTAS process guide and concept of operations.
- OPS provided situational awareness and Crisis Action Team support during several disasters, including Hurricane Irene; the Japan earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster; Hurricane Thomas; several floods and wildfires; and civil unrest in the Middle East.
- OPS led contingency planning support for several major events, including development of the DHS 9/11 Anniversary Plan to coordinate security efforts of key DHS Components and Federal agencies during high-threat periods.
- OPS led Operation JANUS resulting in the identification of individuals who were cleared under false names in other data bases, and referred them to appropriate law enforcement authorities.
- OPS established a counter terrorism desk in the National Operations Center in order to provide a single, consolidated review of unclassified law enforcement/immigration databases for DHS and the interagency.
- OPS trained more than 400 Federal, State, and local planning personnel in 15 training events.
- OPS led the development of the National Capital Region Consolidated Anthrax Medical Countermeasures Dispensing Plan for DHS Support Components.
- OPS coordinated outreach efforts to establish Homeland Security Information Network as the primary incident response operational platform in joint efforts with DHS Components and other Federal and State agencies, including the Department of Defense and National Guard Bureau.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Analysis and Operations	793	\$334,360	851	\$338,068	849	\$321,982	(2)	(\$16,086)
Total Budget Authority	793	\$334,360	851	\$338,068	849	\$321,982	(2)	(\$16,086)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-441]	-	[-179]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

Funding and personnel for Analysis and Operations highlights are classified.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Description:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296), an amendment to the *Inspector General Act of 1978*. The OIG has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to Congress. The OIG serves as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in DHS programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

Responsibilities:

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations. The OIG examines, evaluates, and, where necessary, critiques these operations and activities, recommending ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most economical, efficient, and effective manner possible. The OIG reviews recommendations regarding existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the Department's programs and operations.

In addition, the OIG is responsible for oversight of the management and expenditures of all contracts, grants, and Governmental operations related to ongoing disaster relief operations, *American Reinvestment and Recovery Act* audits, and anti-terrorism efforts. The OIG ensures that this oversight encompasses an aggressive and ongoing audit and investigative effort designed to identify and address fraud, waste, and abuse. The OIG also coordinates the audit activities of other inspectors general, who oversee funds transferred to their respective departments and agencies by FEMA.

Service to the Public:

The OIG safeguards the public's tax dollars by detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs and operations. The OIG maintains and publicizes a toll-free hotline, which provides a prompt, effective channel for DHS employees, contract personnel, and private citizens to report incidents of fraud, waste, and abuse.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- The OIG issued 118 management and 61 financial assistance grant reports in FY 2011. Due to these efforts, OIG identified \$963 million of questioned costs. These questioned costs are from December 2003 (FY 2004) to June 2011 (FY 2011), which were identified by the OIG in FY 2011. The OIG recovered \$35.2 million from cost disallowances in prior audit reports and investigations, and identified \$27.7 million in funds put to better use.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Charles K. Edwards, Acting Inspector General

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Audits, Emergency Management Oversight, Information Technology Audits, Inspections, and Investigations

Budget Request: ***\$143,664,000***

Employees (FTE): *683*

- DHS management concurred with 96 percent of the recommendations in OIG’s management reports.
- Investigations resulted in 402 arrests, 283 indictments, and 358 convictions. In addition, the Office of Investigations closed 953 investigations and 15,102 complaints, initiated 1,353 new investigations, and issued 863 Reports of Investigation.
- Investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and cost savings totaled \$28.5 million.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	665	\$129,614	676	\$141,000	683	\$143,664	7	\$2,664
Total Budget Authority¹	665	\$129,614	676	\$141,000	683	\$143,664	7	\$2,664
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-223]	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Includes transfer from FEMA’s Disaster Relief Fund totaling \$15.968 million in FY 2011 and \$24 million in FY 2012.

FY 2013 Highlights:

Audits, Inspections, and Investigations.....\$143.7M (683 FTE)

- The Office of Audits plans to conduct approximately 106 program and financial audits. The issued audit reports will include 46 Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 carryover audits that include at least 23 financial audits performed by a contractor with OIG oversight, 8 grant audits conducted by the OIG, and 15 new performance audits scheduled for completion in FY 2013. The OIG will continue to work closely with DHS management and Congressional oversight committees to identify potential audit work that will promote the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of departmental programs and operations.
- The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) will continue to evaluate the Department's progress in establishing a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The office anticipates conducting evaluations and reviews on DHS-wide network consolidation and implementation of a standard IT platform, immigration systems modernization, and DHS's efforts to protect the Nation's cyber infrastructure and privacy. Additionally, ITA anticipates undertaking reviews of the Transportation Safety Administration's Office of Security Network, DHS's BlackBerry security controls, DHS's implementation of the Federal Desktop Core Configuration, and disposal of classified media. As mandated by the Federal Information Security Management Act, the office assesses the Department's progress, action plans, and milestones, to ensure implementation of security policies, procedures, and systems certification and accreditation for a cost-effective and secure information technology infrastructure. The Forensics Division (FD) in ITA continues to conduct forensic audits and contract fraud reviews and makes recommendations concerning DHS programs that are vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. The FD anticipates 10 or more engagements during FY 2013.
- The Office of Inspections estimates that it will undertake 18 reviews in FY 2013. The office will continue to focus on reviews in its specialty areas: science and technology, civil rights, civil liberties, intelligence oversight, and international operations. We also anticipate a considerable number of Congressional requests.
- The Office of Investigations (INV) will continue to protect the personnel, property, and integrity of DHS by vigorously investigating all allegations of corruption involving personnel or programs and investigating the most serious allegations of program fraud and other employee criminal misconduct. The office will continue its emphasis on the investigation of allegations of corruption involving personnel along the border while also seeking to ensure deployment of investigative resources in areas where there is high volume of United States Citizenship and Immigration Service benefit processing. The office will fulfill its component internal affairs oversight responsibilities by conducting inspections of such offices in a manner that provides relevant insight to the respective component head. INV will continue to perfect the development of cutting edge analytical methodologies to assist in efforts to detect and deter corruption within the DHS workforce by associating investigative information and trends. INV will continue the financial interests of the Department by investigating fraud in relation to contracts, grants, and procurements.

- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight plans to complete four management reviews of FEMA programs and operations and 60 reviews of FEMA grants. The office will deploy experienced staff to FEMA Headquarters and disaster locations to provide on-the-spot advice, assistance, and oversight to DHS, FEMA, State, and local officials after major natural or man-made events that are, or will likely become, federally declared disasters.
- **9/11 Commission Act Audits.....\$2.6M (0 FTE)**
The \$2.565 million requested increase will provide the necessary funds to stay on course to conduct the congressionally mandated 59 audits by August 2014. Two States will be re-audited, bringing the total to 61 audits. To date, the OIG has managed to complete 18 and start 20 out of 61 required audits. The \$2.565 million increase will allow the OIG to conduct most of the remaining 23 audits in FY 2013 and position the OIG to complete all 61 audits by deadline.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Description:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for securing America's borders to protect the United States against threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and immigration. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

Responsibilities:

CBP is responsible for securing America's borders against threats while facilitating legal travel, trade, and immigration. This critical mission is carried out through the diligence of CBP's personnel, as well as the use of intelligence, targeting, technology, infrastructure, and a broad range of other assets and capabilities. CBP also partners with Federal, State, local, tribal, and international stakeholders to perform its mission.

As the guardians of America's borders, CBP is responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official ports of entry (POEs), preventing the illegal entry into the United States of persons and contraband at and between POEs, ensuring the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States, and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP guards approximately 4,000 miles of border with Canada, 2,000 miles of border with Mexico, and 2,600 miles of shoreline; processes approximately 339 million travelers a year at POEs; and processes 29.5 million trade entries annually. CBP's Border Patrol and Air and Marine agents patrol our Nation's land and littoral borders, and associated airspace, to prevent illegal entry of people and goods into the United States. CBP officers and agriculture specialists are multi-disciplined and perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities relating to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at POEs.

Securing flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our Nation. Focusing on the entire supply chain and transit sequence allows CBP to intercept potential threats before they reach our borders while expediting legal travel and trade. CBP officers and agents work at foreign and domestic locations to prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction, and illegal or diseased plants and animals. CBP personnel also work to prevent and intercept the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods, and strategically sensitive technologies. CBP officers deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative prescreen shipping containers

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
David V. Aguilar, Acting Commissioner

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Office of Field Operations;
Office of Border Patrol; Office of Air and
Marine; and Office of International Trade

Budget Request: \$11,979,454,000

Gross Discretionary: \$10,352,959,000

Mandatory, Fees

& Trust Fund: \$1,626,495,000

Employees (FTE): 61,160

to detect and interdict illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. Through the Immigration Advisory Program, CBP deploys officers overseas to interdict criminals and persons of national security interest, and disrupt attempts to enter the U.S. with fraudulent documents. CBP has significantly developed its intelligence and targeting efforts to separate shipments and individuals according to the risks they pose, allowing CBP to increase security while simultaneously expediting legitimate travel and commerce.

A safe and secure homeland requires that we secure our air, land, and sea borders. Securing the physical borders, flows of goods, conveyances, and people to and through the United States is crucial to CBP's success in protecting our Nation.

Service to the Public:

The American People place enormous trust in CBP to keep them safe, and CBP must ensure that its employees maintain the highest professional standards. CBP protects the American public from criminals and acts of terrorism by constant vigilance at and between ports of entry. CBP protects U.S. businesses and workers by ensuring that travelers and goods move safely and efficiently across our borders; that immigrants and visitors are properly documented; and that customs, immigration, and trade laws, regulations and agreements are enforced.



CBP Border Patrol agent monitors the Southwest Border.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- U.S. Border Patrol apprehensions—a key indicator of illegal immigration—decreased to 340,252 in FY 2011, down 53 percent since FY 2008 and one fifth of what they were at their peak in FY 2000. Of these apprehensions, 87,334, or a quarter of those apprehended, had a record in the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, a law enforcement database of individuals with criminal charges and convictions.

- CBP processed nearly \$2.3 trillion in trade – a 14 percent increase over FY 2010 – and 24.3 million containers through our Nation’s ports of entry. In FY 2011, CBP officers conducted more than 24,800 seizures of violations of Intellectual Property Rights, compared to nearly 20,000 in FY 2010, and prevented \$178 million in counterfeit goods from entering the U.S. economy.
- CBP processed 340 million travelers and enrolled nearly 290,000 new travelers for a total of 1,133,532 members in the agency’s Trusted Traveler Programs (Global Entry, SENTRI, NEXUS and FAST) which are designed to expedite screening for low-risk travelers and commerce through rigorous, recurrent background checks.
- CBP officers and agents seized nearly five million pounds of narcotics, a 20 percent increase from FY 2010, and more than \$126 million in undeclared currency.
- At ports of entry, CBP officers arrested 8,195 people wanted for crimes, including murder, rape, assault, and robbery. CBP officers also denied entry to more than 215,600 people attempting to enter the U.S. through an air, land or sea port of entry who were found inadmissible for immigration, customs, health, criminal or national security reasons.
- CBP agriculture specialists seized more than 1.6 million prohibited plant materials, meat, and animal byproducts and intercepted nearly 183,000 pests at ports of entry.
- CBP has strengthened its in-bound targeting operations to enable CBP to identify high-risk travelers who are likely to be inadmissible into the U.S. and to recommend to commercial carriers with direct flights to the U.S. that those individuals not be permitted to board a commercial aircraft through its Pre-Clearance program. In FY 2011, CBP identified 8,200 passengers, who would likely have been found inadmissible upon arrival and prevented them from travelling to the U.S.
- CBP officers processed more than 15 million travelers at 15 international pre-clearance locations.
- CBP created the Joint Field Command in Arizona, an organizational realignment to integrate CBP’s border security, commercial enforcement, and trade facilitation missions to more effectively meet the unique challenges faced in the Arizona area of operations. As a result, CBP made significant gains in border security efforts, including an historic decline in apprehensions.
- In FY 2011, CBP deployed additional technology assets, including mobile surveillance units, thermal imaging systems, and large-and small-scale non-intrusive inspection equipment, at the border. DHS unmanned aerial capabilities now cover the southwest border all the way from California to Texas – providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to personnel on the ground. CBP’s Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) flew more than 4,400 hours in FY 2011, the most in the program’s history, and 75 percent more than in FY 2010. The UAS program contributed to the seizure of more than 7,600 pounds of narcotics and the apprehension of 467 individuals involved in illicit activities.
- CBP’s P-3 aircraft also contributed to the national counter-narcotics effort, maintaining a strong presence within the smuggling transit zones. P-3 operations accounted for 62 percent

of the Joint Inter Agency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) detections and resulted in the interception of 169 drug smuggling events throughout the Caribbean Sea, eastern Pacific Ocean, and over Central America. As a result of these interceptions, eight aircraft, 55 vessels, and three self-propelled semi-submersible vehicles were seized or destroyed yielding a seizure or disruption of more than 150,000 pounds of cocaine with a street value of more than \$1.89 billion.



OAM P-3 Orion aircraft fly in the 42-million square mile Source and Transit zone. In FY 2011, the fleet of 16 OAM P-3s were responsible for interdicting or disrupting more than \$1.89 billion in drugs.

- CBP increased its collaboration with Federal, State, local, tribal, and international partners to combat individuals and criminal organizations that pose a threat to communities on both sides of the border. In FY 2011, DHS awarded \$54.8 million in Operation Stonegarden grant funding to support State and local law enforcement efforts in border communities.
- In March, CBP opened the Operations Integration Center in Detroit—a first of its kind multi-agency communications center for CBP, DHS, and other Federal, State, local, and Canadian law enforcement agencies on the Northern Border. The Operations Integration Center increases information sharing capabilities leading to seizures of drugs, money and illegal contraband along the U.S./Canadian border within the Detroit Sector area.
- In FY 2011, CBP made updates to critical infrastructure and security technologies—opening Ready Lanes for travelers with Radio Frequency Identification technology-equipped documents that expedite entry into the U.S. at 14 nationwide locations, bringing the total number of locations to 17.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Headquarters Management and Administration	4,646	\$1,462,825	4,606	\$1,868,852	4,690	\$1,881,931	84	\$13,079
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	21,685	2,893,516	23,053	2,903,761	23,158	2,960,358	105	56,597
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation between POE's	23,221	3,544,339	23,675	3,619,604	23,646	3,625,950	(29)	6,346
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,930	295,521	1,915	287,901	1,870	280,819	(45)	(7,082)
U.S. VISIT	-	-	-	-	338	261,523	338	261,523
Subtotal, Salaries & Expenses	51,482	\$8,196,201	53,249	\$8,680,118	53,702	\$9,010,581	453	\$330,463
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	-	515,293	-	503,966	-	435,769	-	(68,197)
Automation Modernization	63	335,902	63	334,275	63	327,526	-	(6,749)
Facilities Management	-	259,480	219	236,596	243	243,666	24	7,070
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	213	573,025	205	400,000	-	327,099	(205)	(72,901)
Small Airports	69	8,164	69	8,167	69	8,318	-	151
Net Discretionary	51,827	\$9,888,065	53,805	\$10,163,122	54,077	\$10,352,959	272	\$189,837
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	-
Mandatory Fees	7,083	1,351,448	7,083	1,568,550	7,083	1,620,598	-	52,048
Total Budget Authority	58,910	\$11,245,410	60,888	\$11,737,569	61,160	\$11,979,454	272	\$241,885
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-280,126]	-	[-16,994]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Law Enforcement Officers**
The budget includes annualization of the border security personnel, funded through the FY 2010 Emergency Border Security Supplemental Act (P.L. 111-230), which will result in funding for 21,370 U.S. Border Patrol agents and 21,186 CBP officers at ports of entry who work around the clock with State, local, and Federal law enforcement to target illicit networks trafficking in people, drugs, illegal weapons, and money and expedite legal travel and trade.

- **Transfer from NPPD to CBP of United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT).....\$261.5M (338 FTE)**
In FY 2013, responsibility for the core US-VISIT operations, including the management of the biometric storage and matching service, will be transferred from NPPD to CBP to align US-VISIT’s operations with CBP’s mission at the border and the collection of airline departure information. US-VISIT leads the collection, storage, and sharing of biometric and biographic identity information on foreign visitors seeking entry into the United States and other immigration benefits, as well as on U.S. citizens applying for access to government sites, programs, and critical infrastructure.

- **Southwest Border Technology.....\$91.8M (0 FTE)**
\$91.8 million is requested for Southwest Border technology. This investment remains focused on Arizona and will use existing, proven technology that is tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region. The FY 2013 request funds the acquisition of at least one Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) Area of Responsibility (AoR) system, as described in the Arizona Technology Plan. Through potential cost and construction efficiencies, CBP seeks to accelerate the procurement of IFT systems for all five AoRs.

- **Tactical Communications (TACCOM)\$40.0M (0 FTE)**
The \$40.0 million will continue the transition of the TACCOM program to a robust, open architecture system that will increase interoperability with other law enforcement, expand coverage, and improve agent safety in the Houlton, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley sectors.

- **Targeting Systems and Staff.....\$38.7M (25 FTE)**
The requested increase of \$38.7 million and 25 FTEs will support enhancements to targeting systems and staff within the Office of Intelligence and Investigative liaison (OIIL). These resources will support increased targeting capabilities by updating rules in real time and providing CBP with 24/7 targeting capability to better support officers in the field. Improvements in targeting lead to greater efficiencies in the field and allow CBP to focus on higher risk passengers and cargo.

- **Automated Targeting Systems (ATS) O&M.....\$31.0M (0 FTE)**
The requested increase of \$31.0 million addresses resource requirements for maintenance, enhancements, and improvements to ATS. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention.

- **P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP).....\$28.1M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$28.1 million for the P-3 SLEP. The P-3 aircraft is the primary DHS asset used to detect and target bulk drug shipments carried by self-propelled semi-submersible vessels. The aircraft provides advanced sensor capabilities, can track and identify targets over extended periods, and remains vital to JIATF-S support.
- **KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).....\$20.5M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$20.5 million for a King Air 350CER MEA. The MEA is a highly versatile aircraft with a broad area search radar, day/time camera system, signals direction finding equipment, and satellite communications capability. It can be employed, above the land borders and along the maritime approaches to the U.S.
- **UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recapitalization.....\$17.5M (0 FTE)**
Included in the budget request is \$17.5 million for the recapitalization of the UH-60A Black Hawk. These medium lift helicopters perform missions such as border security, insertion of agents in remote areas and rapid-response to acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.
- **Container Security Initiative (CSI).....\$13.0M (0 FTE)**
The requested increase of \$13.0 million will allow CBP to continue to review high-risk cargo that can be targeted and inspected before reaching a U.S. port. Operational in 58 ports, CSI is an effective multinational program protecting the primary system of global trade – maritime containerized shipping – from being exploited or disrupted by international terrorists. The request will support the CSI rebalancing of its international footprint and maintain current operations. The program will continue the hub concept in several international locations where there are multiple CSI ports.
- **Northern Border Technology.....\$10.0M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$10.0 million to support technologies for the Northern Border, such as continuation of procurement/testing and evaluation efforts for Low Flying Aircraft Detection (\$5 million), the deployment of Maritime Detection Project (\$4 million), and Aircraft Video Downlink (\$1 million). The FY 2013 budget request will help implement the U.S.-Canada Beyond the Border Plan, which articulates a shared vision to work together to address threats at the earliest point possible while facilitating the legitimate movement of people, goods, and services.
- **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement.....\$10.0M (0 FTE)**
The requested increase of \$10.0 million dollars for IPR’s supply/distribution chain management will transform IPR risk assessment, increase efficiency, and support U.S. economic competitiveness. This CBP-private sector partnership program aims to improve IPR targeting by enabling CBP to identify and release shipments of authentic goods without inspection.
- **National Targeting Center (NTC)\$8.0M (0 FTE)**
The budget request of \$8.0 million will allow CBP to continue to develop and implement an enhanced targeting strategy that more effectively and efficiently divides cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose.

- **TECS Modernization.....\$5.0M (0 FTE)**
The budget includes an increase of \$5.0 million to the TECS Modernization program, which is scheduled for completion in September 2015. TECS is a key border enforcement system for CBP and DHS, providing critical processing capabilities for sharing of information about people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the security of the United States.
- **Industry Integration Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEE).....\$3.0M (0 FTE)**
In October 2011, CBP established two Industry Integration Centers: the Electronics Center in Los Angeles and the Pharmaceuticals Center in New York. CEE's are being developed in an effort to increase uniformity of practices across ports of entry, facilitate the timely resolution of trade compliance issues nationwide, improve enforcement efforts, and further strengthen critical agency knowledge on key industry practices. In FY 2013, with the additional funding provided, CBP, in consultation with its trade community partners, will establish 4 additional CEEs designed to address issues within critical trade sectors such as textiles, petroleum, consumer products and mass market retail imports, agriculture, automotive, machinery and manufacturing imports.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Management Efficiencies.....-\$67.5M (0 FTE)**
Enterprise-wide efficiencies will be taken in the following categories in order to support frontline operations and other Department priorities: Temporary Duty and Travel; Overtime; Permanent Change Station (PCS) costs; Office of Federal Procurement Policy Directed Purchasing Savings; DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiatives; and Management Efficiency.
- **Management and Administration Staffing & Services Positions.....-\$55.3M (-122 FTE)**
CBP will reduce expenditures by \$55.3 million through efficiencies associated with printing services, organizational studies, and liaison work with various audit activities.
- **CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management.....-\$41.2M (0 FTE)**
CBP will defer replacing vehicles resulting in a savings of \$41.2 million. CBP continues to analyze and optimize the maintenance, repair, and operation of the vehicle fleet while developing and implementing cost savings/avoidance strategies nationwide to optimize its fleet.
- **CBP IT Infrastructure and Systems Support Positions.....-\$36.8M (0 FTE)**
This reduction in funding will require CBP to defer replacement of legacy equipment and technical upgrades. CBP will work to mitigate any potential network availability or system slow down and outages.
- **Reduction to Non-Intrusive Inspections (NII) Equipment O&M.....-\$31.0M (0 FTE)**
The NII program will transition to an Operations & Maintenance (O&M) steady-state mode in FY 2013, resulting in a savings of \$31.0 million due to the use of currently fielded equipment.
- **Field Operations Overtime.....-\$21.1M (0 FTE)**
The Office of Field Operations (OFO) will reduce overtime costs by \$21.1 million. This reduction will not impact operational staffing and CBP officers will continue the full range of

inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities that relates to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at our Nation's ports of entry.

- **Academy Training and Operations.....-\$14.7M (0 FTE)**
CBP will realize a savings of \$14.7 million by reducing some specialized training such as succession management and leadership trainings. Mandatory training for new frontline employees to perform their duties and officer and agent certifications will be maintained.
- **Reduction to CBP Transportation Program.....-\$12.3M (0 FTE)**
CBP will realize a savings of \$12.3 million due to a reduction to the projected transportation workload and through cost efficiencies. These savings will be realized through reconfiguration of assets used in meeting the lower workload requirements and cost reductions gained from the re-competition of the transportation contract.
- **Field Support Staff Positions.....-\$9.2M (-66 FTE)**
CBP has undertaken a review of operational support requirements throughout its field locations and adjusted position authorizations to reflect the recommendations of the review. These adjustments will yield a savings of \$9.2 million.
- **Reduction to Facilities Maintenance, Repairs and Operations.....-\$9.1M (0 FTE)**
Planned facilities management and sustainment activities, such as maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and lease renewals, will be delayed or deferred in order to prioritize frontline CBP operations and fund other Department priorities.
- **Office of Air and Marine (OAM) Staff.....-\$7.0M (-42 FTE)**
CBP will reduce OAM staff in order to preserve staffing levels for core frontline personnel. This will be achieved by aggressively managing recruiting and attrition.
- **Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative/Land Border Integration (WHTI/LBI) Procurement.....-\$6.0M (0 FTE)**
The WHTI/LBI Procurement Program is in a sustainment mode and the proposed decrease of \$6.0 million will not impact operations. CBP will maintain current deployments and process improvements as well as the operations and maintenance of this program.
- **Extension of Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Validation Cycle to 4 Years.....-\$5.0M (0 FTE)**
C-TPAT will extend the validation cycle to four years as mandated by the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347). In past years, CBP accelerated the re-validation schedule for certain importers, carriers, and foreign manufacturers. This extension to a four years cycle will yield a savings of \$5 million.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Description:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the principal investigative arm of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the second largest investigative agency in the Federal Government. Created in 2003, through a merger of the U.S. Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, ICE now has more than 20,000 employees in all 50 States and 47 foreign countries.

With the most expansive statutory investigative authority in DHS, ICE promotes homeland security and public safety through broad criminal and civil enforcement of approximately 400 Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
John Morton, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2003

Major Divisions:
Homeland Security Investigation; Enforcement and Removal Operations; Office of the Principal Legal Advisor; Management and Administration

<i>Budget Request:</i>	<i>\$5,644,061,000</i>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$5,332,192,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund:</i>	<i>\$311,869,000</i>

<i>Employees (FTE):</i>	<i>20,265</i>
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Responsibilities:

ICE identifies, apprehends, and removes criminal and other removable aliens from the United States and dismantles terrorist and criminal organizations that exploit our borders by: (1) preventing terrorism and enhancing security; (2) securing and managing our borders; and (3) enforcing and administering our immigration laws. The agency carries out its mission through two principal operating components—Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)—and two main supporting components—Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) and Management and Administration (M&A).

- **HSI's** 7,000 special agents conduct criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security; combat transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems; and uphold and enforce America's customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation's borders by:
 - Enforcing approximately 400 Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration;
 - Leading visa security activities to identify potential terrorists and criminal threats before they reach the United States;
 - Building partnerships with foreign law enforcement agencies in order to dismantle and disrupt illicit pathways and criminal elements before they reach our borders, and coordinating the Nation's "Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy" to identify and dismantle human, narcotic, and weapons smuggling routes;

- Partnering with Federal, State, and local counterparts to expand Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs) along the Nation’s borders;
 - Leading efforts to combat intellectual property crime through ICE’s National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center;
 - Identifying war criminals and human rights abusers for removal from the United States; and
 - Preventing the trafficking of weapons and sensitive technology, including weapons of mass destruction and their components.
- **ERO** enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To protect public safety and national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of criminal aliens, repeat immigration law violators, recent illegal entrants, and immigration fugitives. ERO is composed of approximately 8,000 officers and mission support staff at more than 200 detention facilities nationwide. To prioritize removal of criminal and other priority aliens, ERO:
 - Detains more than 30,000 illegal aliens on a daily basis and removes nearly 400,000 illegal aliens each year;
 - Targets criminal aliens through the Secure Communities Program. Secure Communities, which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens found in State prisons and local jails, 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;
 - Carries out nationwide “Cross Check” operations in all 50 States focusing on convicted criminals and fugitives, among others;
 - Has clarified standards for prosecutorial discretion to focus the agency’s enforcement and removal operations on priority aliens; and
 - Has identified contract efficiencies, reduced travel and overhead expenses, improved case docket management efficiencies, terminating the use of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, and consolidating transportation contracts.
 - **OPLA** plays a critical role promoting the Administration’s immigration enforcement priorities as ICE exercises removal authority in immigration hearings. OPLA is the exclusive legal office with the authority to represent the U.S. Government in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and provides legal advice and training for ICE’s operational and management programs. To maintain timely review of immigration dockets and enforcement, OPLA works closely with EOIR. Sufficient judicial staffing levels ensure efficient processing of OPLA immigration cases and, therefore, consistent average detention populations at ICE facilities. To focus its resources on the highest priority cases OPLA, like ERO, is implementing nationwide standards for prosecutorial discretion.

- **M&A** provides a range of mission and operational support for ICE. M&A manages ICE's budget, expenditures, accounting, finance, and procurement. M&A is responsible for all services related to human resources, recruitment, equal employment opportunity, and training. M&A also oversees all information technology systems, facilities, and property and equipment, including the National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit, which ensures that ICE, CBP, and the FPS Service have the necessary firearm, protective equipment, and training to complete their jobs. In addition, M&A is responsible for investigating allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP and identifies and tracks the agency's performance measurements to ensure that strategic priorities, missions, and goals are met.



BEST team members walk alongside cargo containers at the Port of Virginia

Service to the Public:

Since ICE's establishment in 2003, the demands on the agency's law enforcement personnel have increased significantly. In response, ICE has made substantial progress identifying and prioritizing the investigation of key threats to border security and public safety. In FY 2011, ICE made 31,278 criminal arrests while seizing \$290.8 million in U.S. currency, 2.4 million pounds of narcotics and other dangerous drugs, and 40,660 weapons. ICE responded to 1,278,219 inquiries and 185,329 calls for assistance from other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies through ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center. Additionally, ICE removed a record 396,906 illegal aliens. Of these removals, 55 percent or 216,698 were aliens who had been convicted of felonies or misdemeanors, an 89 percent increase in the removal of criminals since FY 2008. These statistics include 1,119 aliens convicted of homicide; 5,848 aliens convicted of sexual offenses; 44,653 aliens convicted of drug related crimes; and 35,927 aliens convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)

In FY 2011, HSI's 7,000 criminal investigators targeted transnational criminal enterprises seeking to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial system, and enforced customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation's borders. Last year, HSI arrested 50,065 individuals, making 31,278 criminal arrests and 18,787 administrative arrests. HSI also expanded its BESTs to four new locations; expanded the Visa Security Program (VSP) to four new locations; submitted 65 new subjects to the Terrorist Watch Listing; established the "Illicit Pathway Attack Strategy" to improve targeting of transnational smuggling and trafficking routes; opened the seventh foreign Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) in Ecuador; conducted 2,496 I-9 audits; initiated 3,291 worksite enforcement cases; arrested 221 employers; issued 385 Final Orders for more than \$10 million in fines; debarred 115 individuals and 97 businesses, more than the total in the previous Administration; and initiated a record number of human trafficking investigations resulting in more than 900 criminal arrests, 400 indictments, and 270 convictions.

Highlights:

- ICE bolstered border security in FY 2011 through the efforts of its BESTs. These ICE-led task forces are made up of more than 750 Special Agents, Task Force Officers, and support

personnel from more than 100 Federal, State, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies. The BESTs made 2,196 criminal arrests and 1,135 administrative arrests; secured 1,193 indictments; and achieved 1,078 convictions. They seized more than 28,961 pounds of cocaine; 253,375 pounds of marijuana; 909 pounds of methamphetamine; 700 pounds of ecstasy; 376 pounds of heroin; 895 vehicles; and approximately \$17.4 million in U.S. currency and monetary instruments. In FY 2011, ICE expanded the BEST program to the following key locations: Hampton Roads, Virginia; San Francisco, California; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Honolulu, Hawaii. In FY 2012, BESTs will be established in Massena, New York, and Houston, Texas.

- The ICE Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU) successfully continued its mission of “no safe haven” for human rights abusers and war criminals in the United States. In FY 2011, the HRVWCU initiated and/or supported 137 new investigations of alleged human rights violators, a 23-percent increase over FY 2010. In addition, human rights investigations, initiated and/or supported by the HRVWCU, resulted in 11 administrative arrests, 9 criminal arrests, 6 indictments, and 5 convictions.
- ICE safeguarded national security by protecting against the illegal acquisition of weapons and sensitive technologies through the efforts of its Counter-Proliferation Investigations (CPI) Program. In FY 2011, ICE initiated 1,878 investigations involving attempts to illegally procure weapons, defense articles, and sensitive dual-use technology. The CPI Program was responsible for 532 criminal arrests, 92 administrative arrests, 460 indictments, and 289 convictions of individuals and entities involved in violating U.S. export law. Additionally, the CPI Program was responsible for 1,244 seizures of sensitive controlled commodities that were being illegally exported from the United States.
- ICE expanded its efforts to combat Trade Based Money Laundering and continued to enhance and cultivate international partnerships with the opening of its seventh foreign TTU in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Ecuador is an essential partner because the country has become a prime location for the movement of illicit proceeds as a result of Ecuador’s adoption of the U.S. dollar as its national currency in 2002. In response to a 2007 Financial Action Task Force report, which stated that Ecuador had “strategic deficiencies” in its Anti-Money Laundering standards, the country criminalized money laundering and improved procedures for freezing and seizing illegal assets. The addition of the TTU will be a valuable asset for Ecuador and the United States to identify and dismantle international money laundering schemes.
- Since 2006, ICE has led Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces (DBFTFs) seeking to detect, deter, and dismantle criminal organizations and individuals engaged in document and benefit fraud. Task force partners include U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Social Security Administration, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and numerous State and local law enforcement agencies. In FY 2011, the DBFTFs initiated 642 new cases, indicted 419 targets, criminally arrested 571 individuals, executed 206 search warrants, and seized more than \$5.0 million in currency and merchandise.
- In FY 2011, ICE initiated more than 700 human trafficking investigations, which resulted in more than 900 criminal arrests, 400 indictments, and 270 convictions. This represents the

highest ICE human trafficking statistics to date. In September 2011, ICE continued the “Hidden in Plain Sight” campaign by placing human trafficking awareness advertisements in foreign language and ethnic newspapers in 25 SAC office cities. The advertisement appeared in Spanish, Korean, Chinese, and Thai language newspapers as well as several English language papers whose target audiences are the Filipino and Asian-Pacific Islander communities. The advertisement ran once per week for four weeks in daily and weekly papers and once in monthly papers. The human trafficking advertisement was placed in 50 different newspapers with a combined circulation of 1.97 million per issue.

- During FY 2011, ICE seized a record 1,118 weapons from gang members or gang associates during Operation Community Shield (OCS) gang enforcement operations. ICE’s OCS operations reflect an increase of more than 105 percent over the FY 2010 weapons seizure rate.
- The ICE Child Exploitation Program (CEP) processed more than 11,700 child exploitation investigative leads, from both foreign and domestic sources. This represents a 66-percent increase from FY 2010 and a 129-percent increase from FY 2009. In addition, the CEP achieved 1,414 criminal arrests and initiated 3,147 criminal investigations. This represents a 49-percent and 26-percent increase, respectively, from FY 2010.
- The ICE CEP achieved the largest criminal indictment in U.S. history for child exploitation violations in FY 2011 under Operation Delego. This operation targeted a group of individuals who were dedicated to the distribution and production of child abuse material, focusing on victims under the age of 12. The group was operating in a closed, private forum on the Internet. Operation Delego resulted in 72 individuals being indicted for participating in a child exploitation enterprise.
- The ICE Office of International Affairs (OIA) VSP screened more than 1.35 million visa applicants, conducted vetting of more than 345,000 applications, and recommended more than 5,000 visa applicants for the basis of refusal on, derogatory information. The VSP also identified and submitted 65 new subjects for the Terrorist Watch Listing.
- As part of Operation Pacific Rim, ICE OIA successfully identified and dismantled one of the world’s most sophisticated bulk cash smuggling organizations in U.S. law enforcement history, the Pacific Rim Cartel. Seizures under this operation total more than \$174 million of U.S. currency, 3.8 tons of cocaine, \$37 million in criminal forfeitures, and \$179 million in property. Operation Pacific Rim also resulted in 22 arrests, 21 indictments, and 11 convictions.
- The ICE Attaché Office in Mexico City, with support from the HSI National Gang Unit, hosted Transnational Street Gang training in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, for 61 Ministry of Public Security (SSP) Officers from August 24, 2011, to September 1, 2011. During an HSI-led practical training exercise, SSP officers arrested 33 gang members and seized 3 firearms, approximately 300 grams of marijuana, 77 balloons of heroin, and a stolen vehicle.
- ICE OIA increased its training and outreach on international forced child labor, trafficking in persons, and child sex tourism by more than 37 percent. OIA provided training to 1,028 individuals in the Bahamas, Barbados, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador,

Guatemala, Hungary, Kosovo, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. OIA also chaired both interagency and public/private working groups on the prevention of abuse and manipulation of humans by criminal organizations and individuals.

- In November 2010, Assistant Secretary John Morton, then-Deputy Commissioner of CBP David Aguilar, and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) President Stephen Rigby signed the ICE/CBP/CBSA Currency Seizure Information Sharing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This MOU allows for the sharing of currency seizure information on a case-by-case basis in real time.
- The ICE Office of Intelligence has bolstered analysis capabilities in support of the President's Transnational Organized Crime Strategy by assigning seven analysts to the Illicit Pathway Attack Strategy Unit within its Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center in Washington, D.C. This ongoing effort has so far resulted in a prioritized list of human smuggling vulnerabilities and cases for enforcement action.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

In FY 2011, ERO removed 396,906 individuals, the largest number in history⁴. Of these, 55 percent or 216,698 of the people removed were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors, which is an 89-percent increase in the removal of criminals since FY 2008. This includes 1,119 aliens convicted of homicide; 5,848 aliens convicted of sexual offenses; 44,653 aliens convicted of drug-related crimes; and 35,927 aliens convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In FY 2011 ERO deployed the Secure Communities program, which allows biometrics-based information sharing, to 937 jurisdictions for a total of 1,595 jurisdictions in 44 States, including all jurisdictions along the Southwest Border.

Highlights:

- ICE continued its efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens through Secure Communities. In cooperation with its partners in the Department of Justice and DHS, ICE deployed biometrics-based information-sharing capability to 937 jurisdictions for a total of 1,595 jurisdictions in 44 States.
- In FY 2011, more than 6.9 million fingerprints were submitted through ICE's use of this biometric information-sharing capability. More than 348,000 of these submissions resulted in an alien Automated Biometric Identification System match, an increase of 40 percent over FY 2010. Of these identifications, nearly 71,000 were individuals charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses, which include violent crimes such as rape, homicide, or kidnapping.
- The Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS) partnered with the U.S. Attorney's office to convict and indict egregious immigration offenders. In FY 2011, VCAS obtained a 20-percent increase in convictions and a 15-percent increase in indictments from FY 2010.

⁴ Of this total, 11,761 – or 3 percent - were removed in prior years but reported removed in 2011 due to a lag in disposition of all removal cases and because ICE reports yearly statistics within a few weeks of the end of the fiscal year.

- The National Fugitives Operations Program (NFOP) arrested 40,102 fugitives in FY 2011, a 12-percent increase over FY 2010. In addition, the NFOP conducted 93,986 enforcement activities, completed 74 enforcement operations, arrested 21,478 criminal aliens, and reduced the fugitive backlog by 5.25 percent. The Fugitive Operations Program also led two National Cross Check operations that resulted in the arrest of 5,342 convicted criminal aliens from all 50 States.
- ICE reduced the average length of stay for criminal aliens from approximately 37 days in FY 2010 to 34.7 days in FY 2011.
- The Mexican Interior Repatriation Program (MIRP) repatriated 8,893 Mexican nationals to the interior of Mexico via ICE Air Operations flights in 80 operational days with a total of 79 flights. MIRP was established to repatriate Mexican citizens who voluntarily return to their hometowns in the interior of Mexico. The goal of MIRP is to break the alien smuggling cycle and reduce the loss of life in high-risk desert areas in the Yuma and Tucson sectors during the summer.



Fugitive Operations officers process documents.

- On November 18, 2010, ERO Miami officers removed Hamad Riaz Samana, a Pakistani national with a final order of removal, to Pakistan. Samana was convicted in the Central District of California for conspiracy to levy war against the U.S. through terrorism.
- On March 8, 2011, ERO Los Angeles officers removed Alfred Heinz Reumayr, a Canadian national with a final order of removal, to Canada. Reumayr was convicted for plotting to blow up the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline.
- On May 20, 2011, ERO Boston officers removed Aftab Ali Khan, a citizen of Pakistan with a final order of removal, to Pakistan. Khan has been linked to the financing of Faisal Shahzad's May 1, 2010 attempt to detonate explosives in Times Square, New York.
- In December 2011, ICE rolled out a toll-free hotline that detained individuals can call if they claim to be a U.S. citizen or victim of a crime. The hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, with foreign language services available between 7 a.m. and midnight. The hotline is prominently displayed on ICE's Website and new detainer form.
- In December 2011, ICE unveiled a new detainer form. The form requires a copy be provided to the detainee; clearly highlights the 48-hour limitation on the authority to detain an individual and explains how a detainee can claim U.S. citizenship, crime victim status, or file complaints about civil rights or civil liberties violations.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA)

OPLA promotes ICE priorities as it exercises removal authority in immigration hearings. In

FY 2011, OPLA represented the U.S. Government in 735,998 hearings before the Immigration Courts, resulting in 186,221 orders of removal. Additionally, OPLA attorneys prosecuted 4,364 administrative removal cases for aliens convicted of aggravated felonies. OPLA has also been working to clarify the use of prosecutorial discretion to prioritize ICE removals of aliens who are a threat to national security, are convicted criminals or pose a threat to public safety, or otherwise meet the agency's enforcement priorities.

Highlights:

- During FY 2011, OPLA had 54 Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (SAUSA) positions, which resulted in 4,287 convictions in Federal court. The SAUSAs assist U.S. Attorneys with increased caseloads resulting from ICE's increased enforcement, and serve as critical force multipliers. ICE implemented the SAUSA initiative to increase litigation of immigration and customs related criminal cases in the Federal courts. Additionally, the SAUSA initiative supports the Secure Communities program by prioritizing the removal of criminal aliens and repeat immigration violators.
- To implement Administration policies on prosecutorial discretion for immigration cases, OPLA developed new training and procedures to review approximately 300,000 cases pending in immigration court, before the Board of Immigration Appeals, and, working with the Department of Justice, in Federal courts across the country.
- OPLA worked with ICE's Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination to create a *Prosecutor's Tool Kit* to help educate State and local prosecutors on matters impacting illegal aliens. These documents and training materials are the first comprehensive resource developed by ICE for the public legal community. As a result of this collaborative, OPLA initiative, the agency has now been able to produce and circulate a meaningful set of informative materials on prosecutorial process, procedure, and practice to its counterparts at the State and local level to better facilitate conversations and enable the agency to advocate for its best interests.

Management and Administration

M&A provides a range of mission and operational support for ICE, ranging from financial management to training to firearms oversight. In FY 2011, M&A developed key analytical tools to account for ICE's operational costs more precisely, reduced Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) processing times, and established Labor-Management Forums to improve delivery of Government services while improving ICE labor-management relations. M&A also conducted a Strategic Risk Assessment for HSI, which established HSI's investigative priorities for the year. Finally, M&A trained 250 agents on technical investigative equipment.

Highlights:

- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) developed a managerial cost accounting model, compliant with Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Board standards, to determine unit costs for key ICE operations. ICE OCFO also published a funds control policy and budget execution handbook for ICE programs.

- The ICE Instructor Development course graduated 150 students and was accredited by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board.
- In FY 2011, ICE reduced its FOIA processing time despite receiving 94 percent more FOIA requests (16,502) and processed 94 percent more FOIA requests (16,488) than in FY 2010.
- The Office of Detention Oversight completed 34 detention facility inspections in FY 2011 (approximately 40 percent more than the 25 inspections it completed in FY 2010) and closed all investigations involving allegations of misconduct that arose in ICE detention facilities.
- ICE completed 90 percent of initial integrity investigations within 40 days, 90 percent of adjudications within 20 days, and reported 100 percent of adjudication decisions to the Office of Personnel Management within 30 days.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	19,688	\$5,426,768	19,982	\$5,528,874	19,996	\$5,296,692	14	(\$232,182)
Automation Modernization	5	73,852	-	21,710	-	30,500	-	8,790
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Net Discretionary	19,693	\$5,500,620	19,982	\$5,550,584	19,996	\$5,332,192	14	(\$218,392)
Mandatory Fees	238	304,800	289	311,869	269	311,869	(20)	-
Total Budget Authority	19,931	\$5,805,420	20,271	\$5,862,453	20,265	\$5,644,061	(6)	(\$218,392)
Prior year Rescissions	-	[-28,214]	-	[-25,607]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Homeland Security Investigations.....\$1.9B (8,923 FTE)**
ICE’s budget request for HSI includes increased resources dedicated to Commercial Trade Fraud investigations, which will focus on the following four priorities: (1) commercial fraud enhancement; (2) protecting U.S. citizens through enhanced investigations into products that place the health and safety of the U.S. consumers at risk; (3) keeping counterfeit and substandard products out of the Federal Government supply chain; and (4) continuing to target criminals illegally importing and selling fraudulent consumer goods. Requested funds for HSI will also continue the Department’s focus on worksite enforcement, promoting compliance with worksite-related laws through criminal prosecutions of egregious employers, Form I-9 inspections, civil fines, and debarment, as well as education and compliance tools. HSI will continue to enforce laws aggressively against illegal immigration and customs violations and to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal threats facing the United States. The Visa Security Program, as part of HSI, will use requested funds to continue to leverage IT solutions to increase ICE’s efficiency in screening, vetting, and recording of visa applications. ICE aims to have the capability to screen all visa applications and identify patterns and potential national security threats in process through technology and by leveraging the capabilities of our law enforcement and intelligence community partners.
- **Enforcement and Removal Operations.....\$2.8B (7,609 FTE)**
Under this Administration, ICE has focused its immigration enforcement efforts on identifying and removing criminal aliens and those who fall into other priority categories including repeat immigration law violators, recent border entrants, and immigration fugitives. As ICE continues to focus on criminal and other priority cases, the agency anticipates reducing the time removable aliens spend in detention custody. To ensure the most cost effective use of Federal dollars, this budget includes flexibility to transfer funding between immigration detention and the Alternatives to Detention program, commensurate with the level of risk a detainee presents. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance, 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. The ERO budget also includes funding to complete nationwide deployment of the Secure Communities program which uses biometric information and services to identify and remove criminal aliens and other enforcement priorities found in State prisons and local jails in FY 2013.
- **Transfer of Overstay Analysis from US-VISIT to ICE.....\$17.6M (78 FTE)**
This request transfers the visa overstay analysis function from the National Protections and Programs Directorate to ICE in order to align US-VISIT operations with ICE’s overstay enforcement mission.
- **Automation Modernization.....\$30.5M (0 FTE)**
These funds will continue the modernization of ICE’s information technology and systems infrastructure for three program initiatives: Law Enforcement Systems Modernization, Electronic Health Records, and Detention and Removal Operations Modernization. The budget will sustain ICE efforts to: (1) improve interoperability with DHS and other Federal

law enforcement; (2) provide the needed capability for ERO to increase the speed and efficiency of submittal and approval of treatment authorization requests, and track detainees; and (3) complete development of the EARM-Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) system-to-system interface, which will provide EOIR with real-time access to detainee case information in support of court-based activities and actions.

- **Construction.....\$5.0M (0 FTE)**
This request will fund critical repairs and maintenance at ICE-owned facilities. Critical projects include: items that pose a life, health, or safety issue; items such as adding additional space in processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities; and capital and non-capital improvement projects to replace critical systems that are approaching their maximum life expectancy.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Realignment and Reduction of 287(g).....-\$17.0M (-24 FTE)**
This request reduces the 287(g) program as Secure Communities reaches nationwide deployment in FY 2013. The Secure Communities screening process is more cost effective in identifying and removing criminal aliens and other priority aliens than the officer-focused 287(g) model. Proposed funding reductions in FY 2013 will impact the 287(g) jurisdictions with the lowest criminal identifications.
- **OPLA Reduction.....-\$5.0M (0 FTE)**
This reduction includes increasing efficiencies through actions such as: reducing contracts, utilizing video teleconferencing, and reducing non-corporate training in the Office of Legal Proceedings.
- **Management Efficiencies.....-\$68.3M (0 FTE)**
This reduction includes cost savings attributed to an Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to areas such as vehicle fleet, PCS costs, TDY and travel, professional service contracts, and overtime.
- **Attrition of Mission Support FTE.....-\$38.6M (-184 FTE)**
This request reduces mission support staffing levels by 184 FTEs across all ICE programs. ICE conducted a mission support analysis that identified improvements and efficiencies that could be made to increase delivery of mission support functions.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Description:

The *Aviation and Transportation Security Act* established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. TSA is an agency of more than 57,000 FTE, with approximately \$7.6 billion in discretionary and mandatory budget authority, substantial regulatory and law enforcement authority, and a nationwide presence.

Responsibilities:

The Nation’s transportation systems are inherently “open” environments. Aviation, rail, mass transit, highway, pipeline, and port systems are designed to move people and commerce quickly to their destinations. Given this environment, effective security strategies must be established while maintaining quick and easy access for passengers and cargo.

TSA’s mission is to maximize transportation protection and security in response to evolving threats while protecting passengers’ privacy and facilitating the flow of legal commerce.

TSA recognizes the unique attributes of each transportation mode and is committed to ensuring passenger and cargo security while preserving public confidence in the security of the U.S. transportation system. TSA’s specific responsibilities include:

- Ensuring effective and efficient screening of all air passengers, baggage, and cargo on passenger planes;
- Deploying Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) internationally and domestically to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews;
- Managing security risks of the surface transportation systems by working with public and private-sector stakeholders, providing support and programmatic direction, and conducting on-site inspections to ensure the freedom of movement of people and commerce; and

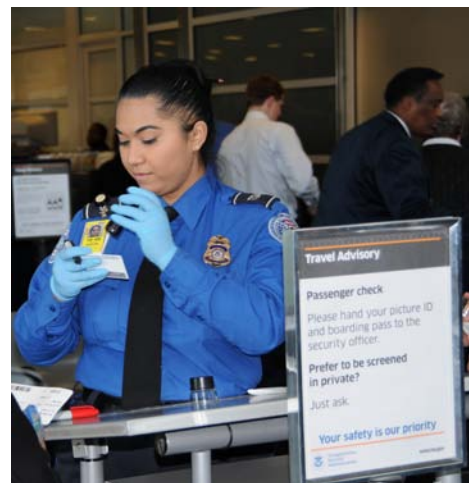
At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
John S. Pistole, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2001

Major Divisions: Security Operations, Transportation Sector Network Management, Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Security Technology, Information Technology, Intelligence and Analysis, Threat Assessment and Credentialing, and Transportation Security Support

Budget Request:	\$7,644,585,000
Gross Discretionary:	\$7,389,585,000
Mandatory, Fees & Trust Fund:	\$255,000,000
Employees (FTE):	57,188



A Travel Document Checker inspects a traveler’s Government-issued photo identification

- Developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost-effective screening programs.

These transportation systems accommodate approximately 640 million domestic and international aviation passengers per year; 751 million passengers traveling on buses each year; more than 9 billion passenger trips on mass transit per year; nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck); more than 140,000 miles of railroad track (of which 120,000 miles are privately owned); 3.8 million miles of roads (including 3.6 million miles of State and local roads, 46,717 miles of Interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 582,000 bridges spanning over 20 feet; 54 tunnels over 19,685 feet in length; and nearly 2.5 million miles of pipeline.

Service to the Public:

TSA is committed to the highest level of security for the United States across all modes of transportation. The Nation's economy depends upon the implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures. Public confidence in the safety and security of the Nation's transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the industry.

TSA also engages the public in the security of the transportation system by encouraging them to report suspicious behavior. TSA provides information to all travelers through its TSA Contact Center and Customer Service Managers in airports nationwide. Additionally, *TSA Cares* is a dedicated toll-free number established to assist passengers, or their loved ones, with disabilities, medical conditions, or other special circumstances prepare for the screening process.



Transportation Security Officer assists traveler with special needs

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Screening

- Screened approximately 640 million people and their carry-on items at checkpoints and more than 425 million checked bags.
- Prevented passengers from bringing onto planes more than 133,000 dangerous prohibited items, including explosives, firearms, and weapons.
- Screened 308 million pounds of cargo with TSA proprietary canine teams.
- Through Secure Flight, prescreened 100 percent of the 14 million passengers flying weekly to, from, and within the United States against Government watchlists.
- Processed over 288,788 Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) applicants and concluded the TWIC reader pilot, which included measuring the performance of TWIC readers in a maritime setting through lab/bench testing and field tests at pilot facilities and vessels.



Canine Team inspects luggage and bus transit

Assessments

- Completed over 1,595 airport inspections, 30,056 aircraft operator inspections, and 646 foreign air carrier inspections.
- Processed 5,518 Notice of Violations (NOVs) against passengers traveling with prohibited items (i.e., passengers who have been levied a Civil Penalty for a prohibited item); processed 7,011 Warning Notices (i.e., to passengers who failed to respond to the initial NOV); researched/processed 4,188 Final Notice of Violation (i.e., final notification to passengers who failed to respond to the NOV); researched/processed 1,122 referrals to debt collection (i.e., for passengers who failed to respond to the Final NOV), and 150 Military Referrals (i.e., when a military service member on official military travel orders attempts to carry a prohibited item through the security checkpoint).
- Completed 22 congressionally mandated Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVAs) at CAT X and CAT I airports in coordination with the Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service, Office of Security Assessments.
- Completed over 60 foreign air carrier mission critical site visits.
- Performed 25 JVAs, 20 Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Vulnerability Assessments, 2 MANPADS Assist Visits, and 27 MANPADS outreach/training initiatives.
- Conducted risk and security assessments for 26 bridges and 47 tunnels; 55 Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) assessments on critical mass transit and passenger rail systems; and 65 physical security inspections of facilities identified as essential to the operation of the Nation's most critical pipeline systems.

- Performed 16 Corporate Security Reviews of companies within the top tier of pipeline systems transporting over 85 percent of the Nation's energy moved by this mode.
- Conducted over 20,500 Toxic Inhalation Hazard Risk Reduction Surveys and 5 Freight Rail Corridor Assessments.

Training

- Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives provided over 64,268 hours of Improvised Explosive Devices training during 325,428 training opportunities.
- Completed 22 Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program exercises for the pipeline, mass transit, freight and passenger rail, and the highway motor-coach modes of transportation.

Risk-Based Security

- TSA continues to strive to be a high-performing risk-based, intelligence-driven counterterrorism agency, providing the most effective security in the most efficient manner. These security measures create a multilayered aviation security system that begins before passengers and cargo arrive at airports, and continue until boarding and throughout the flight. This layered approach also extends to other modes of transportation.
- In an effort to continue to strengthen security TSA launched a series of risk-based initiatives in 2011, including:
 - The **TSA Pre✓** pilot is a passenger pre-screening initiative for travelers who volunteer information about themselves prior to flying in order to potentially expedite screening at the checkpoint. Eligible participants include certain frequent flyers from American Airlines and Delta Air Lines as well as existing members of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Trusted Traveler programs including Global Entry, Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection, and NEXUS, who are U.S. citizens and are flying on participating airlines domestically at five participating airports. TSA plans to expand **TSA Pre✓** to additional airlines and airports in 2012.
 - The Known Crewmember pilot program allows expedited screening for uniformed pilots from 28 airlines who show two forms of identification at the checkpoint.
 - The Behavior Assessor pilot programs build on the current Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques by employing specialized behavioral analysis techniques to determine if a traveler should be referred for additional screening at the checkpoint. During this pilot, TSA is using specially trained Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) in an enhanced role, known as Assessors, focusing on 100 percent passenger interactions and behavior analysis in conjunction with boarding pass and ID review at the entrance to the checkpoint. This involves greater engagement of passengers



Transportation Security Officer demonstrates correct use of Advanced Technology Imaging to passenger

and review of travel documents. This additional interaction, used by security agencies worldwide, enables officers to identify potentially high-risk individuals.

- Modified screening procedures were implemented to provide more options to resolve alarms while screening passengers 12 and under, resulting in a reduction – though not elimination – of the need for a physical pat-down for children.
- TSA continued to expand the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Team operations in 2011, conducting more than 9,300 operations in coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local law enforcement and transportation security stakeholders in more than 500 communities.

International Engagement

- TSA provided training on aviation and supply chain security in 43 countries and signed 23 international agreements with foreign partners, including nine agreements permitting the deployment of FAMs on flights between the United States and the respective countries and 14 agreements on technical assistance and information sharing.
- Through the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP), TSA reviewed foreign partners' cargo screening to determine whether their programs provide a level of security commensurate with the level of security provided by existing U.S. air cargo security programs. Partners that meet TSA screening requirements are officially recognized under NCSP to conduct screening for cargo traveling to the United States.



A TSO canine team inspects air cargo

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted ¹		FY 2013 Pres. Budget ²		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE ²	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Aviation Security	52,269	\$5,213,307	52,705	\$5,253,956	54,088	\$5,098,639	1,383	(\$155,317)
Surface Transportation Security	787	105,749	775	134,748	775	124,276	-	(10,472)
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	252	199,893	481	200,274	458	267,351	(23)	67,077
Transportation Security Support	1,511	986,661	1,755	1,031,926	1,881	969,709	106	(62,217)
Federal Air Marshals	-	927,942	-	966,115	-	929,610	-	(36,505)
Gross Discretionary	54,819	\$7,433,552	55,716	\$7,587,019	57,202	\$7,389,585	1,466	(\$197,434)
Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund	6	254,000	6	254,000	6	255,000	-	1,000
Total Budget Authority	54,825	\$7,687,552	55,722	\$7,841,019	57,208	\$7,644,585	1,466	(\$196,434)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-18,230]	-	[-71,596]	-	-	-	-

¹ FY 2012 Enacted FTE in Aviation Security includes a decrease of 1,860 FTE to more accurately reflect affordable Transportation Security Officer staffing levels.

² The President's Budget includes an increase to collections of \$317 million in 2013 as a result of proposed changes to the Aviation Passenger Security Fee. Of this, \$117 million will increase offsets to TSA's discretionary funding, and over \$200 million will be applied as mandatory savings for the purpose of debt reduction.

TSA's FY 2013 budget request of \$7.4 billion reflects a total gross discretionary decrease of \$197.4 million and an increase of 1,466 FTE (which includes the annualization of 1,357 FTE from FY 2011 and FY 2012 program increases and 109 FTE for Balanced Workforce/contract conversions) for transportation security initiatives.

While proposing an overall reduction in funding, TSA prioritized key operational projects including: an increase of \$57.8 million to annualize frontline operations provided in the FY 2012 appropriation; an increase of \$17.1 million to fund critical maintenance for out-of-warranty screening technology equipment, and \$42.7 million to increase support for priority vetting initiatives, as well as an increase of \$76.7 million to continue support for TSA's critical security efforts. The request also includes a reduction of \$39.4 million below the FY 2012 level for

screening equipment, a reduction of \$179.2 million in management efficiencies and \$173.1 million in program decreases.

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Annualization of FY 2012 Program Increases.....\$57.8M (691 FTE)**
TSA’s budget includes \$57.8 million to annualize funding to support 446 additional screeners, 12 VIPR teams, 145 BDOs, 20 Canine teams, and air cargo security efforts.
- **Large Aircraft & Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.....\$12.7M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act mandates that DHS make advanced passenger prescreening available to both charter and aircraft greater than 12,500 pounds flying into, out of, or within the United States. The requested amount of \$12.7 million funds the hardware and software necessary to meet critical Secure Flight system requirements to handle the anticipated 11 million additional passengers who will be covered, adding a significant layer to TSA’s aviation security operations.
- **Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) Infrastructure Modernization (TIM).....\$30.0M (0 FTE)**
TSA requests an increase of \$30 million to complete the development and implementation of the TTAC Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program. The modernization initiative supports efforts to achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with a unifying business integration effort.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Screening Technology Maintenance.....-\$17.6M (0 FTE)**
TSA’s request reduces the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA by \$17.6 million in FY 2013. The FY 2013 level will adequately fund the maintenance of all deployed screening equipment due to the extension of maintenance warranties from 12 to 24 months.
- **EDS Procurement and Installation.....-\$87.8M (0 FTE)**
TSA’s request reduces Explosives Detection System (EDS) Procurement and Installation funding in FY 2013 by \$87.8 million relative to FY 2012. Increased funding for EDS systems in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and prior appropriations helped support nearly all new airport projects. TSA will focus on recapitalizing existing EDS systems to sustain current capability. A FY 2012 legislative change that allows Aviation Security Capital Fund fees to be used for the procurement and installation of EDS equipment will maintain adequate funding for TSA’s checked baggage screening.
- **Checkpoint Support-\$31.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 request is \$31 million less than FY 2012, which included funds to accelerate and expand passenger and carry-on baggage technologies, including Advanced Imaging Technology. The request supports multi-year procurement plans to provide explosive detection capabilities and identification verification technology at additional airports and recapitalize existing capability. At the requested level, TSA expects to be at or near Full Operational Capability (FOC) for most checkpoint screening technologies after FY 2013

purchases. The funds included in the request are primarily directed towards those technologies where FOC has not been reached.

- **Federal Air Marshals Service-\$36.5M (0 FTE)**
The request includes a reduction of \$36.5 million relative to FY 2012. It reflects efficiencies and program changes that leverage other aviation security system enhancements, allowing for more efficient mission deployments focused on high-risk flights.

- **Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training.....-\$12.6M (0 FTE)**
TSA's request includes a reduction of \$12.6 million for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training program. As TSA focuses its aviation security activities on programs that mitigate the highest amount of risk at the lowest cost, TSA has prioritized funding in the same manner. Funds will be redirected from this voluntary program to other high-priority, risk-based operational initiatives. Since 2001, many enhancements to aviation security have been made, such as 100 percent screening of all passengers and their carry-on items, the installation of reinforced and locking cockpit doors on aircraft that operate in U.S. airspace, and increased passenger and flight crew awareness to address security risks. Combined, these improvements have greatly lowered the risk of unauthorized cockpit access and represent a comprehensive and redundant risk mitigation strategy that begins before passengers board the aircraft. The program reductions will be accomplished through a variety of actions intended to focus on volunteers providing the highest potential security benefit, gaining efficiencies in training facility consolidation and training contract restructuring.

U.S. COAST GUARD

Description:

Since 1790, the Coast Guard has safeguarded our Nation's maritime interests and natural resources on our rivers, in the ports, on the high seas, and in theaters around the world. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the Nation's maritime transportation system, resources, and environment.

Responsibilities:

The Coast Guard remains the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, and on the high seas. As one of the five Armed Services of the United States, the Coast Guard is the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Unlike the other services in the Department of Defense (DOD), the Coast Guard is also a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic legal authorities.

Service to the Public:

The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive, military force of maritime professionals whose broad legal authorities, capable assets, geographic diversity, and expansive partnerships provide a persistent presence in the inland waters, ports, coastal regions, and far offshore areas of operations. The Coast Guard provides for and protects:

- **Those on the sea:** leading responses to maritime disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure maritime transportation system, preventing incidents, and rescuing those in distress.
- **The Nation from threats delivered by sea:** enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources, and ensuring the integrity of our maritime domain from illegal activity.
- **The sea itself:** regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:

*Admiral Robert J. Papp, Jr., Commandant
Vice Admiral Sally Brice-O'Hara, Vice Commandant*

Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Cutter Service; named U.S. Coast Guard in 1915)

Major Programs:

*Maritime Security Operations
Maritime Law Enforcement
Maritime Prevention
Maritime Response
Defense Operations
Marine Transportation System Management*

<i>Budget Request:</i>	<i>\$9,966,651,000</i>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$8,318,908,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds:</i>	<i>\$1,647,743,000</i>

<i>Civilian Employees:</i>	<i>8,217</i>
<i>Military Service Members:</i>	<i>42,069</i>

Additional Personnel:

<i>Military Selected Reserve:</i>	<i>8,100</i>
<i>Auxiliary:</i>	<i>31,476</i>



Coast Guard Cutter Bernard C. Webber, the Nation's first 154-ft Fast Response Cutter, steaming underway during preliminary acceptance trials on December 16, 2011.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Maritime Security Operations

- Conducted 10,735 security boardings of small vessels in and around U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal regions.
- Conducted approximately 37,000 waterborne patrols near critical maritime infrastructure and security zones in American ports.
- Escorted approximately 5,000 high-capacity passenger vessels, naval vessels, and ships carrying dangerous cargoes.
- Conducted 1,690 boardings of high-interest vessels designated as posing a greater-than-normal risk to the United States.

Maritime Law Enforcement

- Removed over 75 metric tons of cocaine and 18 metric tons of marijuana bound for the United States; interdicted 40 vessels, and detained 191 suspected drug smugglers.
- Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETs) deployed for 1,793 days in FY 2011 and accounted for 16 percent of all cocaine removals.
- Interdicted six Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible vessels, keeping 33 tons of cocaine off the streets of the United States.
- Interdicted 2,474 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States.
- Encountered over 140 domestic significant fishery violations during boardings of over 5,500 U.S. vessels.
- Patrolled the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone boundary areas to reduce the threat of foreign poaching of U.S. fish stocks and ensured compliance with international living marine resource agreements. Detected 122 incursions and interdicted 22 vessels.
- Conducted a joint U.S.-Canadian Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) patrol under the NAFO Inspection and Surveillance Scheme, expanding border cooperation efforts with Canadian law enforcement counterparts.

Maritime Prevention

- Conducted over 10,400 annual inspections of U.S. flagged vessels inspected and certificated in accordance with 46 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) § 2.01.
- Performed over 6,500 inspections at facilities to ensure compliance, identifying over 2,250 deficiencies of safety, security, and environmental protection regulations.
- Conducted 6,200 marine casualty investigations.
- Conducted more than 9,000 Port State Control and Security examinations on foreign flagged vessels, including examinations of ballast water for elimination of aquatic nuisance species, testing of oily water separators to prevent oil from being discharged in the ocean, and other pollution prevention and vessel safety activities.

- Completed over 26,500 container inspections, identifying more than 2,220 deficiencies that led to 915 cargo or container shipments being placed on hold until dangerous conditions were corrected.
- Conducted over 8,500 fishing vessel and 1,400 towing vessel examinations, ensuring vessels were in full compliance with regulations and safety requirements.
- Administered the National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program where State law enforcement conducted over 1.7 million hours of on-water RBS operations, checked over 1.6 million vessels for carriage compliance, issued boating safety education certificates for over 380,000 individuals, and issued over 118,000 safety citations and 286,000 warnings.
- Conducted over 46,000 recreational vessel boardings, issued 8,000 citations, and visited 1,150 recreational boat manufacturers to provide education and ensure compliance with Federal regulations.
- Adopted measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping. These measures, implemented as amendments to MARPOL Annex VI Regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships, represent the first ever mandatory global greenhouse gas reduction regime for an international industry sector.

Maritime Response

- Responded to 20,510 Search and Rescue incidents, saving 3,804 lives and protecting \$82.0 million in property.
- Responded to and investigated approximately 3,000 pollution incidents.
- Hosted the International Oil Spill Conference in May 2011, a triennial conference that the Coast Guard has chaired since 1969 in partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency, American Petroleum Institute, International Maritime Organization, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.
- Enhanced ability to detect and locate persons in distress with continued installation of the Rescue 21 national distress and response system, encompassing 38,681 miles of the Nation's coastline along the east, gulf, and west coasts with the Great Lakes completed by end of the calendar year for a cumulative total of 39,685 miles of U.S. coastline coverage.



Coast Guard reservists from Marine Safety Detachment Cincinnati, Ohio, ferry an emergency response team across the flooded community of Brookport, in a Disaster Area Response Team boat on May 4, 2011. The Coast Guard rescued 22 people and assisted in the cleanup of numerous environmental hazards during the Midwest flood response.

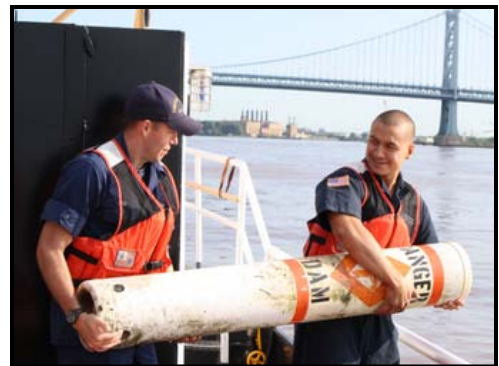
Defense Operations

- Continued the deployment of six patrol boats and their supporting and command elements to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

- Coast Guard Cutter Bertholf, the first National Security Cutter, participated in Exercise Northern Edge in Alaska. Sponsored by United States Northern Command, Northern Edge is a multi-service training exercise designed to practice operations, tactics, and procedures aimed at enhancing interoperability, communications, and command and control among U.S. military forces.
- Coast Guard Port Security Units (PSU) deployed to the Middle East with Naval Coastal Warfare Squadrons to support point defense and harbor security operations in Kuwait.
- Coast Guard PSU and Maritime Safety and Security Team detachments continued port security operations in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for harbor security and to provide force protection.
- Deployed Coast Guard Cutter Forward to western Africa in support of the African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership, a professional exchange with officials from Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, Liberia, Guinea, and Senegal. Coast Guard and Sierra Leone law enforcement teams boarded six commercial fishing vessels, issued citations, and terminated two vessel voyages.

Marine Transportation System Management

- Maintained over 34,000 aids and responded to over 14,000 discrepancies, providing a 98.5 percent Aid Availability Rate to ensure the safe transit of \$928 billion worth of commerce transiting 25,000 miles of U.S. Waterways.
- Negotiated the revised "Memorandum of Arrangements between Canada and the United States" for the shared operation of pilotage on the Great Lakes.
- Coast Guard Cutter Healy partnered with the Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker Louis S. St-Laurent in the Arctic to gather data required to determine the Extended Continental Shelf limit and the Nation's sovereign rights over the natural resources on the seabed.
- Partnered with the Canadian Ice Service under the North American Ice Service agreement to issue iceberg warnings for more than 4,500 commercial transits through iceberg infested waters in the North Atlantic shipping lanes, allowing vessels to safely sail significantly shorter routes while avoiding navigational hazards.
- Ensured no ice-related waterways closures during the winter shipping season despite early formation of ice. Assisted over 1,700 commercial vessel transits carrying \$300 million in bulk commodities. Icebreaking operations in New England facilitated the delivery of approximately \$1.5 billion in home heating oil.



Crewmembers aboard Coast Guard Cutter Cleat, homeported in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania remove a drifting dam marker from the Delaware River August 29, 2011 following the passage of Hurricane Irene through the area.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted ¹		FY 2012 Enacted ²		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2012 +/- FY 2013	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Search & Rescue	5,818	\$926,376	6,083	\$1,057,113	6,038	\$920,845	(45)	(\$136,268)
Marine Safety	4,571	644,030	4,226	653,555	4,170	610,534	(56)	(43,021)
Aids to Navigation	8,459	1,414,712	10,458	1,581,682	10,330	1,474,506	(128)	(107,176)
Ice Operations	832	107,259	723	113,310	720	114,332	(3)	1,022
Marine Environmental Protection	1,338	210,569	1,275	216,537	1,265	184,264	(10)	(32,273)
Living Marine Resources	4,777	984,911	4,734	857,998	4,697	884,916	(37)	26,918
Drug Interdiction	5,974	1,271,458	5,343	1,006,110	5,424	1,144,208	81	138,098
Migrant Interdiction	3,696	733,396	3,379	734,127	3,272	624,310	(107)	(109,817)
Other Law Enforcement	770	199,035	600	111,965	612	144,874	12	32,909
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	11,148	1,651,062	11,397	1,917,504	11,270	1,737,980	(127)	(179,524)
Defense Readiness	3,222	504,412	2,483	406,749	2,488	478,139	5	71,390
Net Discretionary	50,605	\$8,647,220	50,701	\$8,656,650	50,286	\$8,318,908	(415)	(\$337,742)
Mandatory	8	\$1,610,479	10	\$1,654,436	10	\$1,647,743	-	(\$6,693)
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-10)	872	254,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCO Funding (P.L. 112-74)	-	-	872	258,000	-	-	-	-
Proposed DOD Transfer	-	-	-	-	[872]	[254,461]	-	-
Transfer from National Science Foundation (NSF) (P.L. 112-10)	[247]	[53,892]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	51,485	\$10,511,699	51,583	\$10,569,086	50,296	\$9,966,651	(415)	(\$344,435)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	-	-	[-43,688]	-	-	-	-

* The Coast Guard budgets by appropriation rather than by individual missions. The Coast Guard projects resource allocations by mission through the use of an activity-based costing system. Actual allocations will vary depending on operational environment and mission need.
¹FY 2011 Revised Enacted Net Discretionary subtotal includes the transfer of funding from NSF for polar icebreaker operations, and displayed as a non-add below.

²FY 2012 Total Budget Authority includes \$258 million and 872 full-time equivalents for Overseas Contingency Operations appropriated directly to the Coast Guard. FY 2013 Requested Budget Authority net discretionary subtotal does not include OCO funding which is being requested via DOD and is being reflected as a non-add.

FY 2013 Budget Priorities:

In recognition of the current fiscal environment, the Coast Guard's FY 2013 Budget strikes the optimal balance between current operations and investment in future capability to sustain the Coast Guard's ability to execute its missions, and address the most pressing operational requirements. This budget request includes investment in new assets which are critical to ensure the Coast Guard remains capable of carrying out its missions today and well into the future. Accordingly, the Coast Guard's FY 2013 Budget priorities are to:

1. Responsibly Rebuild the Coast Guard
2. Efficiently Preserve Front-line Operations
3. Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship
4. Prepare for the Future

Responsibly Rebuild the Coast Guard

The Coast Guard continues to focus resources on recapitalizing cutters, boats, aircraft, and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance systems critical to sustaining the ability to accomplish missions well into the future. This budget request fully funds the sixth National Security Cutter, strengthening the Coast Guard's long-term major cutter recapitalization effort to replace its aged, obsolete High Endurance Cutter fleet as quickly as possible. The FY 2013 investments are critical to replacing and sustaining aging in-service assets and are key to maintaining future capability.



The Coast Guard Cutter Waesche conducts at-sea refueling operations for the first time in the ship's history.

Efficiently Preserve Front-line Operations

To ensure the Coast Guard remains ready to meet the Nation's safety and security requirements, the FY 2013 Budget request provides a balance between sustaining front-line operational capacity and rebuilding the Coast Guard. The FY 2013 Budget provides funding to operate and maintain Coast Guard assets and sustain essential front-line operations. Key investments include funding the operation of new assets delivered through acquisition programs and investment in military workforce pay and benefits.

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

The FY 2013 Budget meets essential mission needs while simultaneously preparing for new and exigent demands. Through a comprehensive internal review of doctrine, policy, operations and mission support structure, the Coast Guard has focused resources and forces where they are most needed, while recognizing the current fiscal challenges. The FY 2013 budget also proposes administrative and programmatic reductions to improve efficiency and service delivery, while continuing investment in Coast Guard activities that provide the highest return on investment.

Prepare for the Future

The Coast Guard continuously identifies and prepares for emerging maritime threats facing the Service and the Nation. The FY 2013 Budget recognizes the criticality of the Arctic as a strategic national priority, given increasing presence and interest by other nations, the preponderance of natural resources available in this region, and increasing maritime commercial and recreational activity.

FY 2013 Highlights:

Responsibly Rebuild the Coast Guard

- **Surface Assets.....\$879.5M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$879.5 million for surface assets, including the following surface asset recapitalization and sustainment initiatives:
 - **National Security Cutter (NSC)** – Provides production funding for the sixth NSC; NSCs will replace the aging fleet of High Endurance Cutters, first commissioned in 1967. The acquisition of NSC-6 is vital for performing DHS missions in the far off-shore regions, including the harsh operating environment of the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, as well as providing for robust homeland security contingency response.
 - **Fast Response Cutter (FRC)** – Provides production funding to procure Fast Response Cutters (FRC) 19–20. 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 ensure resiliency to disasters. Hulls #17–20 will be procured in FY 2013 using FY 2012 and FY 2013 funds, maintaining FRC production at the current rate.
 - **Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)** – Continues 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.
 - **Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC)** – Completes the Mission Effectiveness Program for the 270-foot MECs at the Coast Guard Yard.
 - **Survey and Design** – Initiates survey and design work for a mid-life availability on the 175-foot Coastal Buoy Tender class.

- **Air Assets.....\$74.5M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$74.5 million for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives:
 - **HC-144** – Funds production of the 18th HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft. The HC-144A fleet will provide enhanced maritime surveillance and medium airlift capability over the legacy HU-25 aircraft that they replace. The HU-25s will all be removed from service by the end of their planned service life, in FY 2014.
 - **HH-65** – Funds sustainment of key components requiring recapitalization.

- **Other (Asset Recapitalization).....\$76.5M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$76.5 million for asset recapitalization, including the following equipment and services:
 - **Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR)** – Deploys standardized C4ISR capability to newly fielded NSCs, C-130s and MPAs, and develops C4ISR capability for other new assets.
 - **CG-Logistics Information Management System** – Continues development and prototype deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.

- **Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)** – Continues recapitalizing the existing interim NAIS system in 58 ports and 11 coastal areas by replacing it with the permanent solution design and technology via the core system upgrade.
- **Shore Units and Aids to Navigation (ATON).....\$69.4M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$69.4 million to recapitalize fixed infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern shore facilities that effectively support Coast Guard assets and personnel:
 - **Station New York Boat Ramp** – Constructs a boat ramp for launching small boats at Station New York, New York for both the Station and Maritime Safety and Security Team New York.
 - **Air Station Barbers Point** – Constructs an aircraft rinse rack facility to properly and effectively rinse C-130 aircraft at Air Station Barbers Point.
 - **Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure** – Commences construction of piers and support facilities for three FRC homeports; construction of an MPA training facility at Aviation Technical Training Center in Elizabeth City, North Carolina; construction of MPA maintenance facility hangar at the Aviation Logistics Center at Elizabeth City, North Carolina.
 - **ATON Infrastructure** – Completes improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure to improve the safety of maritime transportation.
- **Personnel and Management.....\$117.4M (842 FTE)**
The budget provides \$117.4 million to provide pay and benefits for the Coast Guard’s acquisition workforce.

Efficiently Preserve Front-line Operations

- **Pay & Allowances.....\$88.9M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$88.9 million to fund the civilian pay raise and maintain parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the DOD. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which includes pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce.
- **Annualization of FY 2012 Initiatives.....\$54.2M (260 FTE)**
The budget provides \$54.2 million to continue critical FY 2012 initiatives.
- **Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets.....\$47.6M (139 FTE)**
The budget provides a total of \$47.6 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 2013.
 - **Response Boat-Medium** – Funding for operation and maintenance of 30 boats.
 - **Interagency Operations Center (IOC)** – Funding for the operation and maintenance of the WatchKeeper system.
 - **Rescue 21 (R21)** – Funding for the operation and maintenance of the R21 System in Sector Sault Ste. Marie and Sector Lake Michigan.

- **FRC** – Operating and maintenance funding for FRCs #8–9 and funding for crews #9–10. These assets will be homeported in Key West, Florida. Funding is also requested for shore-side maintenance personnel needed to support FRCs.
- **HC-144A MPA** – Operating and maintenance funding for aircraft #14–15 and personnel funding to operate and support aircraft #15–16.
- **Air Station Cape Cod Transition** – Funding to complete a change in aircraft type allowance, and programmed utilization rates.
- **Training Systems for Engineering Personnel** – Funding to support NSC and FRC training requirements at Training Center Yorktown.
- **HC-130H Flight Simulator Training** – Funding to support aircraft simulator training for HC-130H pilots, flight engineers, and navigators.
- **St. Elizabeths Headquarters Consolidation.....\$24.5M (0 FTE)**
Provides funding to support the Coast Guard’s relocation to the DHS consolidated headquarters at the St. Elizabeths Campus in Washington, DC. Funding supports the systematic move of equipment, employees, and work functions to the new headquarters location, beginning in the third quarter of FY 2013.

Prepare for the Future

- **Polar Icebreaker.....\$8.0M* (0 FTE)**
Initiates acquisition of a new Polar Icebreaker to ensure the Nation is able to maintain a surface presence in the Arctic well into the future.
- **Alaska Shore Facilities.....\$6.1M* (0 FTE)**
Provides funding to recapitalize and expand helicopter hangar facilities in Cold Bay, Alaska and recapitalize aviation re-fueling facilities at Sitkinak, Alaska. These investments will sustain the Coast Guard’s ability to establish effective presence in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Chain - the “gateway” to the Arctic.

* Note: Funding amounts within this section are included in totals listed within the Responsibly Rebuild the Coast Guard section.



An Air Station Clearwater HH-60 Jayhawk helicopter during a mission near Clearwater, Florida.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

- **Asset Decommissionings**

In FY 2013, in addition to the planned decommissioning of legacy assets, the Coast Guard will make targeted operational reductions to prioritize front-line operational capacity and invest in critical recapitalization initiatives.

- **High Endurance Cutter (HEC) Decommissionings.....-\$16.8M (-241 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will decommission the fourth and fifth of the original fleet of 12 HECs. With the average cutter age at 43 years, the HEC fleet has become increasingly difficult to maintain and sustain operationally. The decommissioning of two HECs is critical to support ongoing major cutter recapitalization efforts. National Security Cutters, including the sixth NSC which is fully funded by this budget request, replace the aging HEC fleet.

- **110-ft Island Class Patrol Boat Decommissionings.....-\$2.0 M (-35 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will decommission three 110-ft patrol boats in FY 2013. The 110-ft patrol boats are being replaced by the FRC.

- **High Tempo High Maintenance Patrol Boat Operations.....-\$33.5M (-206 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will terminate the High Tempo High Maintenance (HTHM) operations program that facilitates augmented operation of eight in-service 110-foot patrol boats. Termination of this program coincides with commissioning of new FRCs which will mitigate this lost capacity.

- **Close Seasonal Air Facilities.....-\$5.2M (-34 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will improve the efficiency of domestic air operations by closing Seasonal Air Facilities and realigning rotary wing capacity to provide three medium-range H-60 helicopters to the Great Lakes region to replace the H-65s currently in service. Due to limited demand for services and improved endurance from the H-60, the Coast Guard will discontinue operations at two seasonal Coast Guard Air Facilities at Muskegon, Michigan and Waukegan, Illinois.

- **HU-25 Aircraft Retirements..... -\$5.5M (-20 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will retire the three remaining HU-25 aircraft assigned to Coast Guard Air Station (CGAS) Cape Cod to allow for the transition to HC-144A aircraft. In FY 2013, the Coast Guard will deliver and place in full-operational status three HC-144A aircraft at CGAS Cape Cod.

- **Management Efficiencies**

The budget proposes administrative and programmatic efficiencies to improve service delivery, while continuing investment in Coast Guard activities that provide the highest return on investment.

- **Management Efficiencies.....-\$56.3M (-24 FTE)**

The Coast Guard will seek efficiencies and cost reductions in the areas of IT infrastructure, Government vehicles, professional service contracts, non-operational travel, General Services Administration leases, and permanent change of duty station relocation costs for military personnel, and logistics services by consolidating/centralizing functions in geographically concentrated areas.

- **Programmatic Reductions**

In FY 2013, the Coast Guard will make targeted reductions in base program areas. These base adjustments recognize changes in requirements for selected activities and redirect resources toward higher priorities, including critical recapitalization projects and essential frontline operations.

- **Headquarters Personnel and Support Reduction.....-\$12.7M (-131 FTE)**
The Coast Guard will eliminate 222 headquarters positions through attrition and implementation of a civilian hiring freeze in the Washington, D.C., area. This reduction preserves the Coast Guard’s critical capabilities to conduct front-line operations; mission support; and development and implementation of national policies and regulations.
- **Recruiting Program Reduction.....-\$9.8M (-39 FTE)**
The Coast Guard will make reductions to the Recruiting program and Selective Reenlistment Bonuses, not needed based on the current employment outlook.
- **Other Targeted Program Reductions.....-\$6.7M (-62 FTE)**
The Coast Guard will make targeted reductions to the Intelligence workforce, Organizational Performance Consultants, and non-reimbursable Detached Duty billets.
- **Targeted Operational Reductions.....-\$3.7M (-32 FTE)**
Based on an internal review and assessment of operational risk, the Coast Guard proposes to make targeted operational reductions by reorganizing the international Mobile Training Team, consolidating PWCS Airborne Use of Force capability at Elizabeth City, North Carolina; and San Diego, California and eliminating the Vintage Vessel National Center of Expertise.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Description:

The United States Secret Service carries out a unique dual mission of protection and investigation. The Service protects the President, Vice President, other visiting heads of State and Government, and National Special Security Events (NSSEs); safeguards the Nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy; investigates electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other designated buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.

The vision of the United States Secret Service is to uphold the tradition of excellence in its protective and investigative mission through a dedicated, highly trained, diverse, partner-oriented workforce that employs progressive technology and promotes professionalism.

The Secret Service continues its tradition of excellence by using leading edge techniques to accomplish its dual mission and as we look to the future, the Service's protective and investigative expertise will continue to be in high demand. The Secret Service has some of the best-trained men and women in the world, many of whom put their lives on the line every day – protecting our Nation's leaders and investigating financial crimes.

Responsibilities:

The Secret Service is responsible for the protection of the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, former presidents, and their spouses and immediate families; visiting heads of State and Government; major presidential and vice presidential candidates; former vice presidents for a limited period of time; and other individuals as designated by the President. The Secret Service also protects the White House Complex; the Vice President's residence; foreign and diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; and implements operational security plans for designated NSSEs.

Using state-of-the-art countermeasures, the Secret Service executes security operations that deter, minimize, and decisively respond to threats. The protective environment is enhanced by specialized resources within the Secret Service including the Airspace Security Branch, Counter

At a Glance

Senior Leadership: Mark Sullivan, Director

Established: 1865

Major Directorates: Office of Protective Operations, Office of Investigations, Office of Technical Development and Mission Support, Office of Strategic Intelligence and Information, Office of Professional Responsibility, Office of Human Resources and Training, Office of Administration, and Office of Government and Public Affairs

Budget Request: \$1,850,863,000

Employees (FTE): 7,061



The Secret Service successfully achieved and executed operational security plans for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in Honolulu, November 2011.

Sniper Team, Emergency Response Team, Counter Surveillance Unit, Hazardous Agent Mitigation and Medical Emergency Response Team, and the Magnetometer Operations Unit. Other specialized resources serve to provide protection from threats including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives.

As part of the Secret Service's core objective of preventing an incident before it occurs, the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) engages in a multifaceted approach to support protective operations through information analysis, threat investigation, risk assessment and protective intelligence sharing. On a daily basis, PID receives information from concerned citizens, the U.S. military, the intelligence community, and State, local, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

The partnerships the Secret Service relies on to successfully perform its protection responsibilities are cultivated at the field office level. In addition to the permanent protective details dedicated solely to the protection of our Nation's leaders, the backbone of the Secret Service is its network of 142 domestic and 24 international investigative offices. These offices carry out protective intelligence and financial crimes investigations while providing the surge capacity needed to successfully carry out the Secret Service's protection responsibilities.

The Secret Service's primary investigative mission continues to be safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States. The agency has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws that preserve the integrity of U.S. currency, coin, and financial obligations, to include a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes. The Secret Service has adopted a proactive approach in combating these crimes, one that uses advanced technologies and capitalizes on the power of task force partnerships. Computer experts, forensic specialists, investigative experts and intelligence analysts provide rapid responses and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection and criminal investigations.

Service to the Public:

In addition to the direct benefit to the public of providing protection of the President, Vice President, and other national leaders, the Secret Service is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing comprehensive operational security measures for NSSEs. At these events, the Secret Service's responsibilities extend to all attendees, including the general public.

Fostering robust partnerships with State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies is a key to the success of the Secret Service's dual mission. Investigations into financial crimes benefit from an established national network of Electronic Crimes Task Forces and Financial Crimes Task Forces. These task forces combine the resources of law enforcement community with the private sector, resulting in an organized effort to combat threats to the Nation's financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. The Secret Service's financial crimes investigations have prevented billions of dollars in losses to the American taxpayer over the years.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- Provided incident-free protection to Secret Service protectees during 6,015 protective stops, of which 2,355 were foreign dignitary stops (216 foreign dignitaries and 87 spouses).
- Protected 129 heads-of-state and Government and 55 spouses at the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, New York.
- Screened more than 1.4 million members of the public at Secret Service protective events.
- Initiated campaign operations to support communications and train personnel; and initiated the procurement of supplies, protective vehicles, and equipment to support candidate/nominee protective operations.
- Screened 1.43 million mail items, including packages and gifts, destined for the White House Complex for Chemical Biological Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive contamination.
- Fully implemented all provisions of the Uniformed Division Modernization Act, which enhances the agency's ability to recruit and retain officers of the highest caliber.
- Partnered with the Science and Technology Directorate to increase threat agent detection capabilities including the Site Security Planning Tool, which uses virtual environments on a touch kiosk to foster collaborative, interactive involvement enabling both third- and first-person viewing perspectives for overhead site evaluation and for a virtual "walk-through" of the site in preparation and training against chemical, biological or radiological attacks; armed assaults; suicide bombers; and other threats.
- Arrested 5,018 suspects for financial crimes violations, 2,857 suspects for counterfeiting violations, 187 suspects for mortgage fraud violation, and 863 suspects for cyber crime related violations.
- Seized over \$70 million in counterfeit currency before it could be introduced into circulation.
- Strategically embedded special agents from the Cyber Intelligence Section into high-tech crime units of domestic and international law enforcement agencies in order to maximize partnerships and strengthen the ability to identify, locate, and disrupt international cyber criminals.
 - In FY 2011, the USSS prevented \$5.6 billion in potential losses through financial crime investigations and \$1.5 billion through cyber crime investigations.
 - The USSS led an interagency investigation which identified an individual who had breached a Federal Reserve Bank computer server as part of a fraud scheme. An analysis of the subject's computer disclosed credit card data with an estimated value of approximately \$200 million.
- Fingerprinted/photographed 6,151 children for "Operation Safe Kids," which provides biometric data to parents or guardians to aid law enforcement should a child go missing; opened 186 investigative cases; and made 136 arrests providing forensic support for missing and exploited children.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget ¹		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Operating Expenses	7,055	\$1,511,332	7,055	\$1,661,237	7,061	\$1,544,113	6	(\$117,124)
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	-	3,967	-	5,380	-	56,750	-	51,370
Net Discretionary	7,055	\$1,515,299	7,055	\$1,666,617	7,061	\$ 1,600,863	6	(\$65,754)
Mandatory	-	240,000	-	245,000	-	250,000	-	5,000
Total Budget Authority	7,055	\$1,755,299	7,055	\$1,911,617	7,061	\$1,850,863	6	(\$60,754)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-603]	-	[-1,104]	-	-	-	-

¹ Includes Information Integration and Technology Transformation transfer from USSS Operating Expenses (\$42.824 million), Information Integration and Technology Transformation program increase (\$9.496 million), and James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) adjustment to base decrease (\$.950 million).

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection.....\$58.0M (0 FTE)**
This request provides funding to cover operating and travel expenses for the protection of candidates/nominees during the 2012 presidential campaign and to fund the planning and implementation of comprehensive operational security plans associated with the campaign. Included in the \$58.0 million is a \$24.7 million and 170 full-time equivalent shift of existing base resources from investigative activities to support staffing requirements for the 2012 presidential campaign.

- **National Special Security Events (NSSEs).....\$4.5M (0 FTE)**
The Budget requests funding to cover the costs of protecting the visiting heads of State/Government during NSSEs as well as costs of the planning and implementing comprehensive operational security plans for the events. While there are no currently designated NSSEs occurring in FY 2013, not all NSSEs can be predicted years ahead of time. The requested funding would cover the cost of one unplanned medium-sized NSSE.

- **Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures.....\$13.3M (0 FTE)**
The Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures program would enable the Secret Service to utilize its cyber crime investigative skills in its protective mission. Specifically, funding will allow the Secret Service to leverage its investigative expertise and capabilities to potentially mitigate and investigate the increasing number of network-based threats directed toward our protectees. These measures also directly support the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, which calls for the assessment and mitigation of cybersecurity threats and the protection of critical systems governing energy delivery, information technology, and other process control systems.

- **Integrated Command and Control Systems.....\$12.1M (0 FTE)**
This request provides funding for Integrated Command and Control Systems (IC&CS) to enhance command and control operations critical to supporting protective and investigative activities. The IC&CS funding will replace obsolete “stand-alone” systems by deploying more effective modern technologies that significantly enable and strengthen the Secret Service’s ability to carry out its protective mission by installing Wide Area Voice Environment/Radio over IP (RoIP) at 11 field offices, 3 protective details and the Joint Operations Center; provide 4 Wireless Mesh Technologies systems to transport protective video, alarm and sensory information for the Technical Security Division, the White House Security Complex and the James J. Rowley Training Center to increase situational awareness; and install Command and Control Video Enhancements to over 40 field offices, resident offices, protective sites, and tactical kits.

- **Information Integration and Technology Transformation.....\$52.3M (0 FTE)**
The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. Currently, the Secret Service’s IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security do not fully support the evolving technological advancements linked to present operational requirements. The requested funding will enable the Secret Service to operate in a modern computer environment with enhanced cyber security protections and modern software and technologies.

- **Operational Mission Support (OMS).....\$67.2M (70 FTE)**
The Secret Service’s OMS program funds advanced protective countermeasure projects and support for associated personnel critical to addressing known and evolving threats. It is critical that the Secret Service continually refresh and update/upgrade responding to myriad threats in order to ensure a safe environment for the President. The Budget requests funding for equipment, training, and personnel needed to address current and potential threats directed at the President and the White House complex. OMS began with reprogrammed funds in FY 2010 and first received appropriated funds in FY 2012. FY 2013 requested funding will continue this critical multi-year initiative.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Support for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).....\$7.5M (-8 FTE)**
In an effort to meet overall budgetary constraints and to direct limited resources to core priorities of the Secret Service, the Budget does not continue \$6 million in Secret Service grant funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Instead, NCMEC grant funding will be consolidated and continued within the Department of Justice. The Secret Service will continue to provide forensic services support (i.e., polygraph examinations, latent finger print examinations, handwriting analysis comparisons, and video enhancements) to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies conducting investigations involving missing and exploited children. An additional \$1.5 million reduction will be realized by achieving efficiencies within the overall Forensic Services Division budget.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Description:

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) leads the Department's mission to reduce risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure through partnerships that foster collaboration and interoperability.

Responsibilities:

NPPD leads protection of the Nation's physical and cyber critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. This requires ongoing collaboration and information sharing with its Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private-sector partners.

In FY 2012, NPPD's Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) program will transfer its core functions to the DHS Office of Policy (subject to Section 503 of the *FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act*). In FY 2013, the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program will be consolidated into Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The transfer of RMA and consolidation of US-VISIT will allow NPPD to further tighten its mission focus around risk reduction to physical and cyber infrastructure.

NPPD's responsibilities include:

- Identifying threats and vulnerabilities to the Nation's cyber infrastructure and mitigating the consequences of a cyber attack.
- Protecting and strengthening the Nation's national security and emergency communications capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.
- Integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information and developing risk mitigation strategies that enhance protection and resilience.
- Developing and ensuring implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) for the Nation's infrastructure through sector-specific plans.
- Ensuring a safe and secure environment in which Federal agencies can conduct business by reducing threats posed against approximately 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Rand Beers, Under Secretary

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: *Cybersecurity and Communications, Infrastructure Protection, Federal Protective Service*

<i>Budget Request:</i>	<i>\$2,518,778</i>
<i>Net Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$1,216,954</i>
<i>Collections:</i>	<i>\$1,301,824</i>

<i>Employees (FTE):</i>	<i>2,787</i>
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Service to the Public:

NPPD serves the public through these major program activities:

Cybersecurity and Communications – Collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation’s cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, Cybersecurity and Communications protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation’s communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.



Office of Cybersecurity and Communications employees work to prevent disruptions to critical information infrastructure.

Infrastructure Protection (IP) – Leads coordinated efforts for reducing risk to the Nation’s physical critical infrastructure and key resources from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents by integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing risk mitigation strategies; and overseeing the NIPP. These efforts help to ensure that essential Government missions, public services, and economic functions are maintained. IP also ensures that critical infrastructure and key resources elements are not exploited for use as weapons of mass destruction against people or institutions through regulatory initiatives such as its Ammonium Nitrate and Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) programs.

Federal Protective Service (FPS) – Leads the Department’s comprehensive security and law enforcement services for mitigating risk to more than 9,000 Federal facilities and their 1.1 million occupants nationwide. Operational activities include law enforcement response; risk assessments of Federal facilities to determine, recommend, and install appropriate risk mitigation measures; and oversight of between 12,000 and 15,000 armed contract protective security officers, depending on customer requirements. Further, personnel conduct criminal investigations, provide regular security awareness training to stakeholders, and provide support to major events.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Cybersecurity and Communications

- Conducted 19 Cybersecurity Compliance Validations of Federal Executive Branch departments and agencies, which objectively and quantifiably measure Federal agencies’ implementation of, and compliance with, Office of Management and Budget Cybersecurity Memoranda, the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), and the Trusted Internet Connections Initiative.
- Processed more than 106,000 incident reports from Federal departments and agencies and critical infrastructure and international partners, and received and prioritized approximately

- 7,780 files for malware analysis, resulting in the release of more than 5,200 actionable cybersecurity alerts and information products.
- Executed the National Cyber Exercise (Cyber Storm III) and all post-exercise activities, including the Cyber Storm III After-Action Conference and the development of the Cyber Storm III After-Action Report.
- Reviewed, enhanced, and distributed Version 3.0 of the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool across the control systems community, including public and private partners, to increase situational awareness for cybersecurity status and to improve the health of critical infrastructure stakeholders' control systems.
- Completed design efforts with National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) Federal and industry partners in preparation for EINSTEIN 3 deployments, and initiated development of five EINSTEIN 3 intrusion prevention sensors with the National Security Agency and four traffic aggregation points (Nests) at Internet Service Provider locations.
- Announced the launch of a new ***Stop.Think.Connect*** website and new partnerships with Drug Abuse Resistance Education America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and the YMCA - initiatives that will help protect millions of children from online threats by encouraging Internet safety.
- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with India to promote closer cooperation and the timely exchange of critical cybersecurity information and expertise between the two Governments through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and DHS' United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT). Through this arrangement, the respective Governments and broader cybersecurity communities in both the United States and India will have the ability to coordinate with their counterparts on a broad range of technical and operational cyber issues.
- Provided key analysis and assistance through its Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team to protect the industrial control systems that help to operate the U.S. power grid, manufacturing systems, and other essential critical infrastructure from dangerous malware and viruses that may cause damage or destroy key resources.
- Released the *Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future: The Cybersecurity Strategy for the Homeland Security Enterprise*, which calls for a coordinated effort across the homeland security community to protect our Nation's critical information infrastructure and to build a safer and more secure cyber ecosystem. Specific actions outlined in the strategy range from hardening critical networks and prosecuting cybercrime to raising public awareness and training a national cybersecurity workforce.
- Launched the Loaned Executive program and Cyber Workforce Initiative, two programs designed to attract top professionals in the scientific and cyber fields. Over the past two years, DHS has increased the size of its cybersecurity workforce by approximately 500 percent, and the Department's FY 2013 budget supports high-quality, cost-effective cybersecurity education and training to develop and grow a robust cybersecurity workforce.
- Provided requested technical assistance to States, territories, and localities to support the implementation of Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans.

- Initiated deployment of Wireless Priority Service (WPS) Enhanced Overload Protection software that will help mitigate disruptions to WPS caused by the increased use of text messaging and smart phones, a problem that was illustrated during the recent Washington, D.C.-area earthquake.

Infrastructure Protection

- Provided Infrastructure Liaison Officers to support State Emergency Operations Center officials and FEMA Joint Field Offices in the response and restoration of infrastructure during such natural disasters as the Mississippi Valley and Missouri river flooding, severe winter storms in the Midwest and Northeast, and severe tornado events in the Southeast and Joplin, Missouri. Additionally, provided similar infrastructure liaison support to both the Miyagi prefecture to provide assistance following the Japanese tsunami and the 2011 National Level Exercise.
- Reviewed Site Security Plans that were developed and submitted by the highest risk (i.e., Tier 1) chemical facilities regulated under CFATS.
- Developed an implementation strategy for the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative to strengthen the feedback loop among risk assessments, mitigation efforts, and outcomes through the NIPP Partnership.
- Initiated the IP Regionalization Initiative to coordinate between IP and the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governmental Coordinating Council to implement the NIPP risk management framework at the Federal, State, and regional levels, enabling IP to better prioritize and support State and regional requirements.
- Published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register creating the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program—part of the Department’s ongoing efforts to secure potentially dangerous chemicals and ensure those chemicals do not fall into the hands of those who could cause harm.
- Released the Protective Measures Guide for Outdoor Venues, which is an overview of protective measures designed to assist owners and operators in planning and managing security at their facilities while providing examples of successful planning, organizing, coordinating, communicating, operating, and training activities that result in maintaining a safe environment for guests and employees.
- Measured the security/resiliency posture of the six critical sectors with the Sector Specific Agency Management Project and developed protective education, training, and exercise projects on the basis of sector needs.



The Office of Infrastructure Protection works with partners across the 18 critical infrastructure sectors to reduce risk to the Nation’s critical infrastructure and to strengthen the Nation’s preparedness, response, and recovery in the event of an attack, natural disaster, or other emergency.

- Assessed more than 680 critical infrastructures sites and conducted Regional Resiliency Assessments on clusters of high-consequence critical infrastructure to coordinate protection efforts in major metropolitan areas. In 2011, this program was expanded to include the first international cross-border assessment in Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

Federal Protective Service

- FPS responded to 53,000 incidents, made 1,975 arrests, and interdicted more than 680,000 weapons/prohibited items during routine checks at Federal facilities.
- FPS investigated and mitigated more than 1,300 threats and assaults directed toward Federal facilities and their occupants.



The Federal Protective Service works to secure more than 9,000 buildings and safeguard their occupants.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration ¹	178	\$43,490	242	\$50,695	248	\$50,321	22	(\$374)
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,024	838,763	1,151	888,243	1,260	1,166,633	109	278,390
US-VISIT ²	399	333,944	400	306,802	-	-	(400)	(306,802)
Federal Protective Service	1,225	1,115,000	1,279	1,285,599	1,279	1,301,824	-	16,225
Gross Discretionary	2,826	\$2,331,197	3,072	\$2,531,339	2,787	\$2,518,778	(269)	(\$12,561)
Offsetting Collections	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,279)	(1,285,599)	(1,279)	(1,301,824)	-	(16,225)
Transfers	-	-	(23)	(4,241) ³	-	-	(23)	(4,241)
Total Budget Authority (Net Discretionary)	1,601	\$1,216,197	1,770	\$1,241,499	1,508	\$1,216,954	(246)	(\$24,545)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-49,407] ⁴	-	[-27,576] ⁵	-	-	-	-

¹ FY 2012 funding reflects the transfer of funding for the Offices of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications and the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection from the Infrastructure Protection and Information Security appropriation.

² US-VISIT is transferred to CBP and ICE pursuant to the FY 2013 President's Budget.

³ RMA will transfer its core function to the DHS Office of Policy during FY 2012 subject to congressional notification.

⁴ Pursuant to terms and conditions of P.L. 112-10, the following amounts were rescinded from the amounts transferred to DHS when it was created in 2003: \$150,499 from Management and Administration; and \$861,290 from IPIS. The following unobligated balances also are rescinded in IPIS: \$6 million from Next Generation Networks; \$4.8 million from National Cyber Security Division; and \$4.8 million from Mitigation Programs. The amount of \$32.795 million is rescinded from US-VISIT prior year unobligated balances.

⁵ Pursuant to terms and conditions of P.L. 112-74, the following amounts were rescinded from DHS unobligated balances: \$97,046 from Management and Administration, and \$78,764 from IPIS. The amount of \$27.4 million is rescinded from US-VISIT prior year unobligated balances.

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Cybersecurity Capability Improvement Program.....\$202.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides an increase of \$202.0 million for this initiative, which is designed to further reduce risk in the Federal cyber domain. It will address vulnerabilities in civilian Federal network cybersecurity; support continuous monitoring at Federal agencies; and improve the common operating picture of threats to the civilian Federal cyber network, ensuring that threats are resolved more quickly. This initiative will be overseen by the National Cyber Security Division’s Federal Network Security branch. The initiative will directly support Federal civilian departments and agencies in developing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture in accordance with FISMA, enable improved continuous monitoring at departments and agencies, and support other critical cybersecurity capabilities to thwart advanced, persistent cyber threats.

- **US-CERT Operations\$15.3M (12 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides an increase of \$15.3 million and 12 FTE to support US-CERT Operations to keep pace with National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) Block 3.0. US-CERT will increase its analytic capability, allowing it to continue to address the evolving cybersecurity threat environment and the implementation of NCPS Block 3.0. Additionally, US-CERT will begin to staff DHS’s site at Corry Station in Pensacola, Florida, in order to meet critical continuity of operations objectives, facilitate continued monitoring of the Federal networks, provide expanded capability to do malware analysis, and support cross-sector information sharing in the event of a major disaster affecting US-CERT’s operations based in the Washington, D.C. area.

- **Network Security Deployment\$116.9M (9 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides an increase of \$116.9 million and 9 FTE to support Network Security Deployment’s sustainment and expansion of intrusion prevention capabilities and development of information sharing capabilities. NCPS Block 3.0 will draw on commercial technology and specialized Government technology to conduct intrusion prevention and threat-based decision making on network traffic entering or leaving Federal civilian networks. Network Security Deployment also will begin development of NCPS Block 2.2, which will augment department and agency threat information and provide an advanced mechanism for information sharing and collaboration, tiered to support multiple user communities.

- **Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center\$4.9M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides an increase of \$4.9 million to support the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC). MS-ISAC provides the opportunity to analyze information and correlation across its State, local, tribal, and territorial members, which then can be aggregated efficiently and shared with US-CERT, the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, and their public and private-sector partners without requiring Federal personnel resources. MS-ISAC will use a consolidation of services for 25 States, to include hosting a 24×7×365 cybersecurity operations center, developing and rapidly distributing cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and directly responding to and assisting MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Incident Planning and Exercises (IPE)-\$7.8M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget eliminates the IPE program as a discrete project in order to provide additional funding for priority efforts and transfers the Federal staff to other IP projects where the activities performed under IPE will continue to operate. The reduction will eliminate contract support for this effort, but the IP operations will not be affected by this change.

- **Cybersecurity Facilities-\$5.4M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget reduces Cybersecurity Facilities by \$5.4 million, postponing facility plans in order to provide additional funding for higher priority cybersecurity programs.

- **Next Generation Networks-\$5.3M (0 FTE)**
Funding is reduced by \$5.3 million for the Next Generation Networks Priority Services program in order to provide additional funding for higher priority cybersecurity and communications programs.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Description:

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as DHS's principal authority for all medical and health issues. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

Responsibilities:

OHA serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary on medical and public health issues. OHA leads the Department's workforce health protection and medical support activities. The Office also leads and coordinates the Department's biological and chemical defense programs and provides medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alex G. Garza, M.D., MPH.
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and
Chief Medical Officer

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Health Threats Resilience;
Workforce Health & Medical Support;
Management & Administration

Budget Request: ***\$166,458,000***

Employees (FTE): *101*

Service to the Public:

OHA supports the Department's mission to secure the Homeland in the following ways:

Serves as Principal Medical Advisor to DHS Leadership

OHA ensures that the Department's leaders have relevant and evidence-based public health and medical information to guide policy decisions and response actions. Furthermore, OHA provides DHS leaders with health and medical expertise to support routine and catastrophic incident management requirements and decisions.

Leads DHS Biodefense Programs

OHA operates, manages, and supports the Department's biological defense and surveillance programs. In particular, OHA is focused on building national resilience through informing biodefense planning; leading Federal, State, and local biodefense exercises; continuing its cutting-edge early detection program for biological agents; and performing other efforts to enhance national preparedness.

Leads DHS Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense

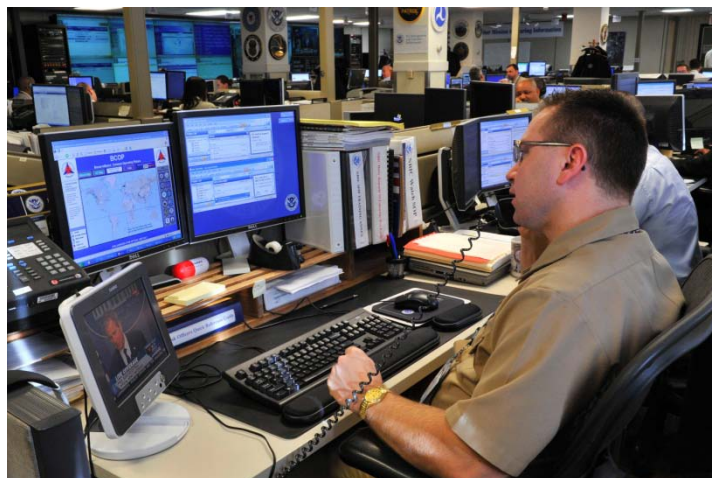
OHA leads the Department's agricultural, veterinary, and food defense activities. OHA manages the Department's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food Supply. The Office also provides veterinary and food supply chain expertise, technical support, and leadership to integrate food, agriculture, and veterinary concerns into national preparedness, policy, and planning activities and leads DHS efforts in the event of a catastrophic food or agricultural incident.

Leads DHS Chemical Defense Programs

OHA leads the Department's coordinated efforts to protect against high-consequence chemical events. OHA integrates chemical defense expertise into national planning and partners with State and local jurisdictions to build capabilities and develop resilience for high-consequence chemical events.

Coordinates Health Security Activities

OHA represents the intersection of homeland security and public health, better known as health security. OHA is the Department's lead on interagency efforts on all health and medical issues. OHA works to build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources, and guidance to help State and local communities prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.



OHA provides situational awareness and analysis about an evolving biological event, food contamination, or pandemic influenza outbreak with possible national concern.

Supports Medical First Responders

OHA serves as the primary DHS point of contact to the external and internal medical first responder communities and represents their equities as well as facilitates communications across the Department related to emergency medical services (EMS), health incidents, and resilience. DHS has thousands of medical personnel deployed throughout the country who provide care for wide-ranging and often remotely deployed personnel. OHA supports these personnel through developing health guidance and policy; providing health protection in dangerous work environments; facilitating health screening programs; and providing other mechanisms designed to support a physical fitness culture that helps ensure responders are physically able to support the Department's missions while minimizing health threats and work-related disability. OHA also provides medical oversight of the health care and EMS provided by DHS operating Components, including oversight and verification of credentials for the Department's medical providers.

Improves Health and Safety of the DHS Workforce

DHS has one of the largest operational workforces in the Federal Government. The health and safety of this workforce continues to be a primary priority of DHS leadership. To this effect, OHA develops strategy, policy, standards, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. In addition, OHA works to ensure that occupational medicine principles are incorporated into traditional occupational safety, health, and wellness programs throughout DHS.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- BioWatch Current Operations (Generation-2 (Gen-2) collectors): through the BioWatch program, an environmental surveillance system that provides early detection of biological agents, OHA has collected over 200,000 samples in more than 30 cities nationwide to enhance protection and preparedness for high-consequence biological threats.

- Initiated a pilot project to determine possible use of sub-speciation assays in characterizing likely environmental detections that have been observed for one of the BioWatch agents. Updated and disseminated revised sub-speciation procedures/protocols on the basis of test laboratory feedback and experience to a subset of laboratories.
- Maintained the BioWatch Program's operational capability of the Gen-2 network in more than 30 jurisdictions nationwide and continued to support National Special Security Events.
- Completed optimal modeling and placement of Gen-2 collectors within eight jurisdictions, thereby increasing the fractional population covered by an average of 20 percent within the jurisdictions and, consequently, the BioWatch system.
- Enhanced interoperability between the BioWatch Program's surveillance and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) Installation Protection Program (Guardian Program). Completed installation and began daily operations of BioWatch collectors at major DOD facilities, leveraging BioWatch to enhance force protection and integrate public health responses. Deployment of BioWatch onto DOD installations increases the population coverage, increases the effective integration of DOD response assets with local civilian public health response, allows the opportunity to utilize the DOD Decision Support System infrastructure to increase the communications capability and interagency coordination, and saves response time for a release impacting the base, thereby maintaining mission continuity. Conducting sampling operations on installations, which is cost-shared with the installation, also provides for the installation representatives to be included on the BAC, participate in exercises, and stay current with local issues and response plans.
- Instituted a robust quality assurance (QA) program including (1) developing and documenting a comprehensive Quality Assurance Program Plan; and (2) providing external QA samples for laboratory daily testing and establishing threshold of probable detection levels.
- Conducted numerous exercises in BioWatch jurisdictions including a full-scale response exercise and the first multijurisdictional BioWatch Actionable Result notification exercise.

BioWatch Gen-3

- Successfully completed Phase I Characterization Testing and the Field Test in a current BioWatch jurisdiction. Subsystem and system characterization testing demonstrated pre-production system(s) under test against Gen-3 operational requirements. The Field Test demonstrated the operational capability of the autonomous biodetection system under test against the Gen-3 operational requirements. The Phase I testing results will support the Department's decision to proceed to Phase I, Production, and Deployment.
- Completed the test reports related to the evaluation of assays and characterization of the detection systems proposed by the contractors selected by OHA to enter the Gen-3 Phase I acquisition activity.
- Developed and implemented a Gen-3 jurisdictional Field Test Concept of Operations.

- Initiated the development of a technology that will allow the testing of BioWatch Gen-3 systems under operational conditions to measure efficacy of assays, establish false positive and false negative rates and increase confidence of results produced for State and local public health officials.

Health Security Accomplishments

- Launched a partnership with the Maryland Transit Administration and the City of Baltimore to develop chemical defense operations and response procedures for subway mass transit, serving as a model for other jurisdictions across the country.
- Chemical Defense Program developed a Test and Evaluation Plan (TEP) to create a detailed laboratory test plan that independently assesses selected detection technologies against the performance specifications. The TEP outlines the parameters required to sufficiently evaluate chemical detectors under laboratory conditions.
- Drafted the NBIS Strategy while maintaining close alignment with the National Biosurveillance Strategy efforts led by the National Security Staff. The NBIS Strategy frames the way forward for the NBIS and the supporting center for the rapid detection, characterization, and ongoing situational awareness of biological events of national significance. OHA developed their draft strategy to improve biosurveillance integration in concert with the NBIS partner agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector. This strategy highlights areas for improvement across: Collaboration, Information Sharing and Integration, Analysis, and User-defined reporting while outlining a plan to refine current operations and revitalize the governance structure.
- Defined the objectives for a series of small-scale, limited duration pilot projects to validate specific NBIS Strategy concepts which will then provide building blocks for NBIS on critical biosurveillance areas: data integration, collaboration, analysis, and reporting. The pilots will explore and refine the implementation process for proven concepts on a smaller scale prior to adoption across the NBIS enterprise.
- With Federal partners, developed the draft Biological Assessment Threat Response, providing Federal decision makers' near-real-time situational awareness, and information critical to immediate response actions following a biological attack.
- In collaboration with Federal Emergency Management Agency, DOD, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, OHA completed the Federal Interagency Concept of Operations Plan – Medical Countermeasures Rapid Dispensing; which identifies the processes and capabilities of the Federal Government to provide a Federal rapid response to dispense medical countermeasures (MCM) to an affected population following a large-scale biological attack.
- Developed and managed Incident Coordination training for designated OHA "surge" personnel to ensure OHA personnel are prepared for incident management operations.
- Developed a program throughout DHS to ensure verification of medical personnel credentials within the Components.

- Developed a Quality Assurance Program that will set standards and metrics for measuring quality of care and provide insight into training and certification needs.
- Deployed with the FEMA National Incident Management Assistance Team– East and assisted with the coordination of radiation sensors to detect radiation being emitted from the Japanese nuclear facilities affected by the Japanese tsunami.
- Coordinated the development of Geographic Information Systems maps that depicted MCM locations all over the country that would be used for distribution points for an Anthrax attack.
- Delivered nearly 200,000 courses of medical countermeasures to 127 field locations in 2011. This initiative provides DHS personnel with immediate access to life-saving medications in the event of a biological attack to ensure frontline operations can continue.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	95	\$26,999	99	\$29,671	101	\$27,757	2	(\$1,914)
BioWatch	-	100,780	-	114,164	-	125,294	-	11,130
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	7,000	-	12,013	-	8,000	-	(4,013)
Planning and Coordination	-	2,276	-	6,162	-	4,907	-	(1,255)
Chemical Defense Program	-	2,400	-	5,439	-	500	-	(4,939)
Total Budget Authority	95	\$139,455	99	\$167,449	101	\$166,458	2	(\$991)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-831]	-	[-117]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **BioWatch.....\$125.3M (0 FTE)**
Funds continued deployment of the Gen 2 BioWatch detection network, a Federally managed, locally operated, nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of aerosolized biological agents and continues development of the next generation Gen 3 technology to reduce the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release.
- **Medical Countermeasures Program.....\$1.9M (0 FTE)**
OHA has developed a MCM strategy that will mitigate the impact of a biological attack to employees and ensure national resilience. In addition to training, program support, and planning activities, this funding provided antivirals and antibiotics to cover the DHS workforce and those in care & custody, as well as critical contractors. An MCM strategy is required by Executive Order (E.O.) 13527, “Establishing Federal Capability for the Timely Provision of Medical Countermeasures Following a Biological Attack.” Section 4 of the E.O. specifically mandates Federal agencies to establish mechanisms for the provision of MCM to ensure that the mission-essential functions of the executive branch continue following an attack, including DHS. The Department has a responsibility to provide MCM directly to its mission essential personnel to ensure continuity of operations.
- **NBIC.....\$1.0M (0 FTE)**
Funds continue pilot projects that enhance technical support services, information technology operations and improvements, biosurveillance private-sector data acquisitions and support coordination efforts with Federal, State, local, and tribal Governments.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Chemical Defense Program.....-\$1.9M (0 FTE)**
CDP will provide Subject Matter Expertise to advise the Secretary, the Chief Medical Officer and DHS Components on the medical toxicology, industrial hygiene and responder workforce protection related to chemical threats. The decrease of funding for this program eliminates all demonstrations projects and will be used to fund other priority programs in FY 2013.
- **Planning & Exercise/State and Local.....-\$1.04M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 request for this P&C initiative is \$1.04 million less than FY 2012. This decrease will require that 50 percent of the exercises initially planned for FY 2013 be implemented in future years, as outlined in the Multiyear Exercise Plan.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Description:

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that, as a Nation, we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, three permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The FY 2013 Budget reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively across the Federal Government while ensuring the Nation's resilience from disasters. The Agency has reexamined its current allocation of resources among existing programs to consider the relative return on investment among these activities, and to focus on those programs that have the most significant impact on the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission. Moreover, FEMA will streamline current business processes and harness the use of innovative technologies. The FY 2013 Budget provides the level of resources required to support the Agency's ability to fulfill its emergency management mission.

Key Responsibilities:

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to and recovery from major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types, in accordance with the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (P.L. 93-288), as amended. The Agency coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government to respond to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Service to the Public:

Through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities affected by declared disasters to rebuild and recover. Through its State and local grants program and technical assistance, FEMA is responsible for helping to prepare State and local governments to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs that reduce the risk to life and

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:

W. Craig Fugate, Administrator

Richard Serino, Deputy Administrator

Timothy Manning, Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness

Established: 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003

Major Components: Protection and National Preparedness, Response and Recovery, Federal Insurance and Mitigation, Mission Support, United States Fire Administration, 10 Operational Regions

Budget Request: ***\$13,559,716,000***

Net Discretionary: *\$10,008,716,000*

Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund: *\$3,551,000,000*

Employees (FTE): ***10,056***

Disaster Relief Fund *4,852*

Other Appropriations *5,204*

property from floods and other hazards. FEMA stands ready to provide rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations whenever State and local capabilities are overwhelmed or seriously threatened. At disaster locations, FEMA leads Federal response and recovery efforts by providing emergency management expertise and coordinating critical support resources from across the country.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Response and Recovery

In FY 2011, to better align the complementary missions of Response, Recovery, and Logistics, those entities were consolidated into the Office of the Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR). OAARR oversees all gubernatorial requests for emergency declarations and major disasters declared by the President in compliance with P.L. 93-288. OAARR also provides strategic level coordination, resource integration leadership, and oversight to FEMA's major operational components. These components include: the Office of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), the Office of Readiness and Assessment, the Recovery Directorate, the Response Directorate, and the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD).

Readiness and Assessment

The Office of Readiness and Assessment was established in FY 2011, bringing onboard eight full-time staff to assist in metrics implementation and data analysis. It enables the FEMA Administrator and agency leaders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness by FEMA to fulfill its disaster response, recovery, and logistics missions. Key 2011 accomplishments included:

- Facilitated Hurricane Earl and Winter Storm operational reviews and developed reports of operational findings, and
- Conducted two pilot evaluations of the functional readiness of Mobile Emergency Response System Detachments.

Recovery

In FY 2011, FEMA obligated \$5.6 billion in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (including housing, crisis counseling, legal services, disaster case management, and unemployment assistance, among other services) and Public Assistance (including reimbursement to clear debris and rebuild roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities). Additional key 2011 Recovery accomplishments included:

- Published and began implementing the National Disaster Recovery Framework;



Tuscaloosa, Alabama, May 6, 2011 -- High above the catastrophic damage wrought by an F5 tornado, an operational electronic billboard flashes important assistance information to survivors.

- Conducted four events for Recovery as part of National Level Exercise (NLE) 2011 including: a National Recovery Seminar, State Recovery Transition Discussions, State Recovery Workshops/Tabletop Exercises, and the National Recovery Tabletop Exercise;
- Developed and implemented the use of the Disaster Case Management Program Manual to be used by regions and States in the development, implementation, and delivery of ongoing case management services for connecting disaster survivors with local providers who can target recovery services to assist them in developing and achieving short- and long-term recovery goals; and
- Established the National Mass Care Council to promote development of a National Mass Care Strategy and provide a framework to enhance coordination, pool expertise, and strengthen response capacity in the provision of mass care services throughout the Nation.

Response

In FY 2011, the Response Directorate provided the Federal operational capabilities needed to save lives and support survivors in a record number of communities overwhelmed by natural disasters. Major actions strengthened the capabilities, readiness, and accountability of response teams and staff, built effective disaster emergency communications, and improved the workforce through training, professional development, exercises, and doctrine development to ensure that FEMA teams and staff were ready to respond to all-hazards incidents as a whole community. In FY 2011, FEMA supported 98 major disaster declarations, 26 emergency declarations, and 112 fire management assistance declarations. These included the response to Hurricane Irene that impacted 14 States, fires in the Southwest, earthquake on the East Coast, flooding in North Dakota, and devastating tornadoes that hit the Midwest and South.

Key 2011 accomplishments included:

- Upgraded technology and developed an all-hazards situational awareness capability at the National Watch Center in FEMA Headquarters and in Regional Watch Centers;
- Coordinated, planned, and participated in Tier I exercises including NLE 2011; coordinated, planned, and participated in Tier II exercises; and designed, developed, and conducted no-notice “Thunderbolt” exercises to improve preparedness for all-hazards incidents;
- Established and implemented the Surge Capacity Force, a supplemental force of employees from other DHS agencies who could be called upon to respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-caused disasters, including catastrophic incidents;
- Managed the national deployment program, which provided systems and tracking support for disaster and emergency declarations, processed 30,000 deployment requests, and fielded 120,000 calls in support of deployment activity;
- Conducted Operational Readiness Evaluations of National and Regional Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) to determine and accurately report an overall level of readiness to FEMA leadership; enhanced the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives capability of National IMATs through training and exercises; and conducted Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force site visits to ensure completion of operational requirements;

- Activated the National Response Coordination Center in support of Midwest winter storms; the Japanese tsunami; flooding in the Midwest, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Mississippi Valley; severe storms; and Hurricane Irene; and
- Deployed National IMATs to coordinate response efforts for floods in Mississippi and Tennessee; coordinated Federal response efforts in Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina; and deployed US&R Task Forces to support Hurricane Irene.

Logistics

FEMA's Logistics Management Division (LMD) serves as the National Logistics Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. The Directorate is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. FEMA Logistics co-leads Emergency Support Function #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with the General Services Administration (GSA).



President Barack Obama participates in Federal agency coordination call with Administrator Fugate (right) and Department of Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano (left).

Key accomplishments in 2011 included:

- Completed construction of the new Distribution Center Atlanta facility located near the Hartsfield-Jackson Airport in Atlanta, Georgia, after base closure of the previous location at Fort Gillem;
- In conjunction with GSA and the U.S. Army Logistics University, offered four interagency logistics courses to familiarize students with logistics planning considerations and the role of each agency in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance;
- Expanded efforts to better assist State, local, and tribal partners in meeting the needs of children, infants, the elderly, and others with functional needs by providing baby food and infant formula, specialty commercial meals for children and the elderly, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, and cots;
- Completed the final disposal of more than 120,000 excess Temporary Housing Units, including Katrina-era units and the more recent units returning from Hurricane Ike (all 21 original disposal sites have been closed, resulting in approximately \$35 million in operations cost avoidance);
- Completed more than 93 percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets, and generators) and key operational resources in support of disasters within the agreed-upon delivery date; and
- Conducted and/or provided oversight of 100-percent inventories of all distribution centers and temporary housing staging areas and achieved a 99-percent annual reconciliation accuracy of disaster response supply inventory.

Protection and National Preparedness

State and Local Preparedness: In FY 2011, FEMA awarded approximately \$2.9 billion in homeland security grants to assist States, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, nonprofit agencies, and the private sector in strengthening our Nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, recover from, and mitigate terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Grant awards were based on a national homeland security planning process that aligns resources with the national priorities and target capabilities established by the National Preparedness Guidelines.

In FY 2011, FEMA awarded:

- 56 State Homeland Security grants, totaling \$526.7 million
- 31 Urban Area Security Initiative grants, totaling \$662.6 million
- 21 Urban Area Security Initiative Nonprofit Security grants, totaling \$18.9 million
- 56 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling \$329 million
- 26 Emergency Operations Center grants, totaling \$14.6 million
- 48 Driver's License Security grants, totaling \$45.2 million
- 123 Port Security grants, totaling \$235 million
- 39 Transportation Security grants, including 7 Freight Rail Security grants, totaling \$208.7 million
- 1 Intercity Passenger Rail Security grant, totaling \$22.2 million
- 83 Intercity Bus Security grants, totaling \$4.99 million
- 3,554 grants to fire departments throughout the United States, totaling \$775.9 million
- 21 Tribal Homeland Security grants, totaling \$10 million
- 10 Regional Catastrophic Preparedness grants, totaling \$14 million



Administrator Craig Fugate (left) speaks with New York City Office of Emergency Management Commissioner, Joseph Bruno, at an event in Times Square to kick off the start of National Preparedness Month.

In FY 2011, FEMA additionally:

- Trained more than 2.5 million homeland security and emergency management officials and first responders, including thousands of State, local, and tribal responders in preventing and responding to disasters and other terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive materials through FEMA's Center for Domestic Preparedness.
- Conducted more than 200 Federal, State, and local exercises, including more than 40 Executive Education Seminars, to educate newly elected and appointed officials on homeland security and emergency management issues.

- Provided 100 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources.

To address the current threat environment, FEMA partnered with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct in six major cities across the country a series of workshops focused on response to a Mumbai-style terror attack. FEMA also conducted NLE 2011 focused on validating catastrophic plans and a whole community response to a major New Madrid Seismic Zone earthquake. As a result of the Secretary's directive to reform the National Exercise Program, FEMA also published the National Exercise Program Base Plan with a focus on smaller-scale, more efficient, limited-notice exercises that are based on validating plans, policies, procedures, and lessons learned.

As part of FEMA's responsibilities under Presidential Policy Directive-8 on National Preparedness, FEMA led the effort to develop the National Preparedness Goal, which presents a national vision of preparedness, a basic understanding of the risks faced as a Nation, the capabilities needed for success, and a path forward for implementation using an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation approach across the whole community.

To further professionalize the field of emergency management, FEMA developed and is implementing a National Emergency Management Academy, within the Emergency Management Institute, which provides basic training and education for new emergency managers entering the field. FEMA also published the National Incident Management System Credentialing Guidelines, which provide guidance to ensure that disaster-related personnel are identified properly and that they possess a minimum level of training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability appropriate for a particular disaster position.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): IPAWS is America's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning network expanding and improving upon the traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System (EAS). In FY 2011, the program accomplished the following:

- Added seven new Primary Entry Point stations to the national emergency alert system, increasing the population of American citizens directly covered by a FEMA-connected radio transmission station to 84 percent.
- Deployed the Federal alert aggregator/gateway that serves as the interface enabling authenticated public safety officials to send alerts to multiple public communications systems, including the EAS (radio and TV media), the Commercial Mobile Alerting System (wireless mobile devices), and the NOAA National Weather Radio network.



FEMA Mitigation Specialist Joy Shannon discusses issues relating to disaster prevention and recovery with a Granada, Mississippi, resident at a Mississippi hardware store. FEMA offers advice proactively so that residents are aware of available benefits.

- Conducted the first-ever nationwide test of the EAS, which helped to identify areas of the existing EAS that need improvement, and helped to educate the public safety community and American citizens on the readiness of the EAS.
- Assisted the New York City Office of Emergency Management to become the first public alerting authority to use IPAWS to send emergency alerts to cellular phones.

Federal Insurance and Mitigation (FIMA)

Mitigating disaster damage and insuring against potential flood damage are essential ingredients of ensuring that communities are resilient, sustainable, and healthy. By encouraging and supporting disaster mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the Nation in reducing the impact of disasters and helping to break the damage-rebuild-damage cycle in America's most vulnerable communities. FIMA serves the lead role in strengthening communities' resilience to disasters through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance.

Hazard mitigation and floodplain management programs save money. Research has shown that every dollar invested in mitigation saves the Nation an average of \$4.00. In FY 2011, FEMA helped thousands of communities and tens of thousands of individuals avoid the economic loss and human suffering associated with disaster damage through risk identification and analysis; sound floodplain management strategies; support for stronger building codes; grants to strengthen the built environment; affordable flood insurance; and responsible environmental planning and historic preservation.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 2011 accomplishments include:

- 5.5 million flood insurance policyholders paying a total of \$3.4 billion in premiums to purchase \$1.2 trillion of insurance coverage.
- Reduced the number of subsidized policies of pre-Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) properties to 22 percent, reduced improper claims payments to 1.2 percent, and expanded program management and oversight of the 92 Write-Your-Own insurance companies that sell and service NFIP policies, including the thousands of insurance agents and claims adjusters who deliver the insurance program to individual customer.
- Increased community participation in the NFIP Community Rating System by 33 new communities, or three percent, bringing the total number to 1,164; more than 93 percent of communities receiving new FIRMs adopted the maps by the effective date, thus avoiding suspension from NFIP

FEMA's FY 2011 Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program helped to strengthen State, tribal, and local government capability by providing actionable risk information, mitigation planning tools, and risk communication outreach support. In FY 2011, Risk MAP:

- Initiated an additional 385 Risk MAP projects affecting 5,100 communities, increasing the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun to 40 percent of the U.S. population.

- Increased the percent of available flood hazard data that meet new, valid, or updated engineering standards to 51 percent and increased the percent of flood hazard data available or in work meeting these standards to 60 percent.

In FY 2011, Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (UHMA) programs helped local communities across the United States prepare for future disasters by providing up to \$252 million in flood grant funds for mitigation activities affecting more than 1,300 properties. These measures resulted in losses avoided of approximately \$502 million for flood programs.

In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which is funded by the Disaster Relief Fund, obligated approximately \$432 million in disaster assistance funds to help communities rebuild stronger and more resiliently after a disaster. In FY 2011, UHMA:

- Developed an expedited safe room application and approval process.
- Developed the Application Review Tool to assist Regions and applicants with the application requirements for acquisition, elevation, mitigation reconstruction, wildfire, safe-room, drainage, and seismic retrofit.
- Developed an enhanced portfolio approach to assist States, territories, and tribal and local governments that will facilitate a more efficient grant award process.

United States Fire Administration (USFA)

With the help and guidance of USFA and its stakeholders, fire-related deaths in the general population have declined by 18.6 percent in the last 10 years (2001-2010). In addition, the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities, excluding the events of September 11, 2001, and the Hometown Heroes' fatalities, has decreased by 26 percent.

During FY 2011, the National Fire Academy:

- Increased the number of students receiving technology-based distance learning program by 13 percent over the FY 2010 levels.
- Improved effectiveness and portability by migrating graphic simulation tools to a commercial off-the-shelf operating system.
- Produced 12 new courses and rewrote 14 existing courses, six of which addressed the 2008 reauthorization calling for expanded training in Emergency Medical Services.

The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) modernization and enhancement efforts focused on improved flexibility and efficiency in access to data warehousing and mining. Internal FEMA customers began the initial testing of the improved NFIRS.

Improvement to the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) facility continued with establishing 100-percent emergency power to all facility structures, completing installation of the geothermal heating/air conditioning in four buildings, and awarding contracts to install a natural gas line to supply gas for new boilers in 11 buildings. This will eliminate the dependency on a neighboring steam plant for heat and hot water and ultimately will reduce cost and carbon emissions. USFA also updated and drafted new campus security procedures to enhance student and employee safety.

Mission Support

The Mission Support Bureau (MSB) supports all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, information technology, procurement, security services, and business function capabilities.

In FY 2011, MSB accomplished the following:

- Recouped \$339 million through aggressive deobligation of unused contract funds, thereby helping to preserve the Disaster Relief Fund for critical year-end disaster response.
- Provided mission-essential support services to the Agency while also supporting 39 active Joint Field Office (JFO) operations.
- Identified 681 potential fraud cases by the Office of the Chief Security Officer Fraud Prevention and Investigation Branch, of which 57 percent were referred for recovery of funds, resulting in \$3.3 million recovered.
- Reduced the pending Freedom of Information Act backlog by processing 139 percent of the number of the cases received.
- Established new orientation and new-hire programs; the new four-day training course at NETC in Emmitsburg, Maryland, orients new FEMA employees about the agency, its mission, its culture, and how to work across the organization.
- Established an Industry Liaison Local Business Transition Team to facilitate the transition of disaster requirements/contracts to local businesses within the disaster area and to coordinate business outreach activities with JFO staff and the private sector.
- Stood up the Disaster Acquisition Response Team, that focuses on achieving efficiencies in administering and closing out disaster contracts.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses ^{1,2}	3,822	\$1,068,585 ³	4,275	\$1,031,378 ⁴	3,580	\$789,172	(695)	(\$242,206)
State and Local Programs ⁵	0 ⁶	2,103,039 ³	85 ⁶	1,265,403 ⁴	876	2,900,212	791	1,634,809
Emergency Management Performance Grants	15	339,320	15	339,500 ⁴	7	7	(15)	(339,500)
Firefighter Assistance Grants	0	761,494 ³	81	641,250 ⁴	7	7	(81)	(641,250)
United States Fire Administration	115	45,497	148	44,038	159	42,520	11	(1,518)
Collections – Radiological Emergency Preparedness	158	(265)	170	(896)	170	(1,443)	-	(547)
Disaster Relief Fund ⁸	5,645	2,523,343 ³	4,852	7,076,000	4,852	6,088,926	-	(987,074)
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	51	181,636	80	97,712	80	89,329	-	(8,383)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	0	294	0	295	0	0	-	(295)
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund	15	49,900	12	35,500	7	0	(5)	(35,500)
Emergency Food and Shelter	0	119,760	0	120,000	0	100,000	-	(20,000)
Net Discretionary	9,821	\$7,192,603	9,718	\$10,650,180	9,724	\$10,008,716	6	(\$641,464)
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary offsetting collections)	260	169,000	280	171,000	280	171,000	-	-
Gross Discretionary	10,081	\$7,361,603	9,998	\$10,821,180	10,004	\$10,179,716	6	(\$641,464)
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory	29	3,085,000	29	3,102,748	29	3,380,000	-	277,252
Total Budget Authority	10,110	\$10,446,603	10,027	\$13,923,928	10,033	\$13,559,716	6	(\$364,212)
Prior Year Rescissions	0	[-30,986] ⁹	0	[-4,016] ¹⁰	0	0	0	0

¹The Salaries and Expenses appropriation was named "Management and Administration" prior to FY 2012.²Pursuant to P.L. 112-103, the amount for Management and Administration (M&A) in FY 2011 includes 862 FTE funded by the transfer from the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

³ Pursuant to P.L. 112-103, transfers to the M&A (now Salaries and Expenses) appropriation in FY 2011 include: \$129.487 million from State and Local Programs (SALP), \$46.886 million from Firefighter Assistance Grants (AFG), and \$105.389 million from DRF. The amounts shown for these appropriations reflect the transfers.

⁴ Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, the amount for Salaries and Expenses in FY 2012 includes \$91.778 million transferred from SALP, \$33.75 million from AFG, and \$10.5 million from Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG). The amounts shown for these appropriations reflect the transfers.

⁵ FYs 2011 and 2012 for SALP include funding for National Special Security Events in the amounts of \$7.485 million and \$7.5 million, respectively.

⁶ The FTE amount for SALP is included in the Salaries and Expenses FTE amount for FYs 2011 and 2012. However, FTE for the Emergency Management Institute remains in SALP in FY 2012.

⁷ Amounts for EMPG and AFG are included in SALP for FY 2013.

⁸ Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, the DRF transferred \$15.968 million to the Office of Inspector General in FY 2011, and pursuant to P.L. 112-74, will transfer \$24 million in FY 2012. The amounts shown reflect the transfers.

⁹ Pursuant to P.L. 112-10, \$30.986 million was rescinded in FY 2011 – M&A FY 2010 balances - \$814,153; National Pre-disaster Mitigation - \$19.603 million; Office of Domestic Preparedness - \$10.569 million.

¹⁰ Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, \$4.016 million was rescinded in FY 2012 – M&A FY 2011 balances - \$216,744; National Pre-disaster Mitigation - \$678,213; Office of Domestic Preparedness - \$3.121 million.

FY 2013 Highlights:

The Department's FY 2013 budget for FEMA focuses on achieving success in one of DHS' core missions - ensuring resilience to disasters. The FY 2013 Budget funds programs that help to ensure that, as a Nation, we are prepared at the Federal, State, and local levels to effectively and rapidly respond to and recover from a variety of disasters.

- **State and Local Programs.....\$518.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget funds State and Local Programs at \$2.9 billion, more than \$500 million than was appropriated in FY 2012 (before the transfer to Salaries and Expenses), and proposes a new homeland security grants program to better develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country to support national preparedness and response. The FY 2013 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), as described in Section III, consolidates FEMA's current preparedness grant programs—with the exception of the Emergency Management Performance Grants and Assistance to Firefighter Grants—into a comprehensive preparedness grant program. The NPGP, which supports the core capabilities outlined in the National Preparedness Goal, will focus on creating a robust national response capacity based on cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable State and local assets rather than meeting mandates from multiple individual, and often disconnected, grant programs. 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 report regularly on progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Disaster Relief Fund.....-\$987.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides nearly \$6.1 billion for the DRF. Through the DRF, FEMA provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies. The Budget funds the projected needs of the DRF in 2013 and utilizes a new funding vehicle as established in the *Budget Control Act of 2011* (BCA). Of the total \$6.1 billion, \$607.9 million is funded from FEMA's base budget and is for non-major disaster costs. The remaining \$5.5 billion is for major disasters and is designated

as being for disaster relief pursuant to the BCA. The funding level required for the catastrophic category (events greater than \$500 million) is based on FEMA spend plans for all past declared catastrophic events. The request includes no funds for new catastrophic events that may occur in 2013 and assumes that these will be funded with emergency supplemental funding as provided for in the BCA. The noncatastrophic funding level is based on a revised approach that uses the 10-year average for noncatastrophic events. As opposed to the previous method that utilized the five-year average, this provides a more accurate projection of noncatastrophic needs since it normalizes the effects of outlier years. The Budget also assumes \$1.2 billion of recoveries from prior disasters. Given the need not to draw the fund down to dangerous levels at year-end and in the most active part of hurricane season, the Budget includes a \$500 million reserve for the DRF.

- **Salaries and Expenses.....-\$242.2M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides \$789.2 million for Salaries and Expenses. The Department is committed to improving efficiency by streamlining current business processes and harnessing the use of innovative technologies while ensuring the Nation’s resilience from disasters. Approximately \$61 million of the reduction represents the elimination of one-time funding initiatives and other program decreases such as the elimination of PEP and other management efficiencies. The administration of State and Local Programs partially funded in the Management and Administration appropriation in FY 2012 now is funded entirely within the State and Local Programs appropriation in FY 2013.
- **Emergency Food and Shelter.....-\$20.0M (0 FTE)**
The Budget provides \$100 million for Emergency Food and Shelter, consistent with previous Administration budgets. This funding level reflects an Agency-wide focus on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing substantial support for the non-disaster Emergency Food and Shelter program.
- **Pre-disaster Mitigation.....-\$35.5M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Pre-disaster Mitigation program. There is no impact from this reduction due to duplication with other FEMA grant programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Further, the program will utilize large unobligated balances to finance both grant-making and administrative expenses in FY 2013.
- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.....-\$8.4M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 amount of \$89.3 million reflects a refocus of Agency-wide resources on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing support for this program, which also is supplemented by fees derived from the NFIP. With FY 2013 funding, FEMA will focus on reviewing and updating flood hazard data and maps to accurately reflect flood hazards for the areas with the highest flood risk and greatest update need.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Description:

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processes millions of immigration benefit applications every year through a network of 235 domestic and foreign offices. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, USCIS naturalized more than 692,000 new citizens, of which more than 10,000 were military service members along with their qualified family members; processed more than 17 million queries through the E-Verify program, up from 16.4 million in FY 2010 and nearly double the number in FY 2009; interviewed nearly 80,000 refugee applicants from around the world; processed more than 34,000 asylum applications; and processed naturalization applications in at average of approximately 4.6 months each.

Responsibilities:

USCIS ensures that citizenship and immigration information and decisions on immigration benefits are provided to customers in a timely, accurate, consistent, courteous, and professional manner, while also helping to safeguard our national security. Over 50 different types of immigration benefits are processed through USCIS. Every case is unique and requires specialized attention from experienced USCIS immigration officers. USCIS is also responsible

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Director

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Field Operations; Service Center Operations; Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations; Fraud Detection and National Security; Customer Service; Enterprise Services; and Management.

Budget Request: ***\$3,005,383,000***

Gross Discretionary: *\$142,974,000*

Mandatory, Fees

& Trust Fund: *\$2,862,409,000*

Employees (FTE): *10,700*

for enhancing the integrity of our country's legal immigration system by deterring, detecting, and pursuing immigration-related fraud and combating unauthorized employment in the workplace. In addition, USCIS provides protection to refugees, both inside and outside the United States, in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations.



USCIS Director Alejandro Mayorkas addressing new citizens at the naturalization ceremony celebrating the Statue of Liberty's 125th anniversary on Oct. 28, 2011, Liberty Island, New York.

Service to the Public:

USCIS secures America’s promise as a nation of immigrants by granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting awareness and understanding of citizenship, ensuring the integrity of the immigration system and providing accurate and useful information to our customers. USCIS ensures that immigration benefits are granted only to eligible applicants and petitioners. USCIS also develops and promotes educational tools and resources to support citizenship and immigrant integration. USCIS’s anti-fraud efforts make it easier for employers to comply with labor and immigration law and harder for those seeking to exploit our systems.



Sailors take the oath of allegiance during a naturalization ceremony aboard the USS Essex

Through security checks on persons seeking immigration benefits, USCIS has facilitated the apprehension of criminals across the country.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- Participation in the E-Verify program grew from 226,528 employer participants at the end of FY 2010 to nearly 294,000 at the end of FY 2011, with an average of more than 1,000 new employers each week. The number of queries processed through the program grew from 16.4 million in FY 2010 to more than 17 million in FY 2011. E-Verify significantly bolstered tools to combat fraud by developing a process that allows E-Verify to confirm whether driver’s license data submitted by an employee match the information on record with a participating State. This program was developed in partnership with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.
- E-Verify launched the Self Check initiative in 21 States and the District of Columbia to allow individuals to check their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment. E-Verify Self Check is now also available in Spanish.
- The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program increased its customer base by more than 53 percent compared to FY 2010. In FY 2011, the SAVE program processed more than 12 million queries related to immigration status. More than 1,000 Government agencies currently participate in the SAVE program, including the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services agencies and 47 Department of Motor Vehicle agencies.
- Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) performed over 17,000 site visits under the Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program. These site visits are performed to verify information provided by immigration benefit applicants and petitioners. FDNS completed more than 13,000 fraud investigations and enhanced vetting capabilities and its support of counterterrorism investigations by adding an additional officer to the National Joint Terrorism

Task Force and by aligning field FDNS officers with almost all local Joint Terrorism Task Forces. Further, FDNS officers vetted more than 3,100 cases involving national security concerns.

- USCIS naturalized more than 692,000 new citizens, of whom more than 10,000 were military service members. USCIS conducted military naturalizations in 24 countries, including Iraq and Afghanistan, and conducted the first military naturalization ceremonies ever performed in Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, and Romania.
- USCIS interviewed approximately 80,000 refugee applicants from more than 69 countries to support the admission of more than 56,000 refugees. In addition, USCIS processed more than 34,000 asylum applications.
- USCIS delivered capability for just-in-time security and background vetting of naturalization candidates to identify issues of concern that may have occurred since a candidate applied for naturalization. USCIS also enhanced its security screening for other applicants.
- USCIS fully implemented the Secure Mail Initiative (SMI) in December 2010, which uses U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Priority Mail with delivery confirmation to deliver permanent resident cards and documents pertaining to travel and employment authorization. Through this initiative, USCIS can confirm that these essential documents were delivered to the proper address. SMI provides USCIS customers the ability to track the status of their documents with USPS tracking information. In the first 13 months of full implementation, USCIS mailed more than 3 million cards through this more secure method of delivery.
- In FY 2011, USCIS completed detailed design and development of the foundational first release of the USCIS Electronic Immigration System (ELIS), including the majority of core account and case management functions supporting the intake and adjudication of immigration benefits. The first release will support e-filing requests to extend or change nonimmigrant status (the I-539) in addition to providing the core foundation for future releases.
- USCIS awarded \$9 million in Citizenship and Integration Grants to 42 organizations to expand citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents across the country.
- USCIS launched the Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative to promote awareness about the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship and the free educational tools and resources available to eligible lawful permanent residents and immigrant-serving organizations. This multilingual effort is designed to reach nearly 8 million permanent residents eligible to apply for citizenship.
- USCIS launched a series of policy, operational, and outreach efforts to fuel the Nation's economy and stimulate investment by attracting foreign entrepreneurial talent who can create jobs, form startup companies, and invest capital in areas of high unemployment. These efforts include:

- Several enhancements to streamline the employment creation program, commonly known as the EB-5 Program, including conducting a top-to-bottom review of EB-5 business processes and hiring economists with expertise in business analysis to support EB-5 adjudications;
- Increasing efficiencies for companies filing multiple L-1 visa petitions, which enable employers to transfer executives or managers from an affiliated foreign office to an office in the U.S.;
- Providing information on how H-1B visas, which allow U.S. employers to temporarily employ foreign workers in specialty occupations, and EB-2 National Interest Waivers, which offer eligibility to certain foreign workers with advanced degrees and/or exceptional ability in the arts, sciences, or business, may be utilized by foreign-born entrepreneurs; and
- Announcing the Entrepreneurs in Residence initiative to ensure that USCIS policies and practices better reflect business realities of industries that regularly use visa categories for immigrant investors, job-creating entrepreneurs, and workers with specialized skills, knowledge, or abilities.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses ^{1, 2}	618	\$152,543	382	\$102,424	598	\$142,974	216	\$40,550
Net Discretionary	618	\$152,543	382	\$102,424	598	\$142,974	216	\$40,550
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	10,621	2,778,721	9,933	2,923,845	9,917	2,814,859	(16)	(108,986)
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	12,550	-	(450)
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	186	39,158	185	39,196	185	35,000	-	(4,196)
Subtotal, Mandatory³	10,807	\$2,830,879	10,118	\$2,976,041	10,102	\$2,862,409	(16)	(\$113,632)
Total Budget Authority	11,425	\$2,983,422	10,500	3,078,465	10,700	\$3,005,383	200	(\$73,082)
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-20,946]	-	[-1,302]	-	-	-	-

¹ The FY 2011 Salaries and Expenses total does not include the \$25 million reprogramming from lapsed balances that was approved by Congress.

² The FY 2011 Salaries and Expenses total includes the \$6.243 million data center migration reprogramming that was approved by Congress.

³ The FY 2011 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2011 USCIS reprogramming requests that were approved by Congress.

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Immigration Status Verification Programs\$132.0M (590 FTE)**
Resources are requested for 605 positions, 590 FTE, and \$132.0 million for enhancements and continued expansion of Immigration Status Verification Programs at USCIS (E-Verify and SAVE). E-Verify helps U.S. employers maintain a legal workforce by verifying the employment eligibility of their workers, while SAVE assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies in determining eligibility for benefits by verifying applicants' immigration status. These programs promote compliance with immigration laws and prevent individuals from obtaining benefits they are not eligible to receive.
 - **E-Verify \$112.0M (404 FTE)**
The Budget seeks \$112.0 million, 419 positions, and 404 FTE to support E-Verify operations and enhancements. The FY 2013 request continues support for E-Verify operations and enhancements, including funding for the nationwide expansion of Self Check, a voluntary, free, fast, and secure online service that allows individuals in the United States to check their employment eligibility status before formally seeking employment.
 - **Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) \$20.0M (186 FTE)**
The Budget includes \$20.0 million, 186 positions, and 186 FTE to fund the operation and enhancement of the SAVE program. SAVE assists local, State, and Federal agencies in determining individuals' eligibility for public benefits on the basis of their immigration status. The requested \$20 million will be supplemented by approximately \$6 million in collections derived from SAVE query charges.

- **Immigrant Integration & Citizenship.....\$11.0M (6 FTE)**
The Budget includes \$11.0 million, 6 positions, and 6 FTE to support immigrant integration through continued funding of citizenship and integration program activities, including \$9 million for competitive grants to local immigrant-serving organizations to strengthen citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents.

- **Business Transformation..... \$269.2M (0 FTE)**
The Budget continues the multi-year effort to transform USCIS from a paper-based filing system to a customer-focused electronic filing system. In FY 2013, USCIS will continue enhancing USCIS ELIS by deploying additional functionality and benefit request types. Business Transformation is funded through the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Description:

Over the past 42 years, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) has grown into the Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. FLETC trains approximately 90 Federal law enforcement agencies, and countless State, local, and tribal departments in such critical subjects as the use of force, defensive tactics, and constitutional law. In addition, FLETC's impact increasingly extends outside our Nation's borders through its participation and leadership in the International Law Enforcement Academies, through training overseas on topics such as principles of policing in a democracy, and through joint research with America's allies on the most effective training technologies and methodologies. To further its mission to train those who protect our homeland, FLETC has embraced the philosophy that homeland security starts with hometown security, which takes place in counties, towns, and municipalities around the country. FLETC has also recognized that to fulfill its mission, it must extend its reach through the use of non-traditional training delivery techniques, including the use of online training distribution and the use of technology-based simulations.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Connie L. Patrick, Director

Established: 1970

*Major Divisions: Basic Training;
Advanced Training; Agency-Specific
Training; State and Local Training;
International Training*

Budget Request: ***\$258,324,000***

Employees (FTE): ***1,103***

Responsibilities:

FLETC operates with the philosophy that training law enforcement officers in a collaborative, multi-agency environment offers both fiscal and qualitative advantages. FLETC teams with its training partners to jointly prepare Federal law enforcement professionals to perform their duties in the safest possible manner, at the highest possible level of proficiency. It strives to accomplish this critical mission by delivering consistent, accredited instruction using a proven consolidated training model.

By training with their colleagues from other agencies, new officers and agents build a bond of trust and develop a common sense of purpose that serves them well as they work across organizational boundaries in their careers. Joint training also promotes interoperability, which leads to increased cooperation and intelligence sharing in the field. At the same time, joint training offers economic advantages through shared resources and economies of scale. FLETC's operation is based on the long-held premise that taxpayers are far better served through a consolidated approach to law enforcement training, which provides us with the opportunity to deliver higher quality training through state-of-the-art facilities, a permanent core faculty of training instructors, consistency of training content and quality, and delivery of the most contemporary law enforcement philosophies.

Most of the 90 Federal Partner Organizations that train with FLETC attend one of its multi-agency basic programs, and then continue with their unique agency-specific follow-on programs at their own academies, most of which are co-located at one of FLETC's four domestic training sites:

- The FLETC headquarters and training site at Glynco, Georgia, has classrooms, dining and residence halls, and state-of-the-art facilities for firearms, physical techniques, driver, marine, and computer-based training activities.
- Two field locations that provide both basic and advanced training are located in Artesia, New Mexico, and Charleston, South Carolina.
- The fourth training site, Cheltenham, Maryland, provides in-service and requalification training for officers and agents in the Washington, D.C. area.

In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages an International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Gaborone, Botswana, and serves as Deputy Director at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U. S. embassies.

After completing FLETC basic training in subjects common to officers and agents with similar missions, FLETC graduates develop agency-specific skills and strengthen their organizational identity during their follow-on training with their parent agencies. In addition to basic training, FLETC also offers an extensive array of advanced training programs by taking advantage of the specialized expertise of its training partners.

To increase training opportunities not otherwise available to law enforcement agencies and other emergency response providers located in rural areas, FLETC operates the Rural Policing Institute (RPI). The RPI provides tuition-free training to State, local, campus, and tribal law enforcement agencies. Programs are conducted at sites throughout the country and are usually hosted by local law enforcement agencies. The RPI also provides tuition-free distance learning opportunities for its rural audience.



A student trains in close quarter defense tactics.



Students demonstrate their abilities to work as a team by handcuffing an individual in the prone position.

Service to the Public:

FLETC trains those who protect our Homeland. The Federally accredited law enforcement training programs provided at FLETC constitute a source of career-long training for the law enforcement community that helps officers and agents fulfill their responsibilities proficiently.

Well-prepared law enforcement professionals lead to safer and more effective law enforcement operations and ultimately to a safer American public.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- Effectively trained 70,542 law enforcement agents in Fiscal Year 2011. This represents an overall increase of 7.3 percent or 4,806 agents above FY 2010 levels.
- The RPI trained 15,194 State, local, campus and tribal law enforcement officers in locations throughout the United States and via distance learning.
- Completed construction of the new 400-room dormitory at FLETC Charleston. The 141,185-square-foot building is Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Silver certified.
- Completed construction of Firearms Ranges for FLETC Glynco. The new 40,000-square-foot facility includes two covered ballistically contained indoor/outdoor fire ranges and support areas.
- Completed the Building 65 renovation project at FLETC Glynco. The renovated 18,000-square-foot classroom facility includes 13 large classrooms and 7 offices.
- Completed the Multi-Purpose Driver and Marine Division Range 7 renovation project at FLETC Glynco. The driver training facility covers 65 acres of reclaimed area and consists of 2.6 miles of main track and “city streets” training areas. It also includes two control towers, instructor observation mounds, new utilities, a commercial vehicle inspection facility, and other entrance road and underground utility improvements.
- Completed construction of the Counterterrorism Operations Training Facility (COTF) Intermodal Terminal Building, a first-of-its kind facility that addresses evolving threats to homeland security by offering frontline law enforcement personnel hands-on training in a realistic, state-of-the-art intermodal transportation environment; and began construction of Urban and Suburban Sites at FLETC Glynco.
- Achieved reaccreditation of two flagship programs: Uniformed Police Training Program and the Land Management Police Training Program by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board with full compliance, as well as achieved accreditation of the FLETC Firearms Instructor Training Program.
- Recipient of the National Interagency Partnership Award. This award is the result of the joint efforts of FLETC and the Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division Orlando to develop and evaluate the Advanced Use of Force Training System (AUFTS). The AUFTS is a simulator that allows students to train using scenarios that require cognitive decision-making processes in potential use of force situations.
- Recipient of three Sustainable Practices Awards: Sustainable Hero Award, Vehicle Fleet Sustainability Team Award, and Food Service Team Award.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses, FLETC	1,096	\$234,138	1,096	\$237,653	1,096	\$227,636	-	(\$10,017)
Salaries and Expenses, FLETA	7	1,309	7	1,304	7	1,303	-	(1)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	-	35,385	-	32,456	-	29,385	-	(3,071)
Total Budget Authority	1,103	\$270,832	1,103	\$271,413	1,103	\$258,324	-	(\$13,089)
Prior Year Rescission ¹	-	[-1,011]	-	[-369]	-	-	-	-

¹ Rescission of prior year balances pursuant to P.L. 112-10, Sec. 1656.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Description:

The Science and Technology Directorate's (S&Ts) mission is to improve homeland security by working with partners to provide state-of-the-art technology and solutions that help them achieve their missions. S&T partners and customers include the operating Components of the Department, as well as State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials. Maintaining a healthy and robust research and development program is key to developing and delivering new technologies is crucial to protecting the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, explosive, and cyber attacks.

Responsibilities:

S&T accomplishes its mission through partner-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.

S&T ensures that DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information, capabilities, and state-of-the-art solutions they need to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Under Secretary Tara O'Toole, M.D., M.P.H.

Established: 2003

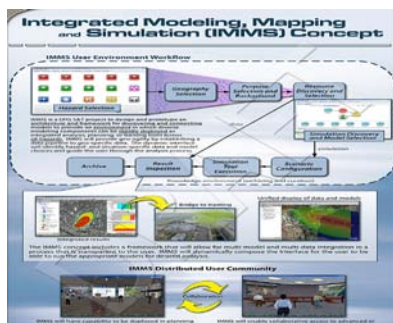
Major Divisions:
Acquisition and Operations Support,
Laboratory Facilities, Research, Development,
and Innovation, University Programs

Budget Request: \$831,472,000

Employees (FTE): 491



Backboard Cover: Provides a critical barrier between the ill patient and the potentially-contaminated board. The Board Armour™ backboard cover protects both the patient and the responder, preventing the spread of disease.



Standard Unified Modeling & Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT): Provides Incident and Emergency Managers a capability to verify/validate response tactics, plans, and procedures prior to an incident (preparedness, training, and analysis) and during/after an incident response and lessons learned.



Cell-All: Cell phone technology that can detect and alert individuals and public safety authorities to the release of specific toxic chemicals into the environment, facilitating emergency response.

The Directorate has four RDT&E Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs), each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These four PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Research, Development and Innovation; Laboratory Facilities; and University Programs as follows:

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five areas within AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act (*Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002*); Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) manages the Laboratory Facilities programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories; organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our Homeland. ONL executes two programs: Construction and Laboratory Operations.

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

Provides state-of-the-art technology and solutions to meet the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six areas within RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, and Explosive Defense; Counterterrorism; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

Supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The three areas within University Programs are: Centers of Excellence, Education Programs, and Minority Serving Institutions.

Service to the Public:

S&T is central to securing the homeland and providing leadership to harness science and technology while encouraging public and private-sector innovation – in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, other government agencies, and private-sector companies – to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements have helped ensure our Nation’s safety, and continue to be an essential element to support the homeland security mission.

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

- S&T’s 12 University Centers of Excellence have generated more than 70 tools, technologies, and knowledge products since 2003 for use across the homeland security enterprise, ranging from food protection and defense to catastrophic event

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

- **iConnex** - This analytical tool allows investigators to search, find, explore, link and understand relationships within structured and unstructured data sets. iConnex was recently awarded the TSA Technology Innovation Award and became the first DHS S&T program to be nominated for the Integrated Justice Information Sharing Institute Innovation Award.
- **Backboard Cover** - Enables first responders to better protect patients and themselves from disease and contaminants. This product also includes an optional, integrated, disposable, cervical immobilization device to protect against spinal injuries. The product was developed, tested, and commercialized in less than eight months and released on the commercial market on October 14, 2011.
- **Cell-All Ubiquitous Chemical Detection** - This technology enhances both personal and public safety by using cell phones to detect hazardous chemicals and provides advanced preparation capabilities for first responders. This technology is in its proof of concept phase. S&T developed five Cell-All first generation prototypes in the project's first year and a total of approximately 100 second generation prototypes by the end of 2011.
- **Controlled Impact Rescue Tool (CIRT)** - This technology is a safe, portable, rapidly-deployable tool that substantially reduces the time it takes to breach reinforced concrete walls. It significantly reduces the time required to conduct urban search and rescue operations. The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) has acquired six CIRT units to add to their search-and-rescue capabilities. S&T also distributed CIRT units to municipal search-and-rescue teams in Cincinnati, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Seattle, Washington; Fairfax County, Virginia; Virginia Beach, Virginia; and Texas Disaster City, a training ground used by Urban Search and Rescue specialists. In 2008, Popular Science magazine selected S&T's concrete-blasting lifesaver as one of "The Top 100 Innovations of 2008."
- **Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine (FMD)** - In FY 2011, S&T began a field safety study for the new FMD vaccine, developed by scientists at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center – the last study required prior to licensure. S&T anticipates study completion in February 2012. This is the first FMD vaccine ever to enter the vaccine approval process within the United States, and if the license application is successful, this will be the first FMD vaccine ever licensed in the United States.
- **Biothreat Field Response** – In collaboration with interagency and private-sector partners, S&T developed a standard field protocol for rapid resolution of suspicious powders that helps train first responders on how to deal with a visible powder they suspect, protect themselves, and craft a sampling strategy that would stand up to reliable testing and

prosecution if necessary. It is currently in use by the FBI in several States. S&T has also worked with partners to develop training curricula for first responders.

- **Multi-Band Radio** - This radio will allow better communication among first responders, regardless of the band on which they operate. S&T completed the last pilot of this technology in Chicago in October 2011, and a prototype has been released for preliminary testing at the Department of the Interior Technical Support Center.
- **National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center** – This laboratory received its accreditation with the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 2011 to begin research and diagnostics on pathogens to understand the scientific basis of the risks posed by biological threats and to attribute their use in bioterrorism events.
- **Standard Unified Modeling, Mapping Integration Toolkit (SUMMIT)** – This software provides a real-time exercise simulation environment that can be used to verify/validate response tactics as well as plans and procedures prior/during/after an incident at Federal/State/local levels. SUMMIT provides a common framework for integrating existing incident, related modeling and simulation tools in real time and training scenarios.
- **Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques** – This program trains Transportation Security Officers to identify higher-risk travelers at a rate that is higher than random screening, reducing the potential intent to harm citizens while traveling. This project was S&T’s first large-scale empirical validation study of operational behavior-based screening indicators program.
- **Site Security Planning Tool** – This project, delivered to the United States Secret Service (USSS), is a training system that uses virtual environments on a touch kiosk to foster collaborative, interactive involvement enabling both third- and first-person viewing perspectives for overhead site evaluation and for a virtual “walk-through” of the site in preparation and training against chemical, biological, or radiological attacks; armed assaults; suicide bombers; and other threats. This tool features 3D models, with simulated chemical plume dispersion for making and assessing decisions and a means to devise, configure, and test a security plan that is simple, engaging, and flexible.
- **Unified Incident Command and Decision Support** - This information-sharing technology enables emergency responders, managers, and other response organizations to use their own incident management technologies to share information and collaborate. It is currently deployed in the New Jersey’s State Emergency Operations Center to share information with two nuclear power plants located in New Jersey and is being piloted in South Carolina, Delaware, Washington, and Kentucky.
- **Virtual USA** - This program provides the data pipeline for agencies to easily share information, which strengthens responders’ situational awareness and allows for fully-informed decision making. This initiative was declared a White House Open Government Initiative and is a flagship DHS Open Government Initiative. Virtual USA was used by State, Federal, and private-sector partners to assist in regional response to the Deep Water Horizon oil spill. In parallel with the 2011 National Level Exercise that simulated a 7.0

magnitude earthquake, Virtual USA also allowed participating jurisdictions to view other jurisdictions' real-time critical data, including status updates from emergency operations centers, hospitals, shelters, communications and power facilities, major highways and roads, and casualty reports. This exercise prepared participating States to collaborate and share those data feeds via Virtual USA in the regional response to the devastating floods that took place in Missouri in 2011.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	320	\$140,918	361	\$135,000	361	\$138,008	-	\$3,008
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	47,080	-	54,154	-	47,984	-	(6,170)
Laboratory Facilities	130	140,000	130	176,500	130	127,432	-	(49,068)
Research, Development, and Innovation								
<i>NBAF Agro-Defense</i>	-	459,690	-	265,783	-	468,048	-	202,265
<i>Research and Assessment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Total Research Development and Innovation	-	459,690	-	265,783	-	478,048	-	212,265
University Programs	-	39,890	-	36,563	-	40,000	-	3,437
Total Budget Authority	450	\$827,578	491	\$668,000	491	\$831,472	-	\$163,472
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-61,025]	-	[-279]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

The FY 2013 budget request includes funding for critical Research and Development (R&D) programs to improve homeland security through state-of-the-art solutions and technology. The request supports 107 ongoing projects and 12 new starts reflecting a more robust R&D program capable of delivering new technologies. The proposed R&D funding level in FY 2013 increases by \$212.3 million compared to FY 2012 and is commensurate with that in FY 2011. This increase will enable S&T to support the needs of frontline operational Components, while resuming R&D work cut in the FY 2012 funding in priority areas such as: Explosives (aviation security), Bio-Threat Security, Cyber Security, and First Responders. Programs receiving funding were carefully chosen to ensure high-priority initiatives maintain adequate funding. The increases are as follows:

- Biological defense – \$58.2M: S&T will focus on the development of tools to detect either an intentional or natural biologic event, with a focus on rapid point-of-care bio-diagnostic technologies, cost-effective indoor sensors, bioforensics, and mandated CBRN risk assessments.
- Explosives defense – \$44.4M: S&T’s efforts will concentrate on technologies that assist TSA and other partners in detecting explosives, with an emphasis on Home Made Explosives (HMEs) and other advanced threats.
- Cyber security – \$18.1M: S&T’s Cyber Security Division is supporting the White House Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative with a variety of unclassified research programs in support of the public and private sectors, and the global Internet infrastructure.
- First Responders – \$23.2M: As the only Federal organization that provides technical assistance to the First Responder community, S&T will continue efforts to identify technologies, formulate standards, and develop knowledge products that enhance the productivity, efficiency, and safety of first responders. Priority investment areas include: interoperable communications, data-sharing systems, field-ready detection equipment, and enhancements to protective gear.

The balance of FY 2013 funding level will allow S&T to resume R&D work in important areas that received little or no funding in FY 2012 such as: Border Security, Chemical Attack Resiliency, Counterterrorism R&D, and Information Sharing and Interoperability. Examples of key projects include the following:

- **NBAF Agro-Defense Research and Assessment Project\$10.0M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2013 Budget provides \$10 million to complement ongoing research at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center by accelerating research programs focused on African Swine Fever and Classical Swine Fever at Kansas State University. This effort will also identify and prioritize future research needs for the existing Biosecurity Research Institute and the proposed National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. Funding will support identifying high-priority agents from potential terrorist threats and emerging global foreign animal diseases; developing and executing the steps necessary for the facility to receive select agent certification and the waivers necessary to study the high-priority agents; and developing public outreach plans to ensure that all stakeholders surrounding the facility understand the

value of the proposed work and the safeguards in place. To complement its ongoing research, beginning in 2012, DHS’s S&T will convene an expert and stakeholder taskforce, in conjunction with the interagency, to conduct a comprehensive assessment of whether and for what purpose a BSL 4 facility should be stood up, taking into account the current threats from terrorism, foreign animals, and the global migration of zoonotic diseases to the United States. The assessment will review the cost, safety, and any alternatives to the current plan that would reduce costs and ensure safety within the overall funding constraints established by the *Budget Control Act of 2011*.

- **Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders (GLANSER).....\$2.0M (0 FTE)**
 This project will enable incident commanders to rapidly and effectively redeploy and save at-risk responders during an incident, by developing three-dimensional locator prototype sub-components to track first responders within an accuracy of less than three meters. The project improves accuracy and signal penetration inside enclosed areas (i.e., collapsed buildings, subterranean facilities, or underground) to enhance situational awareness. This project plans to develop and publish a product transition plan while finalizing the system components and concept of operations to meet the relevant National Fire Protection Association standards, as well as develop a training manual to support over 100 first responders at a location.
- **Resilient Electric Grid.....\$8.5M (0 FTE)**
 This project will protect electric-power critical infrastructure from the cascading effects of a power surge on electrical grids due to natural disasters and attacks. Through the development of the first-of-its-kind, inherently fault current limiting, high-temperature superconducting (IFCL-HTS) cable, power substations can be interconnected, enabling the sharing of power and assets and adding resiliency to the existing grid. This project plans to complete site construction and equipment procurement and begin installation of the IFCL-HTS cable and auxiliary equipment.
- **Cyber Leap Ahead Technologies.....\$3.6M (0 FTE)**
 This project will improve cyber security capabilities across the Homeland Security Enterprise by focusing on significant cross-cutting solutions to critical cyber security problems. The project invests in leap-ahead research and development, targeting revolutionary techniques and capabilities that can be deployed over the next decade with the potential to redefine the State of cyber security in response to the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. This project plans to accelerate the transition of new technology for insider threats into commercial cyber security products and services. This project also plans to explore and develop technologies that will improve the durability and resiliency of cyber systems while experiencing attacks, failures, and other accidents.
- **Homemade Explosives (HME) Characterization.....\$10.8M (0 FTE)**
 This project improves the Department’s ability to detect and identify HMEs threats across a range of venues. This project will determine explosives and detection signature properties of HME threats in order to support development of detection requirements and advanced screening technologies. It also provides a better understanding of the detection signatures of HME threats to improve detection capabilities and evaluates the potential damage and impact

of HME being used in terrorist attacks and aids in determining the requirements for technologies to counter this threat.

- **Portable Explosives Detection.....\$5.1M (0 FTE)**
This project improves the Department’s and first responders’ explosives detection performance in a handheld form. The project will develop non-contact portable explosives detectors employing sensitive and selective trace and/or bulk sensors for a number of potential applications, including secondary screening of passengers. This project plans to develop and evaluate handheld trace, bulk, and imaging screening systems for screening of personnel, baggage, and cargo.
- **Next Generation Passenger Check Point Project.....\$20.5M (0 FTE)**
This project improves TSA’s risk-based screening process of passengers and carry-ons for explosives and other threats at aviation checkpoints by developing the next-generation airport security checkpoint system for risk-based screening of passengers and carried baggage. This project investigates next generation passenger checkpoint system architecture concepts and develops advanced systems (including Advanced Technology X-ray, Advanced Imaging Technology, Explosives Trace Detection, shoe screener, and bottled liquid screening systems).
- **Rapid Biodetection.....\$15.0M (0 FTE)**
This project will establish and/or improve capabilities to rapidly and accurately screen and identify exposed or contagious persons, including those clinically symptomatic or prior to exhibiting symptoms of disease. Additionally, it will establish capabilities for early detection of exposure to viral and/or bacterial pathogens, providing robust assessments that can trigger rapid deployment of appropriate therapeutics, such as antivirals or antibiotics, which can dramatically reduce the extent, duration and spread of disease in exposed populations.
- **Technology Foraging.....\$3.0M (0 FTE)**
To better leverage homeland security technologies from other Government agencies, universities, the private sector and overseas, S&T is institutionalizing and expanding a permanent technology foraging program to continuously scan for existing or developing technologies, products, services, and emerging trends. S&T will use technology foraging as an asset for all DHS Components and the first responder community, to include interagency partners, to leverage results across the Federal Government. This will allow S&T to assist in deploying the considerable technology investments made by private sector innovators by leveraging this technology across the homeland security enterprise.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Description:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) leads the development of the global nuclear detection architecture (GNDA), carries out the implementation of the domestic portion, and serves as the coordinator and steward technical nuclear forensics efforts across the Government.

Responsibilities:

Countering nuclear terrorism is a whole-of-Government challenge, and DNDO must work closely with Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners in this mission. DNDO synchronizes and integrates United States Government efforts to develop rad/nuc detection systems, characterizes detector system performance, ensures effective response to detection alarms, coordinates advancement of nuclear forensics efforts, develops and enhances the GNDA, implements the domestic portion of the GNDA, and conducts transformational research and development for advanced technologies to detect rad/nuc materials. DNDO also acquires technology solutions for domestic implementation, develops Technical Capability Standards for rad/nuc detection systems (in conjunction with the National Institute of Standards and Technology), and tests and evaluates detectors using realistic threat-informed scenarios and operational conditions. DNDO supports its operational partners by providing standardized threat assessments, technical reachback, training, and, in conjunction with our partners, develops deployment strategies and response protocols for alarm adjudication. Furthermore, DNDO leads a national nuclear forensics program responsible for planning, exercising, and evaluating our national capabilities, while also maintaining and investing in new capabilities for pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics.

Service to the Public:

DNDO works to protect the United States from rad/nuc terrorism by developing and deploying detection technologies, supporting operational law enforcement and homeland security partners, continuing to integrate technical nuclear forensic programs, and advancing the state-of-the-art in nuclear forensics technologies. In addition to technical solutions, DNDO seeks to improve effectiveness of existing technology through improved operational concepts. DNDO works with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible through multiple layers of defense.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Warren M. Stern, Director

Established: 2005

Major Divisions: Architecture and Planning Directorate, Transformational Research and Development Directorate, Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate, Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate, Operations Support Directorate, National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center, Red Team and Net Assessments

Budget Request: ***\$327,977,000***

Employees (FTE): *130*

FY 2011 Accomplishments:

Systems Engineering and Architecture

- Led the interagency development of the first GNDA Strategic Plan (2010). The plan, submitted to Congress in December 2010, identifies and documents United States Government objectives and performance goals for the GNDA and includes a breakout of the roles and responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies involved with portions of that overall effort.
- Submitted to Congress the GNDA Joint Annual Interagency Review 2011, which included information about the multiple United States Government programs that collectively seek to prevent rad/nuc terrorism against the United States.
- In collaboration with National Institute of Standards and Technology and the interagency, finalized a technical capability standard for handheld rad/nuc detection equipment.

Systems Development

- Explored several commercial alternatives to Helium-3 (^3He) gas, a critical component of neutron detection devices that is now in short national supply. DNDO found at least four promising alternative technologies that may replace this precious gas in the future.
- Implemented the “Commercial First” initiative for the Human Portable Tripwire program, which included conducting an Industry Day with 18 vendors, stakeholders, and State and local representatives.

Transformational Research and Development

- DNDO has developed technologies that can detect, identify, and localize radiation sources at greater distances. The recently developed Stand-Off Radiation Detection System (SORDS) prototypes are large, mobile, vehicle-based gamma imaging systems that have the ability to detect, locate, and identify sources of radiation. The Road Side Tracker (RST) is a stationary system designed to detect sources of radiation from vehicles moving past it at highway speeds. The SORDS and RST technologies were transitioned to a Limited-Use Experiment of the Long-range Radiation Detection program where these new technologies were paired with experienced end-users representing law enforcement, military, and Federal response teams.
- Sponsored 41 Academic Research Initiative projects for transformational research and development in rad/nuc threat detection-related areas, which provided support to 101 students and resulted in 81 peer-reviewed papers.

Assessments

- DNDO’s 24 test and evaluation campaigns of nuclear detection equipment helped Federal, State, and local responders determine which systems would best suit their operational needs.
- Tested 16 commercial systems through the Graduated Radiological/Nuclear Detector Evaluation and Reporting (GRaDERSM) Program, which facilitates independent testing against American National Standards Institute N42 performance standards. These test results assisted Federal, State, and local law enforcement procurement decisions.

- Partnered with the European Commission's Joint Research Center to conduct the Illicit Trafficking Radioactive Assessment Program+10, a 3-year test program to gauge the performance of nine categories of commercially available nuclear detection and identification instruments. As part of this effort, nearly 100 hundred instruments will be tested in Europe and in the United States. Once completed, the tests will provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement valuable information about which radiological detection and identification instruments can best serve their operational needs.

Operations Support

- DNDO helped train more than 4,700 State and local first responders to detect rad/nuc materials. DNDO established strategic training partnerships within the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and National Nuclear Security Administration.

National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center

- Supported interagency program planning and coordination for nuclear forensics by leading the development of the *National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) Implementation Plan*, which was published in January 2011.
- Expanded its National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program, sponsoring 44 undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral fellowships, scholarships, and internships, 10 junior faculty and university education awards, and an undergraduate summer school with 10 students.

Securing the Cities

- DNDO continued its partnership with the New York City/Newark region through the Securing the Cities (STC) Program. Through STC:
 - More than 11,000 personnel have been trained in nuclear detection operations in this region.
 - Approximately 6,000 pieces of radiological detection equipment have been procured and deployed.
 - A full-scale regional exercise in the spring of 2011 successfully demonstrated the ability of STC partners to activate a unified emergency concept of operations to detect rad/nuc materials through the deployment of personnel, equipment, and special units in response to threat-based intelligence.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

- DNDO completed its development of the new RadSeeker (DL) handheld radiation detection system. It will be deployed to DHS operators and made available to other Federal, State, and local users for procurement. The RadSeeker (DL) is a Lanthanum Bromide-based handheld radiation detection and identification system that combines an enhanced detector material; a small, ruggedized form factor; and improved software, interfaces, and automatic stabilization to facilitate better detection and operational ease of use.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2011 Enacted		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Pres. Budget		FY 2013 +/- FY 2012	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	130	\$36,918	130	\$38,000	130	\$39,692	-	\$1,692
Research, Development, and Operations	-	274,886	-	215,000	-	236,830	-	21,830
Systems Acquisition	-	29,940	-	37,000	-	51,455	-	14,455
Total Budget Authority	130	\$341,744	130	\$290,000	130	\$327,977	-	\$37,977
Prior Year Rescissions	-	[-10,928]	-	[-1,073]	-	-	-	-

FY 2013 Highlights:

- **Transformational Research and Development.....\$43.9M (0 FTE)**
 The funding increase for the Transformational Research and Development (TAR) PPA supports 6 ongoing programs and restores 14 projects that were put on hold. This level ensures a healthy and robust research and development program that delivers new and integrated technologies within three program areas: Advanced Technology Demonstrations, Exploratory Research Programs, and the Academic Research Initiative. The funding increase will also allow DNDO-supported programs at universities to support an additional 90–95 for a total of 140-plus students working on graduate degrees in nuclear sciences. To ensure a strong return on investment for R&D projects, all projects are aligned with identified needs or GNDA gaps, and are characterized and evaluated throughout their life to determine their feasibility and merit for further investment or transition to commercial development. Close coordination with other R&D organizations allows research investments to be leveraged to the greatest extent possible.

- **State and Local Technical Assistance and Information Sharing.....\$3.3M (0 FTE)**
 The funding increase in the Operations Support PPA reflects DNDO’s focus on domestic nuclear detection capabilities, particularly efforts with State and local agencies, and prioritizing its primary mission of implementing the domestic portion of the GNDA. DNDO has received an increasing number of requests from State and local stakeholders to assist them in developing capabilities and assessing the capabilities and operations currently deployed, and the additional funding will allow increased activities supporting outreach, training, and exercises. DNDO will also implement key data exchange connections of the GNDA Information Exchange Architecture with selected Federal, State, and local partners.

- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC).....\$4.5M (0 FTE)**
The requested forensics increase will provide additional funding for exercises, predictive modeling, and enhancements of the technical forensics science base. Funding also supports fellowships and scholarships at the undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral levels, as well as NTNFC support to interagency nuclear forensics exercises.

- **Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS).....\$20.1M (0 FTE)**
The funding increase in the HPRDS PPA reflects the acquisition of new Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs) for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). These new RIIDs provide significantly more-accurate detection and identification capability in a significantly quicker response time to the Operational Components. In addition to the increased operational capabilities, the new RIIDs are expected to be more reliable and require less maintenance thus decreasing sustainment costs. The funding increase also supports acquisition of boat-mounted standoff radiation detection systems, which will enhance and support maritime GNDAs operations, allowing the USCG and CBP to detect threats without boarding vessels and increasing the likelihood of encountering a rad/nuc threat before it reaches U.S. population centers or critical infrastructure. The number of small vessels scanned will be significantly increased relative to the numbers currently boarded. At some ports during elevated risk conditions, these capabilities will facilitate 100 percent of small vessels being scanned before entering a port area.

- **Aviation Cargo Scanning.....\$1.4M (0 FTE)**
Total funding requested in FY 2013 will begin deployment of rad/nuc detection equipment to 11 airports of entry (APOE) over a three-year period, enabling CBP to scan more than 40 percent of inbound air cargo. CBP and DNDO will initially deploy a limited number of fixed detection systems to APOE with heavy volumes of international air cargo where chokepoints of cargo flows exist and fixed systems are operationally feasible.

FY 2013 Major Decreases:

- **Systems Development.....-\$21.5M (0 FTE)**
Funding reductions to the Systems Development PPA are partially the result of DNDO's transition from large, Government-sponsored development initiatives to Commercial First approaches in order to more efficiently and effectively develop and deploy technology. The decrease is also a result of prioritizing funding to support the procurement of HPRDS for DHS frontline operators and solutions to address aviation cargo scanning.

- **Assessments.....-\$4.2M (0 FTE)**
Funding reductions in the Assessments PPA reflect prioritization of the emergent operational need to provide frontline operators with human portable nuclear detectors. Reflecting this need, in FY 2013, infrastructure funding is decreased, eliminating the funding for the Rail Test Center at the port of Tacoma and delaying the completion of the perimeter vehicle barriers and fencing at the Rad/Nuc Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex.

- **Radiation Portal Monitor Program.....-\$5.7M (0 FTE)**
The funding decrease to the Radiation Portal Monitor Program will result in the elimination of the On-Dock Rail Program and funding for port reconfigurations, which reflects the Department’s emphasis on more flexible and mobile rad/nuc detection technology.



The Roadside Tracker prototype system, which is designed to detect and identify radiological and nuclear materials in vehicles traveling at speed over multiple lanes of traffic, was deployed as part of the long-range radiation detection operational demonstration in June 2011 at the Belmont Stakes.

RESOURCE TABLES

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2012 Enacted			FY 2013 Adjustment to Base			FY 2013 Program Changes			FY 2013 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Departmental Management and Operations	2,098	2,079	802,885	23	42	(151,866)	1	1	161,959	2,122	2,122	812,978
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	701	699	133,159	23	25	(471)	1	1	1,462	725	725	134,150
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	911	897	235,587	(9)	5	(13,816)	-	-	-	902	902	221,771
DHS HQ Consolidation:	-	-	55,979	-	-	(55,979)	-	-	89,000	-	-	89,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO):	212	212	50,860	-	-	(2,146)	-	-	6,700	212	212	55,414
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO):	274	271	327,300	9	12	(79,454)	-	-	64,797	283	283	312,643
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(-5,000)									
Net Discretionary	2,098	2,079	802,885	23	42	(151,866)	1	1	161,959	2,122	2,122	812,978
Adjusted Net Discretionary	2,098	2,079	797,885	23	42	(151,866)	1	1	161,959	2,122	2,122	812,978
Analysis and Operations:	908	851	338,068	17	(2)	(18,659)	-	-	2,573	925	849	321,982
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(-179)									
Net Discretionary	908	851	338,068	17	(2)	(18,659)	-	-	2,573	925	849	321,982
Adjusted Net Discretionary	908	851	337,889	17	(2)	(18,659)	-	-	2,573	925	849	321,982
Office of the Inspector General	683	676	141,000	-	7	99	-	-	2,565	683	683	143,664
Customs and Border Protection	61,329	60,888	11,737,569	351	505	127,889	(233)	(233)	113,996	61,447	61,160	11,979,454
Salaries and expenses:	53,598	53,249	8,680,118	532	686	461,528	(233)	(233)	(131,065)	53,897	53,702	9,010,581
Automation modernization:	63	63	334,275	-	-	(11,749)	-	-	5,000	63	63	327,526
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	205	205	400,000	(205)	(205)	(214,666)	-	-	141,765	-	-	327,099
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	-	503,966	-	-	(140,979)	-	-	72,782	-	-	435,769
Facilities Management:	219	219	236,596	24	24	16,214	-	-	(9,144)	243	243	243,666
Fee accounts:	7,244	7,152	1,576,717	-	-	17,541	-	-	34,658	7,244	7,152	1,628,916
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	-	5,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,897
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(-16,994)									
Net Discretionary	54,155	53,805	10,163,122	351	505	110,499	(233)	(233)	79,338	54,273	54,077	10,352,959
Adjusted Net Discretionary	54,155	53,805	10,146,128	351	505	110,499	(233)	(233)	79,338	54,273	54,077	10,352,959
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	7,174	7,083	1,574,447	-	-	17,390	-	-	34,658	7,174	7,083	1,626,495
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,021	20,271	5,862,453	78	(8)	(190,740)	27	2	(27,652)	22,126	20,265	5,644,061
Salaries and expenses:	21,634	19,982	5,528,874	78	12	(169,030)	27	2	(63,152)	21,739	19,996	5,296,692
Automation modernization:	-	-	21,710	-	-	(21,710)	-	-	30,500	-	-	30,500
Automation Modernization.....	-	-	21,710	-	-	(21,710)	-	-	30,500	-	-	30,500
Construction:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Fee accounts:	387	289	311,869	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	387	269	311,869
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(-25,607)									
Net Discretionary	21,634	19,982	5,550,584	78	12	(190,740)	27	2	(27,652)	21,739	19,996	5,332,192
Adjusted Net Discretionary	21,634	19,982	5,524,977	78	12	(190,740)	27	2	(27,652)	21,739	19,996	5,332,192
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	387	289	311,869	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	387	269	311,869
Transportation Security Administration	61,938	55,722	7,841,019	134	1,486	(66,026)	-	-	(130,408)	62,072	57,208	7,644,585
Aviation Security:	58,749	52,705	5,253,956	34	1,383	(6,215)	-	-	(149,102)	58,783	54,088	5,098,639
Surface Transportation Security:	807	775	134,748	-	-	(10,472)	-	-	-	807	775	124,276
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:	512	487	204,274	(22)	(23)	25,360	-	-	42,717	490	464	272,351
Transportation Security Support:	1,870	1,755	1,031,926	122	126	(62,217)	-	-	-	1,992	1,881	969,709
Aviation Security Capital Fund:	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	966,115	-	-	(12,482)	-	-	(24,023)	-	-	929,610
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(-71,596)									
Net Discretionary	61,885	55,670	5,496,213	132	1,486	(260,116)	-	-	(130,408)	62,017	57,156	5,105,689
Adjusted Net Discretionary	61,885	55,670	5,424,617	132	1,486	(260,116)	-	-	(130,408)	62,017	57,156	5,105,689
Discretionary Fee Funded	47	46	2,090,806	2	-	193,090	-	-	-	49	46	2,283,896
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	6	254,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	6	6	255,000

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2012 Enacted			FY 2013 Adjustment to Base			FY 2013 Program Changes			FY 2013 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
U.S. Coast Guard	51,006	50,711	10,348,886	(1,058)	(472)	(138,093)	(13)	57	(244,142)	49,935	50,296	9,966,651
Operating expenses:	49,441	49,255	6,793,054	(1,056)	(471)	(26,376)	-	-	24,500	48,385	48,784	6,791,178
Environmental compliance and restoration:	25	24	13,500	-	-	(338)	-	-	-	25	24	13,162
Reserve training:	536	536	134,278	(2)	(1)	(1,724)	-	-	-	534	535	132,554
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	893	785	1,463,968	-	-	-	(13)	57	(271,659)	880	842	1,192,309
Research, development, test, and evaluation:	101	101	27,779	-	-	(8,051)	-	-	-	101	101	19,728
Health Care Fund Contribution:	-	-	261,871	-	-	(91,894)	-	-	-	-	-	169,977
Retired pay:	-	-	1,440,157	-	-	(9,215)	-	-	-	-	-	1,430,942
Trust Funds:	10	10	214,279	-	-	(495)	-	-	3,017	10	10	216,801
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(40,227)									
Net Discretionary	50,996	50,701	8,694,450	(1,058)	(472)	(128,383)	(13)	57	(247,159)	49,925	50,286	8,318,908
Adjusted Net Discretionary	50,996	50,701	8,654,222	(1,058)	(472)	(128,383)	(13)	57	(247,159)	49,925	50,286	8,318,908
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10	10	1,654,436	-	-	(9,710)	-	-	3,017	10	10	1,647,743
U.S. Secret Service	7,092	7,055	1,911,617	(23)	14	(91,632)	(8)	(8)	30,878	7,061	7,061	1,850,863
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]:	7,092	7,055	1,661,237	(23)	14	(138,506)	(8)	(8)	21,382	7,061	7,061	1,544,113
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	5,380	-	-	41,874	-	-	9,496	-	-	56,750
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	245,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(1,104)									
Net Discretionary	7,092	7,055	1,666,617	(23)	14	(96,632)	(8)	(8)	30,878	7,061	7,061	1,600,863
Adjusted Net Discretionary	7,092	7,055	1,665,513	(23)	14	(96,632)	(8)	(8)	30,878	7,061	7,061	1,600,863
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	245,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,278	3,072	2,531,339	(369)	(310)	(330,785)	46	25	318,224	2,955	2,787	2,518,778
Management and Administration:	243	242	50,695	5	6	(374)	-	-	-	248	248	50,321
Federal Protective Service:	1,371	1,279	1,285,599	-	-	16,225	-	-	-	1,371	1,279	1,301,824
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,251	1,151	888,243	39	84	(39,834)	46	25	318,224	1,336	1,260	1,166,633
U.S. VISIT	413	400	306,802	(413)	(400)	(306,802)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(27,576)									
Net Discretionary	1,907	1,793	1,245,740	(369)	(310)	(347,010)	46	25	318,224	1,584	1,508	1,216,954
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,907	1,793	1,218,164	(369)	(310)	(347,010)	46	25	318,224	1,584	1,508	1,216,954
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,371	1,279	1,285,599	-	-	16,225	-	-	-	1,371	1,279	1,301,824
Office of Health Affairs	108	99	167,449	2	2	(39,488)	-	-	38,497	110	101	166,458
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(117)									
Net Discretionary	108	99	167,449	2	2	(39,488)	-	-	38,497	110	101	166,458
Adjusted Net Discretionary	108	99	167,332	2	2	(39,488)	-	-	38,497	110	101	166,458

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2012 Enacted			FY 2013 Adjustment to Base			FY 2013 Program Changes			FY 2013 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,503	10,027	13,923,928	(814)	(772)	(1,186,278)	814	778	822,066	5,503	10,033	13,559,716
Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support):	4,497	4,275	895,350	(726)	(695)	(109,945)	-	-	3,767	3,771	3,580	789,172
State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants:	94	93	1,349,681	-	-	933,434	814	783	617,097	908	876	2,900,212
Emergency Management Performance Grants	15	15	350,000	(15)	(15)	(350,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	73	73	675,000	(73)	(73)	(675,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Fire Administration:	170	148	44,038	-	11	(1,518)	-	-	-	170	159	42,520
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	170	(896)	-	-	169	-	-	(716)	170	170	(1,443)
Disaster relief:	45	4,852	7,076,000	-	-	(975,935)	-	-	(11,139)	45	4,852	6,088,926
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	-
Flood map modernization fund:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Hazard mapping and Risk Analysis Program (Flood map mod.)	85	80	97,712	-	-	10	-	-	(8,393)	85	80	89,329
National flood insurance fund (offsetting):	310	280	171,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	280	171,000
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	29	29	3,102,748	-	-	-	-	-	277,252	29	29	3,380,000
National pre-disaster mitigation fund:	15	12	35,500	-	-	7	(5)	(5)	(35,507)	15	7	-
Emergency food and shelter:	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	100,000
National Special Security Event State and Local Reimbursement Fund:	-	-	7,500	-	-	(7,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(4,016)									
Net Discretionary	5,164	9,718	10,650,180	(814)	(772)	(1,186,278)	814	778	544,814	5,164	9,724	10,008,716
Adjusted Net Discretionary	5,164	9,718	10,646,164	(814)	(772)	(1,186,278)	814	778	544,814	5,164	9,724	10,008,716
Discretionary Fee Funded	310	280	171,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	280	171,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	29	3,102,748	-	-	-	-	-	277,252	29	29	3,380,000
Citizenship & Immigration Services	12,268	10,500	3,078,465	-	184	(81,680)	31	16	8,598	12,299	10,700	3,005,383
Salaries and Expenses:	390	382	102,424	192	200	31,952	31	16	8,598	613	598	142,974
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	11,693	9,933	2,923,845	(192)	(16)	(108,986)	-	-	-	11,501	9,917	2,814,859
HI-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	13,000	-	-	(450)	-	-	-	-	-	12,550
HI-B and L Fraud Prevention:	185	185	39,196	-	-	(4,196)	-	-	-	185	185	35,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(1,302)									
Net Discretionary	390	382	102,424	192	200	31,952	31	16	8,598	613	598	142,974
Adjusted Net Discretionary	390	382	101,122	192	200	31,952	31	16	8,598	613	598	142,974
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	11,878	10,118	2,976,041	(192)	(16)	(113,632)	-	-	-	11,686	10,102	2,862,409
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,103	271,413	-	-	(13,089)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	258,324
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,103	238,957	-	-	(10,018)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	228,939
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	32,456	-	-	(3,071)	-	-	-	-	-	29,385
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(369)									
Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	271,413	-	-	(13,089)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	258,324
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,130	1,103	271,044	-	-	(13,089)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	258,324
Science & Technology	491	491	668,000	-	-	(46,060)	-	-	209,532	491	491	831,472
Management and administration:	361	361	135,000	-	-	3,008	-	-	-	361	361	138,008
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:	130	130	533,000	-	-	(49,068)	-	-	209,532	130	130	693,464
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(279)									
Net Discretionary	491	491	668,000	-	-	(46,060)	-	-	209,532	491	491	831,472
Adjusted Net Discretionary	491	491	667,721	-	-	(46,060)	-	-	209,532	491	491	831,472

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

	FY 2012 Enacted			FY 2013 Adjustment to Base			FY 2013 Program Changes			FY 2013 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	130	290,000	-	-	(3,733)	-	-	41,710	130	130	327,977
Management and Administration:	130	130	38,000	-	-	1,692	-	-	-	130	130	39,692
Research, Development, and Operations:	-	-	215,000	-	-	(5,425)	-	-	27,255	-	-	236,830
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,455	-	-	51,455
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(1,073)									
Net Discretionary	130	130	290,000	-	-	(3,733)	-	-	41,710	130	130	327,977
Adjusted Net Discretionary	130	130	288,927	-	-	(3,733)	-	-	41,710	130	130	327,977
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	229,983	223,675	59,914,091	(1,659)	676	(2,230,141)	665	638	1,348,396	228,989	224,989	59,032,346
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(200,736)									
Net Discretionary	208,771	204,535	46,248,145	(1,469)	712	(2,339,504)	665	638	1,033,469	207,967	205,885	44,942,110
Adjusted Net Discretionary	208,771	204,535	46,047,409	(1,469)	712	(2,339,504)	665	638	1,033,469	207,967	205,885	44,942,110
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,728	1,605	3,547,405	2	-	209,315	-	-	-	1,730	1,605	3,756,720
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	19,484	17,535	10,118,541	(192)	(36)	(99,952)	-	-	314,927	19,292	17,499	10,333,516

Notes:

In order to obtain comparable figures, FY 2012 Enacted reflects the following:

- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief Fund \$700 million in base funds and \$6.4 billion enacted separately pursuant to the Budget Control Act.

The following are included in the total amount of rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances, but excluded from above: CT Fund (\$.096 million) and Working Capital Fund (\$5.201 million)

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

<i>Department of Homeland Security¹</i> <i>Fiscal Year 2011 - 2013 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations</i> <i>by Appropriation Account and Program/Project/Activity</i>	2011			2012			2013		
	Actual Obligations			Enacted			President's Budget		
	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total
DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS (DMO)									
DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	377	130	507	354	127	481	380	120	500
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	174	153	327	296	26	322	235	78	313
DMO, Net Discretionary.....	550	283	833	650	153	803	615	198	813
ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS	344	-	334	338	-	338	322	-	322
A&O, Net Discretionary.....	334	-	334	338	-	338	322	-	322
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	-	130	130	-	141	141	-	144	144
OIG, Net Discretionary.....	-	130	130	-	141	141	-	144	144
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION									
Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses	6,906	1,270	8,176	7,346	1,334	8,680	7,647	1,364	9,011
Automation Modernization	173	173	346	165	169	334	164	164	328
Construction, Customs and Border Protection	153	-	152	237	-	237	244	-	244
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	424	-	424	393	7	400	326	-	326
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	345	170	515	338	166	504	291	145	436
Small Airport User Fee -Discretionary (Not Offsetting).....	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
CBP, Net Discretionary.....	8,001	1,613	9,614	8,479	1,676	10,163	8,672	1,673	10,353
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	1,357	-	1,357	-	1,574	1,574	-	-	1,626
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	10,971	-	-	11,737	-	-	11,979
U.S. IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT									
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	4,721	697	5,418	4,797	732	5,529	4,608	689	5,297
Automation Modernization, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	64	10	74	12	10	22	27	4	31
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	(10)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICE, Net Discretionary.....	4,785	707	5,492	4,809	742	5,551	4,640	692	5,332
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	305	-	305	-	312	312	-	-	312
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	5,797	-	-	5,863	-	-	5,644
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION									
Federal Air Marshal Service.....	928	-	928	966	-	966	930	-	930
Aviation Security.....	3,194	-	3,194	5,254	-	5,254	5,098	-	5,098
Surface Transportation Security.....	106	-	106	135	-	135	124	-	124
Transportation Security Support.....	163	833	996	164	868	1,032	193	777	970
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing.....	163	-	163	164	36	200	193	75	268
TSA, Gross Discretionary.....	4,554	833	5,387	6,683	904	7,587	6,537	852	7,389
Discretionary Fee Fund.....	-	2,159	2,159	-	2,091	2,091	-	2,284	2,284
TSA, Net Discretionary.....	-	-	-	-	-	5,496	-	-	5,105
Mandatory Fees.....	254	-	254	-	254	254	-	-	255
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	5,641	-	-	7,841	-	-	7,644
U.S. COAST GUARD									
Operating Expenses.....	2,473	4,437	6,910	2,681	4,112	6,793	2,408	4,383	6,791
Environment Compliance and Restoration.....	-	13	13	-	14	14	-	13	13
Reserve Training.....	45	87	132	48	86	134	47	86	133
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.....	499	988	1,487	614	849	1,463	363	829	1,192
Alteration of Bridges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	3	21	24	6	22	28	5	14	19
Health Care Fund Contribution.....	89	176	265	94	168	262	72	98	170
Trust Fund Share of Expenses.....	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retired Pay (Mandatory).....	466	935	1,401	516	924	1,440	480	951	1,431
Boat Safety (Mandatory).....	-	134	134	-	113	113	-	116	116
Oil Spill Recovery(Mandatory).....	-	259	259	-	101	101	-	101	101
Gift Fund (Mandatory).....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
USCG, Net Discretionary.....	3,154	5,722	8,876	3,443	5,251	8,694	2,895	5,423	8,318
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Fund.....	-	-	1,795	516	1,138	1,654	480	1,168	1,648
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	10,671	-	-	10,348	-	-	9,966

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

<i>Department of Homeland Security¹</i> <i>Fiscal Year 2011 - 2013 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations</i> <i>By Appropriation Account and Program/Project/Activity</i>	2011			2012			2013		
	Actual Obligations			Enacted			President's Budget		
	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total
U.S. SECRET SERVICE									
Operating Expenses.....	1,415	108	1,523	1,570	91	1,661	1,455	89	1,544
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	5	-	5	5	-	5	54	3	57
USSS, Net Discretionary.....	1,420	108	1,528	1,575	91	1,667	1,509	92	1,601
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Fund.....	-	240	240	-	245	245	-	-	250
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	1,768	-	-	1,912	-	-	1,851
NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE									
US Visit and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology.....	301	-	301	280	80	360	-	-	-
Federal Protective Service (Offsetting) (Discretionary).....	(99)	-	(99)	(49)	-	(49)	-	-	-
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS).....	820	-	820	888	-	888	1,166	-	1,166
National Protection and Programs Directorate.....	44	239	283	46	-	46	50	-	50
NPPD, Net Discretionary.....	1,066	239	1,305	1,166	80	1,246	1,217	-	1,217
Discretionary Fee Funded.....	1,115	-	1,115	-	1,286	1,286	-	1,302	1,302
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	2,420	-	-	2,531	-	-	2,519
OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS									
Office of Health Affairs.....	140	-	140	167	-	167	166	-	166
OHA, Net Discretionary.....	140	-	140	167	-	167	166	-	166
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY²									
State and Local Program.....	3,193	-	3,193	2,287	-	2,287	2,900	-	2,900
Salaries and Expenses.....	175	890	1,065	157	830	988	121	668	789
United States Fire Administration (USFA).....	-	46	46	-	44	44	-	43	43
Disaster Relief.....	-	2,524	2,524	-	7,076	7,076	-	6,089	6,089
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.....	-	182	182	-	98	98	-	89	89
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.....	-	50	50	-	36	36	-	-	-
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	-	120	120	-	120	120	-	100	100
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	(8)	(8)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary).....	-	169	169	-	171	171	-	171	171
FEMA, Gross Discretionary.....	3,368	3,973	7,341	2,444	8,376	10,821	3,021	7,159	10,180
Discretionary Fee Funded.....	-	169	169	-	171	171	-	171	171
FEMA, Net Discretionary.....	-	-	7,172	-	-	10,650	-	-	10,009
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Fund.....	-	3,085	3,085	-	3,103	3,103	-	-	3,380
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	10,426	-	-	13,924	-	-	13,560
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICES									
Salaries and Expenses.....	-	131	131	-	102	102	-	143	143
CIS, Net Discretionary.....	-	131	131	-	102	102	-	143	143
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Fund.....	-	2,831	2,831	-	2,976	2,976	-	-	2,862
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	2,962	-	-	3,078	-	-	3,005
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER									
Salaries and Expenses.....	145	90	235	147	92	239	141	88	229
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses.....	22	13	35	20	12	32	18	11	29
FLETC, Net Discretionary.....	167	103	270	167	104	271	159	99	258
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE									
Management and Administration.....	-	141	141	-	135	135	-	138	138
Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations.....	626	-	626	533	-	533	693	-	693
S&T, Net Discretionary.....	626	141	767	533	135	668	693	138	831

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

<i>Department of Homeland Security¹</i> <i>Fiscal Year 2011 - 2013 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations</i> <i>by Appropriation Account and Program/Project/Activity</i>	2011			2012			2013		
	Actual Obligations			Enacted			President's Budget		
	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total
DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE									
Management and Administration.....	37	-	37	38	-	38	40	-	40
Research, Development, and Operations.....	263	-	263	215	-	215	237	-	237
Systems Acquisition.....	30	-	30	37	-	37	51	-	51
DNDO, Net Discretionary.....	330	-	330	290	-	290	328	-	328
Gross Discretionary.....	27,826	15,767	43,593	30,096	19,699	49,796	30,037	18,661	48,698
Discretionary Fees.....	-	3,443	3,443	-	3,547	3,547	-	3,757	3,757
Net Discretionary.....	-	-	40,150	-	-	46,249	-	-	44,941
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds.....	-	9,867	9,867	516	9,602	10,118	-	10,334	10,334
Total Budget Authority.....	-	-	53,460	-	-	59,914	-	-	59,032

²The State and Local Programs and Salaries and Expenses Appropriations reflect enacted transfers pursuant to P.L. 112-74
This table excludes rescissions of prior year unobligated balances in the amount of \$201M