Department of Homeland Security Annual Performance Report

Fiscal Years 2008 - 2010

Appendix A – Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security's Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Years 2008 – 2010 is available at the following website:
http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/editorial_0430.shtm

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January 15, 2009

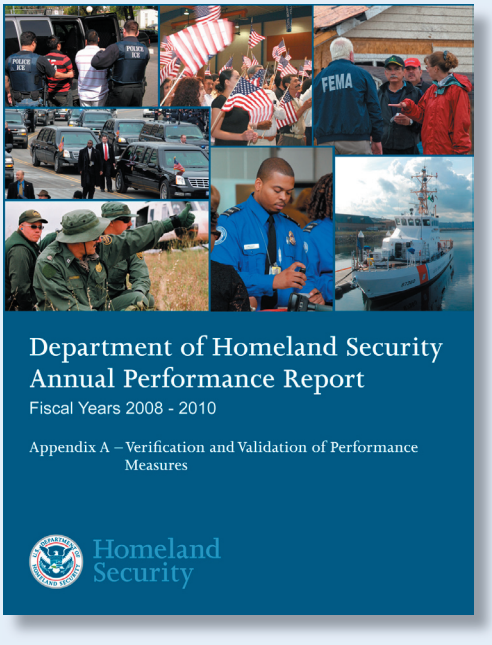
About this Report

The Department of Homeland Security Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Years 2008 – 2010 presents the Department's detailed performance information relative to our mission and the resources entrusted to us. It provides readers with a sense of how we are performing in relation to our program and strategic goals. The report also provides historical information regarding past performance, and communicates our performance plan for the future.

The Department is in its second year of an OMB pilot program to produce its performance and accountability reports using an alternative approach. The pilot for FY 2008 consists of the following three reports:

- **DHS Annual Financial Report** – Published November 17, 2008
- **DHS Annual Performance Report** – Published by January 15, 2009
- **DHS Citizens' Report** – Published by January 15, 2009

All three reports are located at our public website at the address to the left of this box.



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Introduction

This Appendix provides, in tabular format, a detailed listing of the means used to verify and validate all performance measures in the Annual Performance Report. Verification and validation descriptions are grouped by Component as identified in the Table of Contents. Programs are listed alphabetically by Component, and performance measures are listed alphabetically within a program. To easily locate a performance measure by name, an alphabetical list of all measures is provided in the Quick Reference at the back of the report.

The performance measures listed in this Appendix include both measures that are being retired from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Annual Performance Plan, and new measures that are making their initial debut in the DHS Annual Performance Plan. New and retired measures are noted within the tables in this Appendix and in similar tables in the Annual Performance Report. A new DHS Annual Performance Plan measure does not necessarily mean that the program has not been using this measure to gauge performance, but this is the first year it has been included in the DHS Annual Performance Plan. Likewise, a retired plan measure, although not in the DHS Annual Performance Plan going forward, may still be used by the program for management purposes.

The Department recognizes the importance of collecting complete, accurate, and reliable performance data, as this helps determine progress toward achieving program and Department goals and objectives. Program Managers are responsible for the reliability of performance measurement information for programs under their cognizance. To encourage completeness and reliability, DHS evaluates the verification and validation information for each performance measure during its annual Resource Allocation Planning (RAP) process. This review evaluates the quality of descriptive information for each performance measure. The figure on the next page is a copy of the form used by the programs to ensure performance measures are complete and reliable.

For each performance measure presented in the Annual Performance Report, a description of the measure, the source of the data, how it is collected, and an assessment of the reliability of data is provided. Figure 1 provides a description of the DHS Performance Measure Definition Form fields used to gather and report this information. Reliability is determined by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance. At a minimum, performance data are considered reliable if Program Managers and decision makers use the data on an ongoing basis in the normal course of their duties. In addition, performance data are considered reliable if transactions and other data that support reported performance measures are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of performance information in accordance with criteria stated by management. Performance data need not be perfect to be reliable, particularly if the cost and effort to secure the best performance data possible will exceed the value of any data so obtained.

The Department has reviewed performance measures for conformance to the standard of completeness and reliability as specified for federal agencies in *OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, Section II.3.4.4 Assessing the completeness and reliability of performance data;* and *OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget, Section 230.5, Assessing the completeness and reliability of performance data.* Performance information contained within this report is complete and reliable in accordance with these standards.

Figure 1. Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measures Definition Form

Description	Briefly describe the measure in a manner that the general public who is not familiar with your program could understand.
Is this measure being used for PART?	All performance measures contained in OMB Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) program evaluations are identified with this field.
Is this an efficiency measure?	Indication of whether the measure gauges how a program achieves or accomplishes more benefits for a given amount of resources.
Verification and Validation: *Note: Program Managers are responsible for the reliability of data and its classification in the reliability index.*	
Scope (Range) of Data	Enter a description of the scope (range) of the data (e.g., are the results based on all available data or is only a sample of data used to calculate the results?) Provide an explanation of the parameters used to define what data is included in this performance measure and what is excluded (e.g., if the measure only includes high-risk facilities, clarify the basis upon which high-risk facilities are defined). If sampling is used to collect the data, describe the confidence level and the confidence interval or margin of error associated with the data.
Data Source	Describe the source of the data/information for the performance measure. Indicate if the data is collected by an outside party for the program. For instance, local field sites consolidate data on an excel spreadsheet and provide to sector offices, who then consolidate the data for the sector and report it to headquarters using a web-based reporting tool. Indicate if the data is collected by an outside party for the program. Also provide the names of IT systems from which the data is extracted or is stored, along with a description of the purpose of the system.
Data Collection Methodology	Describe the method that will be used to gather, compile, and analyze the data. If an information technology system will be used, briefly describe how the system gathers and reports the data. Data collection could also be through the use of simple Excel spreadsheets or other tally sheets, which are then manually tallied and summarized.
Reliability Index	Indicate whether the measure is reliable from the following choices: *Reliable* - there is no material inadequacy in the data, i.e., those that significantly impede the use of program performance data by agency managers and government decision makers; *Inadequate* - there is material inadequacy in the data; *T.B.D.* - a new measure whereby reliability of the data is to be determined.
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	If your selection for the Reliability Index (above) is either Reliable or Inadequate, then describe: 1. How reliability is verified or "double-checked" for accuracy; 2. Actions being taken to make the information reliable; 3. When reliable data will be available If your selection to the reliability Index (above) is T.B.D., then describe when reliable data will be available.

Analysis and Operations

Program: Analysis and Operations

Performance Measure	Number of Homeland Intelligence Reports disseminated
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	The number of Homeland Intelligence Reports (HIRs) disseminated measures the distribution of HIRs and reflects the actual output of HIRs produced. The HIRs provide emergent intelligence information meeting Intelligence Community standards to necessary stakeholders. A higher number of HIRs provides the Intelligence Community as well as Federal, State, local, tribal, and private sector partners, greater information to protect the public interest.
Scope of Data	This output measure tracks the number of emergent HIRs disseminated by Intelligence and Analysis and differs from finished intelligence. Emergent intelligence reporting is a single snapshot of relevant, operational data that may require follow-on analysis. Finished intelligence represents analytic conclusions drawn from the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination cycle connecting the dots.
Data Source	The information required for HIR production comes from a variety of classified and unclassified data sources. These sources, harvested from DHS component information, are compiled into HIRs for State, local, and tribal governments, as well as the Intelligence Community.
Data Collection Methodology	The HIR data is collected through electronic classified and unclassified methods.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Production Management Division has established stringent controls for the distribution of HIRs including a single point for Agency distribution. The Production Management division records the serialized HIR number at reporting of HIR distribution; therefore, the number is reported definitively.

Performance Measure	Percent of active Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) users (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	This measure reflects the percent of active Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) users who have accessed the system during the reporting period (the quarter) of the total number of HSIN user accounts.
Scope of Data	Includes Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, public, private sector, international partners, and other Government Agencies users that have accessed the system during the reporting period.
Data Source	The HSIN software engineering group uses the Urchin software application to identify the number of unique users in a given reporting period. A unique user is one who has logged onto the system at least once during the reporting period. Someone who has logged on 50 times using the same log-in information is counted as one (1) unique user.
Data Collection Methodology	Urchin counts and stores the number of total log-ins on a daily basis. At the end of the reporting period, the system compiles the statistics. The OM Manager of the Technical Design Agent Team selects the statistics needed from a drop-down selection of configurable data reports. The number of unique users is distinguished from the total number of HSIN user accounts. The number of unique users (active users) is divided by the total number of HSIN accounts to get the percentage of active HSIN users. Technical Design Agent submits a quarterly HSIN Metrics report to the OPS Chief Information Officer Portfolio Management and Performance Management Team that includes this metric.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The tools used to run the usage report have undergone configuration and testing to ensure accurate data is supplied. The percentage calculated in the quarterly metrics report submitted by Technical Design Agent is rechecked for accuracy by the Operations Performance Management Team.

Performance Measure	Percent of breaking homeland security situations disseminated to designated partners within targeted timeframes (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	This measure assesses the rate at which DHS provides executive decision makers inside and outside DHS immediate situational reports to notify leaders of breaking homeland security situations of national importance. By providing these reports, DHS increases the situational awareness of leaders to support effective decision making.
Scope of Data	The data for this measure will include all "blast" (conference calls) incident reports issued by Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS). There will be no sampling required, as the program has access and maintains records on all actions and reports issued.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is contained within the program's tracking logs. The data logs are entered into a Microsoft excel spreadsheet maintained in the program office.
Data Collection Methodology	Each incident and report is logged into the programs tracking log by the desk officer. Data is extracted to calculate the percent of time reports are disseminated within the targeted timeframe.
Reliability	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Desk officers receive training and guidance on tracking and logging procedures, and supervisors will perform regular "spot checks" to ensure that procedures are being followed appropriately, and the OPS Chief of Staff coordinates random and systematic verification and validation of the data.

Performance Measure	Percent of component-to-component information sharing relationships complying with Information Sharing and Access Agreement (ISAA) guidelines
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	DHS components (major organizational entities) must share information with one another, especially with their critical information sharing stakeholders. This formal sharing is granted broadly from component to component, rather than system-by-system access. This measure does not assume that DHS components must have access to all DHS information, rather that they must have formal access to their critical information sharing stakeholders. This measure is a ratio of two parts that generates a percentage. The first part examines the number of Information Sharing and Access Agreements (ISAAs), as well as other forms of documentation that indicate compliance with ISAA guidelines, between DHS components obtained through data calls. An ISAA is a tool that facilitates and formalizes information access or exchange between two or more parties. The second part of the measure estimates the number of identified critical internal (component-to-component) DHS information sharing relationships.
Scope of Data	ISAAs can take many forms including signed Letters of Agreement, Memorandums of Understanding, and Letters of Understanding. ISAAs may also include unsigned documents that adhere to the DHS ISAA Methodology (as defined in the ISAA Methodology Guidebook). Internal information sharing relationships are derived by reference to each DHS components official strategy and policy documents. The information sharing identified in these documents must: a) satisfy an ongoing information requirement, not an ad-hoc request; b) be essential to conducting the receiving components mission; and c) be DHS-originated information (not obtained from a third agency external to DHS). Besides counting ISAAs, this measure also includes the counting of evidence of component compliance with the current ISAA guidelines, which could include such documentation as an Information Sharing Agreement Checklist.
Data Source	A master repository of ISAAs and related documentation is maintained in a Microsoft Access database. ISAAs included in the master repository and the documented Information Sharing Agreement Checklists qualify for inclusion as

	data sources. Components will be directly contacted for documentation supporting compliance with ISAA guidelines, should a critical information sharing partnership be identified, but no supporting documentation exists in the database. The data source for the second part of the measurement is component strategic policy documents, validated through interviews with each components Information Sharing Coordination Council (ISCC) action officer.
Data Collection Methodology	The ISAA Methodology Guidebook outlines the procedures to be followed by all components to review existing information sharing and access agreements; catalog, validate, and amend any existing ISAAs noncompliant with the policy; and ensure all future ISAAs abide by the standards set forth in the memo. All Components submit their ISAAs for inclusion into the master repository. Annual data calls through the ISCC action officers from each Component to validate the accuracy of the master repository and subsequently measure progress toward documenting information sharing relationships via ISAAs. (Data will be collected annually, not quarterly)
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Personnel knowledgeable with the procedures outlined in the ISAA Methodology Guidebook analyze the data gathered for the measure. These personnel conduct the initial research to identify component-to-component information sharing relationships and review submitted ISAAs against the ISAA standards as outlined in the Guidebook to ensure the document is a valid ISAA for reporting and tracking purposes. All agreements are reviewed in conjunction with the Office of the General Council to ensure compliance. Information sharing stakeholder relationships and submitted ISAAs and checklists are validated by Component Subject Matter Experts including but not necessarily limited to the Component ISCC action officers. Critical information sharing relationships are identified through Component strategic policy documents, and are validated through interviews with each Component's information sharing action officer. All reviews and validation are conducted on an ongoing basis.

Performance Measure	Percent of homeland security incident reports made available to executive leadership within targeted deadline (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	DHS provides executive decision makers inside and outside DHS with incident reports that summarize homeland security situations of national importance. By providing these reports, DHS intends to increase the situational awareness of leaders to support effective decision making.
Scope of Data	The data for this measure will include all initial incident reports issued by the program. There will be no sampling required, as OPS has access and maintains records on all actions and reports issued.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is contained within the program's tracking logs. The data logs are entered into a Microsoft excel spreadsheet maintained in the program office.
Data Collection Methodology	Each incident and report is logged into the programs tracking log by the desk officer. Data is extracted to calculate the percent of time reports are disseminated within the targeted timeframe.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Desk officers receive training and guidance on tracking and logging procedures. Supervisors perform regular "spot checks" to ensure that procedures are being followed appropriately and the OPS Chief of Staff coordinates random and systematic verification and validation of the data.

Performance Measure	Percent of Operations Coordination and Planning exercise objectives met in relevant exercises (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations

Description	DHS provides Components and interagency partners with plans that are intended to strengthen the operational readiness of the collection of Federal, State, local, tribal and international organizations required for effective responses to homeland security incidents of national importance. Exercises test the readiness of this broad set of capabilities. Exercise objectives determine targeted levels of operational readiness, and define the specific "test conditions" that must be met in order to demonstrate readiness according to these objectives.
Scope of Data	This measure will be based on Operations Coordinating and Planning (OPS) exercise objectives. The Program's objectives describe the targeted characteristics that need to be achieved to demonstrate readiness. Evaluation criteria derived from the objectives are applied to both National and designated lower level exercises in order to measure the capabilities of OPS, DHS, and operational partners.
Data Source	The data needed to satisfy this measure is collected before, during, and after relevant exercises in after-action review reports.
Data Collection Methodology	A standard template for exercise objectives and an evaluation plan for each exercise are used in order to fulfill data requirements for this measure. Post-action reviews include evaluation of exercises and performance scores. Exercise objectives are weighted and prioritized prior to the calculation of this measure to ensure that the high priority objectives have more weight in the formula.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data are collected at the end of each exercise by trained raters, and double-checked by external subject matter experts who are familiar with the objectives. These subject matter experts double-check results of exercises against exercise objectives, to ensure that exercise objectives were met and that performance information was collected reliably.

Performance Measure	Percent of State and Local Fusion Centers staffed with personnel from Intelligence and Analysis (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	To ensure that the State and local entities are tied to DHS's day-to-day operations, Intelligence and Analysis embeds officers within State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFC). This measure calculates the percent of fusion centers with DHS SLFC Program Management Office personnel deployed. DHS personnel within the fusion centers work with their partner homeland security and law enforcement intelligence professionals to share information, to collaborate on analysis, and to identify local information of value. The result will be better reporting of critical information and intelligence, both horizontally among the fusion centers and vertically to the Federal Government.
Scope of Data	The measure includes all State and Local Fusion Centers (SLFC) that have been deemed suitable for staffing based on a physical inspection and the centers appropriateness, readiness, and risk. It is the Program Management Office's goal for 100% staffing of the SLFCs.
Data Source	The SLFC Program Management Office (PMO) maintains a list of all identified Fusion Centers ranked by several factors including, risk and location population. When new SLFCs are identified the PMO physically inspects each potential center and assesses its readiness for staffing.
Data Collection Methodology	The SLFC PMO maintains all records for SLFC deemed suitable for staffing. Each center is physically inspected, and staffing is based on the center's appropriateness/readiness and risk assigned to the location. Once deemed suitable, the SLFC PMO announces the position and chooses suitable candidates based on available funding. This measure is calculated by the Number of fusion centers with DHS SLFC Program Management Office (PMO) personnel deployed divided by the number of SLFC deemed ready based on the SLFC PMO suitability requirements and available funding.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	SLFC PMO maintains all records for staffing and staffing needs of the fusion centers. The staffing is based on center priority need, as well as available funding. The PMO is involved with all aspects of the data collection and record keeping.

Performance Measure	Percent of State and Local Fusion Centers with access to the Homeland Security Data Network (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Analysis and Operations Program - Analysis and Operations
Description	Homeland Security Data Network (HSDN) provides a cohesive, collaborative, and united Department-wide information sharing environment. HSDN provides the fusion centers with a window into the National Intelligence Community for their own information needs, as appropriate. Ultimately, every State and Local Fusion Center (SLFC) with HSDN access will have its own webpage to which relevant State, local, and tribal products can be posted and made available to other fusion centers and broader communities, including the National Intelligence Community. Implementation of HSDN into SLFC's requires facilities and infrastructure meeting the necessary security standards for deployment of classified systems.
Scope of Data	The metric is determined by: Number of SLFC with active HSDN terminals divided by the number SLFC deemed ready based on the SLFC PMO suitability requirements.
Data Source	Center suitability is maintained by SLFC Program Management Office (PMO). Suitability is based on physical security, risk, staffing, National Security Systems (NSS) standards, and funding. Ultimately all SLFC will have HSDN capability, but currently the suitability factors constrain implementation.
Data Collection Methodology	SLFC maintains records of all suitable centers and HSDN terminals implemented. They coordinate implementation with DHS Chief information Officer, HSDN Program Management Office (PMO), and Information Management. SLFC PMO distributes weekly status of HSDN installation to all SLFC nation-wide.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	SLFC maintains records of all HSDN deployed terminals. The records are distributed weekly to all functional SLFC. Due to the weekly dissemination for SLFC capability, mistakes and oversights would be identified and amended almost immediately.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

Program: Domestic Nuclear Detection

Performance Measure	Number of Advanced Technology Demonstrations transitioned to development or deployment in a fiscal year (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	As innovative new concepts for Domestic Nuclear Detection are identified and developed, a key step in the process is to test the new concept, device, or system in a field environment even if performance shortfalls are identified. The culmination of such developmental testing is the Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD). This measure gauges the number of ATDs that result in a transition of radiation detection technology to full scale engineering development or deployment. The fact that the technology has matured to a point where a device/system can be evaluated in an ATD environment is a strong indicator of progress toward the long-term goal of providing enhanced radiation detection capabilities.
Scope of Data	This measure encompasses all the ATDs planned and executed by the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO).
Data Source	The data source for the ATD information is the Transformational and Applied Research Directorate of DNDO. They are responsible for planning and executing developmental tests of emerging technologies, with support from the DNDO System Engineering and Evaluation Directorate. Transformational and Applied Research Directorate maintains the records for planned and ongoing ATDs, with field test support provided by System Engineering and Evaluation Directorate.
Data Collection Methodology	The Transformational and Applied Research Directorate maintains the database of planned ATDs, and performs the evaluation of data collected during ATDs to assess the results. The field data collection during the ATD relies on the existing testing and evaluation data archiving methodology. This has been automated, embodied in the DNDO Data Collection System, a test data collection, archiving, and retrieval system that will interface with the DNDO Archiving and Retrieval Management System. TAR staff members will identify the number of ATDs initiated in a given period.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is verified by the ATD Program Manager in the DNDO Transformational and Applied Research Directorate.

Performance Measure	Number of Graduate Fellowship and academic research awards in nuclear forensics-related specialties (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	This measure gauges the number of awards made under the Domestic Nuclear Detection program for Graduate Fellowship awards in nuclear forensics-related specialties, and academic research awards in nuclear detection and forensics. These awards ensure that appropriately trained technical personnel will continue to be available, maintaining and enhancing the Nation's "nuclear expertise pipeline" and increasing the deterrent effect of a robust nuclear defense capability.
Scope of Data	The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) oversees both the Nuclear Forensics Fellowship program and the Academic Research Initiative. This measure totals the number of Fellowship awards in nuclear forensics-related specialties, and Academic research grants and cooperative agreements in areas such as detector technology, nuclear science, and forensics awarded through this program in a given fiscal year.
Data Source	Data for the Nuclear Forensics Fellowship program is maintained by the South Carolina Universities Research and Education Foundation. They report the

	program status periodically to DNDO. The Academic Research Initiative program data is maintained by the DNDO Transformational and Applied Research Directorate.
Data Collection Methodology	The DNDO staff derives the data from periodic reports generated by South Carolina Universities Research and Education Foundation and the Transformational and Applied Research Directorate, and manually enters and maintains data for this performance measure in an Excel spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Reliability is verified through review of the data by the DNDO National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center Program Manager and by the Deputy Assistant Director, Transformational and Applied Research Directorate.

Performance Measure	Number of individual Urban Area Security Designs completed for the Securing the Cities Program (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	This measure is one of several for informing the DNDO leadership of the reduction in risk to the interior layer of the global nuclear detection architecture. An Urban Area Security Design will consist of a strategy for encountering and identifying illicit radioactive or nuclear materials in or near high-risk urban areas or regions. The design will provide an acquisition plan with types, quantities, and placements of radiation/nuclear materials detectors, and describe interfaces to other Federal systems that collectively will enhance the security of the interior layer against a terrorist attack.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all high-risk urban areas in the United States.
Data Source	Source information is contained in reports from the Securing the Cities program management. Status on progress is maintained in a spreadsheet and controlled by the Securing the Cities program office.
Data Collection Methodology	The program and regional partners, at the culmination of a successful design, will enter into a cooperative agreement (or other contractual mechanism) to begin implementation of the design. This data is collected by the Securing the Cities staff and the status is updated in the spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The efficacy of regional strategies is evaluated by subject matter experts (principally program and other Federal staff) prior to the award of any funds to State and local agencies for implementation of strategies.

Performance Measure	Number of States and Urban Areas with an effective Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection program (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	This measure identifies the number of States and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Urban Areas having an effective Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection (PRND) program. An effective PRND program is considered in place if the State or the UASI Urban Area has included current contact information within the jurisdiction, that its radiological/nuclear detection protocols are in accordance with national guidance and are tied into the States Radiation Control Program notification protocols, and the State or UASI Urban Area has provided the locations of their existing radiation detection systems/hardware.
Scope of Data	The measure includes all the applicable States and their in-State UASI Urban Areas (Tier 1 and Tier 2). Tier 1 Urban Areas constitute the six highest priority urban areas in the nation, and the Tier 2 Urban Areas represent the remaining specified UASI-eligible jurisdictions.
Data Source	The primary data source for the States' and Urban Areas' initial threat awareness and preliminary PRND programs is the DNDO Capabilities Enhancement Division's (CED) files and reports. CED maintains program files of PRND engagements and capabilities of States and UASI Urban Areas. A secondary data

	source is the DNDO Joint Analysis Center, which maintains files of reference information on every State and Territory. This data is also reported as part of the annual DNDO Presidential Status Report, established under NSPD-43/HSPD-14.
Data Collection Methodology	The CED staff conducts regularly scheduled outreach engagements with States and UASI Urban Areas. Data is available 90 days after an initial outreach to a State or UASI Urban Area. Current State contact information, a description of the States' current rad/nuc detection protocols and the location of the State's detection assets are collected and manually entered into a database spreadsheet. This information is then reviewed and evaluated for quality and content by CED staff. A report is then prepared which indicates the number of States that meet the criteria for having an effective PRND program. As a cross check of this data, the DNDO Red Team/Net Assessment Directorate provides selective assessments of DNDO outreach efforts, and also conducts their National Collection Effort programs.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The CED staff collects the official data from the jurisdictions and enters it into the database. Final review and approval is done by the Deputy Assistant Director for CED.

Performance Measure	Percent of cargo, by volume, that passes through fixed radiation portal monitors at land and sea ports of entry
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is responsible for acquiring all radiation detection equipment to be deployed to the Nation's ports of entry. Radiation portal monitors are one of the principle pieces of equipment used to meet this requirement. While Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) maintains the responsibility for operating the systems, this measure reflects the capability that DNDO provides to CBP in support of this mission.
Scope of Data	The measure is based on the sum total of containerized cargo entering the U.S. through CBP ports of entry (land and sea), including all cargo conveyances entering the U.S. via international rail at the Northern and Southern borders, and all international air cargo/freight entering the U.S. through international cargo airports.
Data Source	Port volume reports of containers entering the U.S. are provided by CBP field offices. Volume data are maintained in the spreadsheet. Additionally, weekly reports of new portal installations are provided by the installation agent, the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). This data is provided in tabular form, based on new installations completed in a given week.
Data Collection Methodology	Volume data is entered into the spreadsheet on a daily basis by the field offices at the port of entry. Weekly progress reports are provided by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and sent to both DNDO and Customs and Border Protection which summarize installation progress for the last week and any changes to the overall volume of cargo being scanned. The percent of cargo passing through portal monitors is calculated based on the volume of containers entering through each lane at each port and is matched against those lanes that are covered by a portal monitor.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Volume data is reviewed and verified by CBP field supervisors on a daily basis. Portal monitor installation information is monitored and verified by DNDO and CBP program managers, and validated by field inspections when necessary.

Performance Measure	Percent of cargo, by weight, that passes through radiation detection systems upon entering the Nation (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Domestic Nuclear Detection - Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Description	This measure gauges the capacity of the radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's sea ports of entry, land border crossing ports of entry, international

	rail ports of entry, and international cargo aviation airports within the United States. It is expressed in terms of the percent (by weight) of the total cargo entering the Nation through all of these pathways that is scanned by radiation detection systems.
Scope of Data	The measure is based on the sum total of containerized cargo entering the U.S. through CBP ports of entry (land and sea), all cargo conveyances entering the U.S. via international rail at the Northern and Southern borders, and all international air cargo/freight entering the U.S. through international cargo airports.
Data Source	For the CBP Ports of Entry, reports of containers entering the U.S. are provided by CBP field offices. Additionally, weekly reports of new fixed portal installations are provided by the installation agent, the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. This data is provided in tabular form, based on new installations completed in a given week. Baseline rail cargo data and air cargo data is maintained by the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and is published on their on-line database. They maintain annual data on the weight of air cargo carried between U.S. airports and foreign airports, and is available by individual airport. Current scanning coverage totals are reported by CBP field offices at the rail points of entry. Air cargo screening data is provided by CBP field offices at the airports where detection systems are deployed, and is tabulated by the DNDO Mission Management Directorate.
Data Collection Methodology	Cargo screening data is entered into the data spreadsheet on a daily basis by the field offices at the land, sea, air, and rail ports of entry. Weekly progress reports are provided by Pacific Northwest Nuclear Laboratory and sent to both DNDO and Customs and Border Protection which summarize installation progress for the last week and any changes to the overall volume of cargo being scanned. The total amount of cargo passing through portal monitors is calculated based on the number of containers entering through each lane at each port and each rail line at rail points of entry and is matched against those lanes that are covered by a portal monitor. The percent being screened is calculated by totaling the amount reported as screened by the CBP field offices, and dividing by the total amount of incoming cargo as tabulated by the DOT Bureau of transportation Statistics.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Scan volume data is reviewed and verified by CBP field supervisors and DNDO managers on a daily basis. Fixed portal monitor installation and status information is monitored and verified by Pacific Northwest Nuclear Laboratory. Air cargo capacity data is generated by the Department of Transportation, and is integrated/reviewed by the DNDO Aviation Mission Area Manager.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Program: Disaster Assistance

Performance Measure	Percent of customers satisfied with Individual Recovery Assistance
Program and Organization	Disaster Assistance - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure indicates the percent of Americans affected by disaster or other emergency who express satisfaction with the Individual Disaster Recovery Assistance provided by FEMA. Recovery assistance helps individuals affected by disasters and emergencies return to normal quickly and efficiently.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is a random sample of registered disaster assistance applicants taking a survey out of all individual disaster applicants who registered with FEMA and received assistance between October 1st and September 30th of each year. A statistically accurate sample, with a confidence level of 98% and a margin of error of + /-2%, was achieved for the cumulative annual results.
Data Source	The source of the data is the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) database. Customer satisfaction data derived from telephone surveys of the customer population in the Individual Assistance program are kept in this database.
Data Collection Methodology	A random sample of applicant data is extracted from NEMIS database and imported to the survey tool. On the date of registration, two segments of applicants are selected: the first after the first fifteen days of registration and the second thirty days after the close of the application period. Customer satisfaction survey data is collected by telephone for each Individual Assistance applicant. Applicants are asked to respond to the question, "Overall, how would you rate the information and support you received from FEMA since the disaster occurred? Would you say it's been: "Excellent, Good, Satisfactory, Below Average, or Poor?" The percent of positive responses is calculated from the total response to this question.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To verify data, surveyors are monitored for quality assurance by listening to their calls to be sure the disaster applicant is not influenced in their response and by simultaneously viewing the data entry screens for accurate collection of information by using Systems Management Server software.

Performance Measure	Percent of customers satisfied with Public Recovery Assistance
Program and Organization	Disaster Assistance - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reflects the percent of communities affected by disaster or other emergencies who indicate satisfaction with the Public Disaster Recovery Assistance provided by FEMA on a customer survey. Disaster Recovery Assistance includes debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair or replacement of damaged infrastructure. FEMA conducts a series of Program Evaluation and Customer Satisfaction Surveys each Fiscal Year to gather data on customer satisfaction with performance in specific program areas, including Public Recovery efforts that are used to track improvement in operations and identify areas in need of attention. These areas surveyed include: Overall Program and Process, Project Worksheet Process, Information Dissemination, Public Assistance Administrative Burden, Timely Service and Staff Performance
Scope of Data	Customer satisfaction surveys are sent to all Grantees and Sub-Grantees who received a Public Assistance Grant in the previous year. Grantees are typically State-level emergency management officials, such as State Director, Governors Authorized Representative, and State Public Assistance Officer. Sub-grantees are typically State, local or tribal governments, or private nonprofit organizations applying for Public Assistance funds and carrying out the day-to-day recovery efforts. The number of responses is based upon the number of Federally declared disaster in the previous fiscal year.

Data Source	Customer satisfaction data are derived from statistical reports from regular surveys of the customer population in the Public Assistance program.
Data Collection Methodology	The customer survey data is collected by an independent contractor via telephone and mail surveys. Surveys are mailed to Grantees and Sub-grantees. Completed surveys are received via the mail or the internet and entered in the SAS statistical software program by an independent contractor. Responses typically range from Very Satisfied to Very Dissatisfied. The annual report, derived from the Customer Service Survey, summarizes customer satisfaction results from disasters surveyed during the past fiscal year and compares them to the Public Assistance programs performance targets and the previous fiscal years survey.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Survey data are collected, analyzed, and reported by outside contractors using methods that guarantee both validity and reliability.

Program: Disaster Operations

Performance Measure	Percent of response teams reported at operational status
Program and Organization	Disaster Operations - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure gauges the percent of three types of FEMA's response teams indicating they are ready to respond quickly and effectively to acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Operational readiness is defined as having the necessary staffing, equipment, and training required for response to a disaster or incident. The measure tracks the readiness of three types of teams: the 28 task forces of Urban Search and Rescue (USR); the five Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments; and the two Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRSTs).
Scope of Data	The measure tracks the operational readiness of three types of teams: the 28 task forces of Urban Search and Rescue (USR); the five Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) detachments; and the two Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRSTs). Readiness criteria are specific to each team type.
Data Source	Staffing and equipment levels are provided by status reports that are collected periodically. Urban Search and Rescue derived source data from Task Force Self-Evaluations. The Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRSTs) data is collected and tracked in reports maintained by the Field Operations Section Chief and staff.
Data Collection Methodology	Urban Search and Rescue (USR) task forces receive comprehensive self-evaluations by March 1st of each year. Task Force Program Managers must complete and return the self-evaluations to the USR Program Office at FEMA by June 1st. USR Program Office staff compiles task force submission in a spreadsheet, which is utilized for reporting data for this performance measure. The Federal Incident Response Support Teams collects and tracks data continuously using reports maintained by the Field Operations Section Chief and staff.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	For Urban Search and Rescue task forces, hard copies of submitted self-assessments are verified and archived at the Program Office. Additionally, results are assessed with respect to the monthly online readiness questionnaires completed by each task force for consistency. The data collected and tracked by the Federal Incident Response Support Teams (FIRSTs) is verified by the Field Operations Section Chief.

Program: Grants Program

Performance Measure	Percent of analyzed capabilities performed acceptably in preparedness and response exercises
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure indicates the percent of Federal, State, and local entities that were rated acceptable on Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) preparedness and response exercises. The Office of Grants and Training (GT) funds and supports national emergency preparedness exercises at the Federal, State, and local levels following HSEEP guidance and processes. During an exercise, a jurisdiction is required to implement its critical capabilities under circumstances as close as possible to an actual emergency. Exercises are evaluated using capabilities as described by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. Exercises expose areas of strength, weaknesses in plans and abilities, and areas of possible improvement, and are the most cost-effective and accessible means of demonstrating whether or not a jurisdiction has attained a desired level of emergency capabilities.
Scope of Data	The data set consists of all available after-action reports which meet Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) criteria and are posted to the Office of Grants and Training (GT) secure portal. GT conducts analysis of each analyzed capability in the exercise After-Action Reports and places the performance of each capability in a category such as acceptable, partially acceptable, or unacceptable.
Data Source	Supporting data is derived from homeland security exercise After-Action Reports (AARs) that are submitted to the GT portal for review. Vendors are required to post HSEEP-compliant AARs to the GT portal for every direct support exercise. State and local jurisdictions are encouraged to post HSEEP-compliant AARs for all exercises funded or supported by the State Homeland Security Grant Program and the HSEEP. All AARs in the data sample follow the prescribed HSEEP format which requires an AAR to include analysis of how jurisdictions participating in the exercise performed on capabilities.
Data Collection Methodology	GT reviews HSEEP-compliant After-Action Reports submitted by participating State and local jurisdictions. Capability analyses are evaluated using Exercise Evaluation Guides and the Target Capabilities List to determine whether the jurisdictions performance met expectations or required improvement. Jurisdictions performance on each capability is analyzed by comparing the results documented in the After-Action Reports to the expected outcome described in the Exercise Evaluation Guidelines. For each of the 37 target capabilities in the Target Capabilities List, the percent performed acceptably is calculated by dividing the number of instances in which a capability was performed acceptably by the total number of instances a capability was exercised. The resulting percentage represents the percent of analyzed capabilities performed acceptably in exercises.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The quality and consistency of after-action reports is ensured through the HSEEP exercise evaluation process. A team of independent, expert evaluators is recruited and trained for each exercise to assess capability performance in accordance with HSEEP EEGs. This process ensures that multiple evaluations of capability performance are included in After-Action Reports. Exercise planners also develop standard forms to capture observation and data analysis to ensure certain areas of observation are completed by all evaluators. GT program managers and support staff review raw data and calculations to ensure completeness and accuracy of the results.

Performance Measure	Percent of grantees reporting significant progress toward the goals and objectives identified in their State homeland security strategies
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency

Description	This measure reflects grantees' progress toward the goals and objectives identified in their State homeland security strategies. These strategies detail jurisdictions' plans to strengthen their preparation for and response to acts of terrorism, as well as natural and man-made threats. Grantees can also provide written comments on the program and highlight "best practices" and major initiatives in the State as a result of grant funding. Progress toward homeland security strategies provides an over-arching assessment of grantees' ability to coordinate emergency management efforts.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all on-site monitoring by Program Analysts of grantees from all 50 States and (6) U.S. territories each fiscal year. On-site monitoring visits involve a review of all grantee preparedness activities, include Federal, State, and local partners to capture performance information, and address five key areas: 1) background information; 2) prior-year grantee projects; 3) homeland security goals and objectives, 4) the National Preparedness Priorities; and 5) issues or concerns.
Data Source	The program collects exercise after-action reports, annual State Preparedness Reports, and activities compliant with the National Incident Management System. The program also hosts a web-based learning management system that grantees use to report all grant-funded training activities through an on-line reporting tool. In addition to the data collection resources and tools listed above, the EMPG program requires State administrative agencies to submit work plans that describe the various State specific emergency management priorities and initiatives that will be supported by EMPG funds and establish the link between those priorities and the National Preparedness Guidelines.
Data Collection Methodology	Data for this measure are derived from programmatic monitoring conducted by Program Analysts to track progress toward implementation factors, including planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises. Standardized questions are posed to all grantees relating to State background information and progress on 1) prior years' grant projects; 2) implementing the goals and objectives of State homeland security strategies; and 3) meeting the goals and expectations defined by the National Priorities. Using the data from the National Incident Management System, Program Analysts evaluate progress toward each objective and is measured on a 0 to 5 scale, with 0 meaning no progress and 5 meaning the objective has been completed. The term "significant" reflects a 3 percent increase in the average progress from one fiscal year to the next.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program ensures data reliability and consistency by issuing detailed guidance to grantees regarding funding priorities and the allowable use of funds to support the National Preparedness Priorities. The program develops an annual monitoring plan and provides detailed protocols to Program Analysts to standardize the monitoring process and support a consistent evaluation of performance. The program also reviews data collected during monitoring visits by analyzing both the results of each grantee submission versus the final monitoring reports for accuracy and consistency.

Performance Measure	Percent of significant progress toward implementation of National Preparedness Priorities (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	Outcome measure which indicates the degree of progress states are making on national priorities set forth in the National Preparedness Goal. States will make progress on different priorities at different rates. An increase indicates improvement and also indicates an improvement in the area of building the culture of preparedness based on progress against a common set of priorities. Implementation is monitored by Preparedness Officers.
Scope of Data	All 50 States and U.S. Territories are monitored each fiscal year. The NPD POs will collect the progress scores for each DHS National Priority and average the scores to come up with one final progress number. That number will be compared

	against the previous year's monitoring visit to chart progress. An increase of 0.1 in total average progress will show "significant" progress.
Data Source	We will use the data collected in the 50 State and U.S. Territory monitoring reports.
Data Collection Methodology	Data for each State is tracked in an access database. Scores for the previous fiscal year State programmatic monitoring will be compared to the current year monitoring scores to accurately measure significant progress.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	NPD analyzes all of the data that is collected during the monitoring visits. We will run the numbers from each of the monitoring reports to determine how many States and Territories made significant progress since their last monitoring visit.

Performance Measure	Percent of States and territories accredited by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	The Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) is a voluntary review process for State and local emergency management programs. The goal of EMAP is to provide a meaningful, voluntary accreditation process for State, territorial, and local programs that have the responsibility of preparing for and responding to disasters. By offering consistent standards and a process through which emergency management programs can demonstrate compliance, EMAP will strengthen communities' capabilities in responding to all types of hazards and encourage an examination of jurisdictions strengths and weaknesses, pursuit of corrective measures, and communication and planning among different sectors of government and the community.
Scope of Data	The Emergency Management Accreditation Program utilizes the EMAP Standard, an agreed-upon set of 63 national standards developed with input from emergency managers and State and local government officials. Using self-assessments, documentation, and peer reviews, an independent commission grants accreditation to jurisdictions that demonstrate national standards for emergency management. Accreditation is open to U.S. State, territorial, and local government emergency management programs. EMAP is currently working with DHS/FEMA under a new cooperative agreement to conduct a second round of baseline assessments using EMAP's new Emergency Management Standard and EMAP procedures.
Data Source	The EMAP accreditation process includes the application (self-assessment and documentation of compliance); on-site assessment by a team of trained EMAP assessors culminating in an assessment report; committee review of compliance with the Emergency Management Standard; commission decision of accreditation; and reaccreditation every five years. Accreditation requirements and documentation are recorded and managed in the EMAP Program Assessment Tool, access to which is provided as part of the EMAP subscription. This tool also records additional reviews and corrective activities during the accreditation process.
Data Collection Methodology	Data collection for this measure begins when a State and local emergency management program applies to or subscribes to EMAP in order to gain access to the Program Assessment Tool and other services related to accreditation. After subscribing to EMAP, jurisdictions conduct a self-assessment of its emergency management program and review its progress against each of the 63 standards outlined in the EMAP Standard. Once the subscribed program has completed their self-assessment and is ready to pursue accreditation, it submits an application and pays an application fee. EMAP then selects an assessor team to review and verify information provided in the program's application and documentation materials. The applicant program must review the assessor team composition for potential conflicts and coordinate on-site assessment details with EMAP staff. The report outlines key documentation that supported the assessors' findings of compliance or non-compliance.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	A 10-member EMAP Commission decides accreditation status. The EMAP Commission is the governing and decision-making body of the Emergency Management Accreditation Program. Its members are appointed by the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) and National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), with each organization represented by five members. While both bodies were key contributors to the creation of EMAP, the Commission functions independently of these organizations. The Commission names members to three EMAP committees: the Private Sector Committee, the Program Review Committee, and the Technical Committee. After self-assessment, assessment report by the assessor team and committee review, the Commission reviews application materials and documentation along with the review committee's recommendation to determine whether to grant accreditation or conditional accreditation or to deny accreditation.

Performance Measure	Percent of urban area grant recipients reporting significant progress towards identified goals and objectives (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reflects grantee progress against the goals and objectives identified in their Urban Area homeland security strategies. This measure will be collected during the monitoring visits conducted by the FEMA/National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) Preparedness Officers. Each objective is measured on a 0-5 scale with 0 meaning zero progress and 5 meaning the objective has been completed. The term "significant" means a 0.1 increase in the average progress of all of the objectives in the grantee's strategy.
Scope of Data	Each Urban Area is monitored every two fiscal years. The NPD Preparedness Officers will collect the progress scores for each objective and average the score to come up with one final progress number. That number will be compared against the previous monitoring visit to chart progress. A movement of 0.1 in total average progress will show "significant" progress.
Data Source	Only 50 percent of all Urban Areas are monitored each year. Therefore, we will be using a different pool of candidates for each fiscal year target. Also, the only way to make sure that we are comparing similar results is to only include the Urban Areas who did not update their strategy since their previous monitoring visit. If a grantee updates their strategy (which they can do at anytime), we would expect their progress to decrease as new objectives are added.
Data Collection Methodology	NPD Preparedness Officers will monitor the Urban Areas and enter their results into an Access Database which serves as the basis for the monitoring report.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	NPD analyzes all of the data that is collected during the monitoring visits by looking at the results of each of the Access databases and the final monitoring reports.

Performance Measure	Percent reduction in firefighter injuries in jurisdictions receiving Assistance to Firefighter Grants funding compared to the national average
Program and Organization	Grants Program - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure compares the percent reduction in fighter injuries in jurisdictions that receive Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) to the average percent reduction in firefighter injuries nationwide. The measure assesses improvement sin firefighter safety in jurisdictions that receive AFG funding. Comparing AFG-funded jurisdictions to the national average shows the impact of AFG awards on reducing firefighter injuries. The measure specifically focuses on line-of-duty firefighter injuries, not any injury that a firefighter may have.
Scope of Data	The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) conducts an annual voluntary survey of fire departments on line of duty fire fighter injuries. Line of duty categories collected include: fire, ground, responding or returning, on-scene non-

	fire, training, and other on-duty. The NFPA surveys approximately 8000 departments representing a cross section of the urban, suburban, rural, volunteer, paid, and combination departments. If any large departments (Chicago, Miami, etc.) do not respond, NFPA contacts them and conducts the survey via telephone interview to ensure there are no major gaps in the sample data. The data range for AFG specific information is all AFG grant-funded jurisdictions. There are approximately 5500 jurisdictions that receive AFG funding each year. The NFPA survey is sent to jurisdictions that serve populations of 50,000 or more and departments that protect smaller populations. Over the past 5 years the response rate from all jurisdictions averages out to: 44.11%.
Data Source	Information on firefighter injuries nationwide is provided by fire departments through the National Fire Incident Reporting System and the NFPA annual survey. NFIRS is an electronic data collection system. It is used to report a variety of information related to each call that a department responds to. Congress mandated that USFA collect this type of data gain a better understanding of what the United States fire related risks. The NFPA survey is conducted to in order to collect similar information. There is overlap in the types of information collected. The survey is sent in a hard copy format with an option to respond electronically. They are multiple choice type questions with data input fields. AFG collects data on active firefighters and firefighter injures via the application process. All applicants are required to enter their counts in the application. AFG requires, as a condition of award acceptance, that they report for a period of 12 months.
Data Collection Methodology	The NFPA conducts an annual voluntary survey of fire departments on line of duty fire fighter injuries. NFIRS is the standard national reporting system used by U.S. fire departments to report fires and other incidents to which they respond and to maintain records of these incidents in a uniform manner. NFIRS compares the results of the NFPA survey with their own data. NFIRS data is derived from incident reports received directly from fire departments and allows NFIRS to determine national trends. The corroboration of trends indicated by NFPA and NFIRS is the data verification. Reporting to NFIRS is voluntary, but follows a prescribed format. AFG collects data on active firefighters and firefighter injures via the application process. All applicants are required to enter their counts in the application. Jurisdictions report this information in the data fields of the application itself for the past three years. Therefore every jurisdiction that is awarded has submitted this data.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data is derived from incident reports received directly from fire departments and allows NFIRS to determine national trends. The corroboration of trends indicated by NFPA and NFIRS is the data verification. If any large departments do not respond, NFPA contacts them and conducts the survey by telephone to ensure there are no major gaps in the sample data. The AFG collects data on active firefighters and firefighter injuries via the application process. All jurisdictions are required to enter their injury counts in the application when applying. If they don't fill in these fields then the application is not processed. All awarded jurisdictions will have provided the requested information.

Program: Logistics Management

Performance Measure	Average time in hours to provide essential logistical services to an impacted community of 50,000 or fewer (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Logistics Management - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	The average response time in hours to provide essential logistical services to a community of 50,000 or fewer, in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency. FEMA provides logistical services to communities which include ice,

	water, meals ready to eat, and other commodities. Start time is measured from the driver pick up time and end time is measured as delivery to the destination.
Data Collection Methodology	Data was not collected for this measure during FY 2008. In response to the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, FEMA's Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) was established in the 3rd quarter FY 2007. This reorganization provided FEMA with the foundation to re-define logistics support and move beyond simply providing commodities (i.e., ice, water, tarps, and meals) to a more comprehensive strategic supply chain management approach. Logistics Management's core functional entities include: Distribution Management; Logistics Operations; Property Management; and Logistics Plans and Exercises. In FY 2008, LMD established its concept of operations, created and institutionalized policy, guidelines, and standards of governance for logistics support, services, and operations, and developed strategic partnerships with Logistics Agencies and Offices. Therefore, the FY2008 target established prior to the creation of the LMD could not be verified.

Performance Measure	Percent of complete-site inventories conducted at pre-positioned disaster response storage locations (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Logistics Management - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure demonstrates the percentage of inventories completed annually at the Federal Emergency Management Agency distribution centers and temporary housing unit sites. These inventories are whole-site inventories and include all items at each location. Items to be inventoried include classified, sensitive or consumable items regardless of value that are in storage.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all inventories conducted at the 22 temporary housing unit sites and nine distribution centers nation-wide.
Data Source	All inventory results are maintained in the Logistics Information Management System (LIMS-III). FEMA uses the LIMS-III system to account for and track the agency's personal property in support of the disaster operations as well as day-to-day activities. The personal property includes both accountable property as well as bulk/commodity items. While the LIMS-III system is operated by the FEMA Logistics Property Management Division to support its own Mission requirements; the system also supports personal property management for the entire agency including numerous other FEMA programs that require personal property to be continuously moved and reutilized for the response and recovery efforts.
Data Collection Methodology	Inventory is done with assistance of a commercial contractor inventory team under the oversight of a Contracting Officer representative assigned to the Property Management Division's Inventory Management Branch. Results are compared to system of record balances and both a floor to record and record to floor comparison is made. Results are entered and maintained in the Logistics Information Management System. The measure is calculated by tallying the number of total inventoried completed divided by the number of storage sites.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Property Management Division conducts disinterested party inventories of both Distribution Center and Temporary Housing staging sites. The supporting contractor is under the oversight of the Contracting Officer Representative who is an Inventory Management Specialist working in the Inventory Management Branch of the Property Division. All discrepancies are resolved and the system of record updated while the team is onsite. This inventory meets the requirement for an annual inventory in accordance with FEMA regulation 6150-1 and the requirement for a disinterested inventory team to conduct the inventory. The inventory is conducted in the second and third quarters of each fiscal year to minimize the disruption of inventories by disasters that occur primarily in the 4th quarter.

Program: Mitigation

Performance Measure	Percent of the national population whose safety is improved through the availability of flood risk data in Geospatial Information System (GIS) format
Program and Organization	Mitigation - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reports the cumulative percent of the national population that has updated digital flood risk data available online for their community. This digital data replaces old-fashioned paper flood maps. There are some communities, representing eight percent of the population, with little to no flood risk that will not be mapped.
Scope of Data	This performance measure is based on the cumulative percentage to date of the national population living in communities that have received preliminary digital flood maps. The National Flood Insurance Program and FEMA's Flood Map Modernization Program are organized around community participation; a community's population is counted when they receive preliminary digital flood maps from FEMA. Using a series of such factors as population and growth, housing units, flood insurance policies and claims, and repetitive flood losses, FEMA has assigned every county in the nation a risk factor. This risk factor is the value used by FEMA to make decisions about effective allocation of Flood Map Modernization study funds and priorities nationwide. There are some communities, representing eight percent of the population, with little to no flood risk that will not be mapped.
Data Source	In order to calculate the data for this performance measure (as well as to host numerous other applications) FEMA operates the Mapping Information Platform (MIP). The MIP is a management platform for all flood map study projects nationwide, providing a base from which program managers and the public can determine the current status of Map Modernization. Based on data in the MIP, FEMA counts a community's population when they receive preliminary digital flood maps.
Data Collection Methodology	FEMA uses the Mapping Information Platform (MIP) to calculate this performance measure, collecting data from all of the FEMA Regional map modernization contracts, grants, and major mapping activities. The MIP is a management platform for all flood map study projects nationwide, providing a database from which program managers and the public can determine the current status of Map Modernization as well as this performance measure.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	FEMA's Flood Map Modernization Program uses a three-tier approach to data verification. Tier 1 is the internal quality assurance check of the status of the preliminary maps used by the Map Modernizations National Service Provider contractor. Tier 2 is an external validation of the primary source data through the Status of Studies report, reviewed by FEMA Regional staff. Tier 3 relies on FEMA's national headquarters contract with an independent, third party company to check for program and data quality assurance.

Performance Measure	Potential property losses, disasters, and other costs avoided
Program and Organization	Mitigation - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reports the estimated dollar value of losses to the American public which are avoided or averted through a strategic approach of natural hazard risk management. Losses are avoided to property (buildings and infrastructure) through the provision of: 1) Financial and technical assistance to States, territories, tribes, and communities to implement pre-identified, cost-effective mitigation measures (via Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants); 2) Sound floodplain management; and 3) State-of-the-art building science technologies, guidance and expertise for natural and man-made hazards (Disaster Resistant Building Sciences), thus protecting American citizens from disasters through assistance, education, and technology. A Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council reported that mitigation saves society an average of four dollars for every dollar

	spent.
Scope of Data	This measure includes community information from FEMA's Mitigation Grant Programs and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that track local initiatives that result in safer communities by reducing the loss of life and property. Data is maintained in real-time and entered by FEMA staff and State partners. Data is current and updated nearly daily. Data is collected and maintained nationwide.
Data Source	National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) and e-grants are used to track project grant data. NEMIS is an integrated system that provides FEMA, the states, Native American tribes, and certain other federal agencies with automation to perform disaster response and recovery operations. NEMIS provides users at all regional, headquarters, state, and Disaster Field Office locations with standard processes to support emergency management wherever a disaster occurs. eGrants is a web-based electronic grants system that currently processes applications for FEMA's mitigation grant programs. The Community Information System is used to track NFIP and CRS data. The Community Information System is the official record of the NFIP and is a database system that provides information about floodplain management, mapping, and insurance for NFIP participating communities.
Data Collection Methodology	The methodology used to estimate the annual flood losses that are avoided resulting from the NFIPs mitigation requirements are based on estimates of the number of Post-FIRM structures in SFHAs, the estimated level of compliance with those requirements, and an estimate of average annual damages that are avoided. Through FEMA grant programs, losses avoided, are determined by adding all Federal Share obligations and multiplying by 2 (based on estimated average benefit cost ratio of 2 for projects). All mitigation activities, except for Management Costs/Technical Assistance, were included.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data totals and projections are validated against previously reported data and funding by comparing our current projections against previously reported milestones and FEMA's Integrated Financial Management Information System funding reports.

Program: National Continuity Programs

Performance Measure	Percent of Federal departments and agencies with fully operational Continuity of Operations (COOP) capabilities
Program and Organization	National Continuity Programs - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) works with Federal departments and agencies to develop and exercise plans that ensure the continuation of federal operations and the continuity and survival of an enduring constitutional government. COOP capable is being able to perform essential functions from an alternate location. Agencies perform self-assessments of COOP plans using the COOP self-assessment tool. This ensures the agencies are aware of their COOP capability. FEMA collects the results of exercises and self-assessments to measure the percentage of departments and agencies that have in place the necessary plans and capabilities.
Scope of Data	FEMA determines the percent of 30 Federal departments and agencies listed for Continuity of Government Conditions matrix with fully operational Continuity of Operations (COOP) capabilities. Criteria are derived from the Federal Preparedness Circular 65, Presidential Decision Directive 67, Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Operations and other guidance documents and matrices. Criteria include: Federal Departments and Agencies participation in annual federal COOP training and/or exercises to demonstrate their ability to achieve full operational COOP capability; participation in quarterly alert and notification tests; deployment of emergency relocation teams; and testing

	of their ability to perform essential functions from an alternate facility.
Data Source	The data sources for the percentage of federal departments and agencies with fully operational capabilities include: reports generated from the FEMA Operations Center, self -assessments by the Federal Departments and Agencies, participation in training events and exercises, real world events and activities, and assessments conducted by FEMA. A report is generated by the Operations Center showing who positively responded to the alert and notification tests. The agencies are evaluated using a COOP self-assessment tool. Also their COOP Plan is evaluated before an exercise using the COOP self-assessment tool.
Data Collection Methodology	Internal and Inter-Agency exercises provide the ability to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the overall continuity programs by using the COOP self-assessment tool. This information is notated in After Action Reports generated after training and exercises. The FEMA Operations Center generates a Qualification and Exception Report that gives the percentage of responses/non-responses from the alert and notification testing.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The reliability of communications data will be verified by continuous communications testing plans with other Departments and Agencies and the quarterly alert and notification results from the FEMA Operations Center's Qualification and Exception Reports. The training and exercise data is verified by the FEMA 75-5 training registration forms, Training Information Access Database maintained by EMI, and Federal Department and Agency After Action Reports from exercise events. This data will be verified through periodic assessments involving interviews with the Federal Departments and Agencies to analyze the validity and accuracy of the self-generated reports and through regularly scheduled government wide evaluated COOP exercises, such as Forward Challenge.

Performance Measure	Percent of fully operational Continuity of Government (COG) capabilities
Program and Organization	National Continuity Programs - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	The percentage of federal departments and agencies that have developed and exercised plans to ensure the continuity of government operations and essential functions in the event of crisis or disaster.
Scope of Data	This measure assesses the percent of Federal Executive Branch Departments and Agencies with operational Continuity of Government capability based on the priorities of 1) program training, and 2) communications capabilities established by the Enduring Constitutional Government Coordination Council. The following indicators have been adopted: 1) Training opportunities provided to designated Department and Agency personnel, based on three essential categories with an annual training calendar and five year training plan, and documentation support, which is measured based on the essential policy and operations doctrine in the domestic Continuity of Government documentation requirements.; and 2) percentage of applicable Departments and Agencies with designated interagency communications capability. Each category of documentation is weighted to determine an overall percentage value.
Data Source	The data sources used to validate the measure include but are not limited to the Corrective Action Program and the operations information systems.
Data Collection Methodology	The classified communications capabilities database is maintained on a spreadsheet. The training component of the performance measure is collected from the Training Plan and the proposed and actual Annual Training Calendars, which are developed from an analysis of the Mission Essential Task List, Professional Qualification Standards, and various feedback tools (which are completed for every event).
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Surveys of communications capabilities are verified by technical representatives from an independent organization. Information is classified and will be available for properly cleared personnel upon completion of initial site surveys. The proposed and actual training calendars are maintained by FEMA. Feedback

	mechanisms are in place for every training event and maintained in a Corrective Action/Remedial Action database.

Program: National Preparedness

Performance Measure	Percent increase in knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) of State and local homeland security preparedness professionals receiving training
Program and Organization	National Preparedness - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure evaluates the gain in knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSA) of students through pre and post course assessments of State and local homeland security professionals after the completion of training, which demonstrates strengthened first responder preparedness and mitigation with respect to acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Measuring these improvements indicates the impact of training services on the Nation's preparedness level.
Scope of Data	The program collects self-assessments on 100 percent of the professionals enrolled in training courses. Courses are offered throughout the year and include training at FEMA facilities, local sites, and online distance learning. Individuals receiving training are State and local personnel representing one or more of the following response disciplines: emergency management, emergency medical services, fire service, governmental administrative, hazardous materials, health care, law enforcement, public health, public safety communications, public works, and the private sector.
Data Source	The source of the data is derived from evaluation forms administered by training partners. Each individual trainee completes these forms that assess subject-matter knowledge, skills, and abilities at the beginning and conclusion of each training course.
Data Collection Methodology	Before and after each training course, trainees are asked to assess their knowledge, skills, and abilities in the subject area in which they are receiving training. Trainee responses are entered either manually by training partners or electronically to the program via a database. Pre- and post-course assessments are compared to determine the percentage increase in trainees' knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the training course subject area. These individual percentage increases are then averaged across all trainee responses.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Program supervisors review data tabulations performed by analysts before releasing results. Data is estimated because partners are not required to submit data until 30 days after the end of the quarter and it takes 15 days to compile and verify the data for reporting.

Performance Measure	Percent of Federal, State, local and tribal governments compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)
Program and Organization	National Preparedness - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure tracks the percent of critical partners who are compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Critical partners include Federal agencies, State, local and tribal governments. Federal Agencies are required to identify a point of contact within their agency to act as a liaison with NIMS Integration Center, create a NIMS Implementation Plan, incorporate NIMS into their respective Emergency operations Plans, and train all appropriate personnel in the NIMS standard training curriculum. States are required to submit self-certification of compliance based on 23 compliance requirements in the NIMCAST system. FEMA's Headquarters office monitors and verifies NIMS compliance for the 50 States and U.S. Territories.
Scope of Data	The data collected for this measure includes information on the National Incident Management System from Federal Agencies, State, local, tribal governments, and

	U.S. Territories.
Data Source	Federal and State NIMS Compliance Assistance Support Tool (NIMCAST) is used to report data.
Data Collection Methodology	NIMS Compliance determination relies on Federal, State, Local and Tribal Governments self-assessment as reported to FEMA via NIMSCAST. Once reported to FEMA this information is submitted to the White House for its review.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Selective data audits, field monitoring, and continuous refinements on reporting metrics to identify inconsistencies and errors, are used to ensure reliability.

Performance Measure	Percent of Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program communities with a nuclear power plant that are fully capable of responding to an accident originating at the site
Program and Organization	National Preparedness - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reports the percent of U.S. communities surrounding a nuclear power plant that are prepared and capable of responding to and recovering from an accident or terrorist attack. This assessment is based on first responder performance in exercises conducted at the facilities.
Scope of Data	There are currently 64 operating commercial nuclear power plants. Approximately 400 State and local government jurisdictions are involved in radiological emergency planning and preparedness around these 64 sites.
Data Source	The program bases its findings and determinations of the adequacy of State and local radiological emergency preparedness and planning on the results of exercise sat all 64 licensed commercial nuclear power plants. The program has been working with the State and local governments surrounding nuclear power plants for over 25 years.
Data Collection Methodology	The method of collection is by evaluating exercises at each nuclear power plant every 2 years. These exercises test the capabilities of State and local governments to protect the health and safety of the public in the event of an emergency at the plant. The results of these exercises are documented and the program uses them in its reasonable assurance determinations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program makes findings and determinations as to the adequacy and capability of implementing offsite plans, and communicates those finding and determinations to the NRC. The NRC reviews these findings and determinations in conjunction with the NRC onsite findings for the purpose of making determinations on the overall state of emergency preparedness.

Performance Measure	Percent of respondents reporting they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of training
Program and Organization	National Preparedness - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure reports the percent of students attending training at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and FEMA's Employee Development program who responded to a survey indicating that they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of the training they received. Training is conducted at the EMI dedicated training facility in Emmitsburg, MD, and also at the Noble Training Center in Anniston, AL, as well as online. This training provides Federal, State, local and tribal officials having key emergency responsibilities with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen nationwide preparedness and respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.
Scope of Data	Approximately 14,000 students attend courses at Emergency Management Institute (EMI) resident training facilities every year, and an additional 3 million complete distance learning courses. Participants include Federal, State, local and tribal officials and responders. Typically, 35% of the long-term follow-up evaluation questionnaires are completed and returned. EMI records fourteen

	categories of professions of the officials they train: Management, Training/Education, Scientific/Engineering, Investigation, Fire Prevention, Fire Suppression, Health, Disaster Response/Recovery, Hazard Mitigation, Emergency Preparedness, etc. EMI cross-references this with fifteen types of official experience: Incident Command, Administration/Staff Support, Supervision, Budget/Planning, Program Development/Delivery, Research Development, Law Enforcement, etc.
Data Source	Data are obtained from post-course evaluations sent to students and stored in a Microsoft Access database. These forms are paper surveys and are distributed by mail to students, who fill them out and return them to EMI.
Data Collection Methodology	All students are asked to complete post-course or end-of-course evaluation questionnaires at the conclusion of their training. Approximately 3 months following the training course, students are asked to complete a long-term evaluation questionnaire. When the paper forms are returned to EMI, the information is manually entered into a Microsoft Access database for storage, use, and analysis by senior EMI officials.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Typically, 35 percent of the long-term follow-up evaluation questionnaires are completed and returned. The data is collected directly from the students receiving the training. All data is collected and reviewed by a contractor for completeness prior to report compilation and production.

Program: U.S. Fire Administration

Performance Measure	The per capita loss of life due to fire in the U.S.
Program and Organization	U.S. Fire Administration - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description	This measure analyzes the reduction in the rate of loss of life from fire-related events by one percent per year. It examines the fatalities in the U.S. per million population using modified targets based on the review of historical data. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports data in September for the previous year. NFPA Survey data are analyzed to produce the report on fire related civilian fatalities.
Scope of Data	The annual civilian fire death rate is based upon the total number of civilian fire deaths that occur within the U.S. during the calendar year, and U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year. Civilian fire death rates are measured in deaths per million population. A death is defined as a civilian fatality as reported to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) National Fire Experience Survey (NFPA Survey) for a given calendar year. Estimates from the NFPA Survey are generally available in Sept. for the preceding year (e.g., fatality estimates for Calendar Year 2006 were available in Sept 2007).
Data Source	The data sources used in calculating this performance measure are fire department responses to the NFPA Fire Experience Survey, and U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. The NFPA survey is a probability sample survey conducted annually, and provides data to derive unbiased national estimates of U.S. civilian fire fatalities. Census Bureau population estimates are generated annually, estimating total U.S. population on July 1 of the relevant year.
Data Collection Methodology	NFPA Survey data are analyzed to produce estimates of fire related civilian fatalities which are used for numerator data; Census Bureau population estimates are used for denominator data.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Loss of life data from the National Fire Incident Report System (NFIRS) are also compiled and reviewed by the National Fire Data Center. Statistical weighting and comparison of these data as well as with National Centers for Health Statistics (NCHS) mortality data are done to check for accuracy. A comparison of these data sets to the NFPA fatality data is conducted for consistency and relative veracity.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Program: Law Enforcement Training

Performance Measure	Percent of Partner Organizations that respond "agree" or "strongly agree" on the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey to their overall satisfaction with the training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Program and Organization	Law Enforcement Training - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Description	This performance measure reflects the percentage of Partner Organizations that responded on the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey agree or strongly agree to the overall satisfaction with the training the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) provides their officers or agents to prevent terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the results from all Partner Organizations that responded to the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey question, Overall, my agency is satisfied with the training FLETC provides.
Data Source	The source of the data is from the FLETC Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey, administered via a web-based program (Perseus) which tabulates and calculates the survey results.
Data Collection Methodology	The FLETC Partner Organizations are surveyed using the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey, accessed via the Perseus web based program. Data is entered through this system and stored at the end of each completed survey. The measure uses the question: Overall, my agency is satisfied with the training FLETC provides. The survey uses a modified a six-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Slightly Agree, Slightly Disagree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree). Strategic Planning and Analysis Division personnel access the data via the Perseus web site, import the data into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to generate descriptive statistics and then into MS Excel to generate data charts and tables. The percent is calculated as the total number of Partner Organizations who "agree" or "strongly agree" that they are satisfied with the training provided by the FLETC divided by the number of Partner Organizations who responded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The survey was developed using contemporary survey methods comparable to those used by the military services and other major training organizations. FLETC leaders conduct verbal sessions with Partner Organization key representatives to confirm and discuss their responses. Throughout the year other formal and informal inputs are solicited from the PO representatives by FLETC staff and used to validate the survey results. No known integrity problems exist.

Performance Measure	Percent of Partner Organizations that respond "agree" or "strongly agree" that Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training programs address the right skills needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties
Program and Organization	Law Enforcement Training - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Description	The percentage of Partner Organizations that responded on the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey agree or strongly agree that FLETC training programs address the right skills needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties to prevent terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on -going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the results from all Partner Organizations that responded to the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey questions, The FLETC's basic training programs address the right skills needed for my officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties and FLETC's advanced training programs address the right skills needed for my officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties.

Data Source	The source of the data is from the FLETC Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey administered via a web-based survey program (Perseus), which tabulates and calculates the survey results. Data is entered through this system and stored at the end of each completed survey.
Data Collection Methodology	The FLETC Partner Organizations are surveyed using the Partner Organization Satisfaction Survey. The measure uses an average of the questions: The FLETC's basic training programs address the right skills needed for my officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties, and the FLETC's advanced training programs address the right skills needed for my officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties. The survey uses a modified six- point Likert scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Slightly Agree, Slightly Disagree, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree). Strategic Planning and Analysis Division personnel access the data via the web site, import the data into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to generate descriptive statistics and then into MS Excel to generate data charts and tables. The percent is calculated as number of Partner Organizations that responded agree or strongly agree divided by the total number of Partner Organizations that responded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The survey was developed using contemporary survey methods comparable to those used by the military services and other major training organizations. FLETC leaders conduct verbal sessions with Partner Organization key representatives to confirm and discuss their responses. Throughout the year other formal and informal inputs are solicited from the Partner Organization representatives by FLETC staff and used to validate the survey results.

Performance Measure	Percent of students that express "excellent" or "outstanding" on the Student Feedback-Program Survey
Program and Organization	Law Enforcement Training - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Description	The percentage of Federal Law Enforcement Training Center students who, on the student feedback survey, indicate the degree of training quality received was excellent or outstanding. Results from the survey are used to improve training to ensure students receive the right skills and knowledge, presented in the right way and at the right time to prevent terrorism and other criminal activity against the US and our citizens.
Scope of Data	The Student Feedback-Program Survey is distributed by FLETC staff to all students at the conclusion of their training program. The percent is calculated as the number of students that rate their overall training experience as "excellent" or "outstanding" divided by the total number of students responding.
Data Source	The data for this measure is collected from the Student Feedback Program Survey Question 19, “Overall, I believe the quality of the training presented in this program has been: Outstanding, Excellent, Good, Satisfactory, or Poor.” The Student Information System (SIS) database, maintained by the FLETC Chief Information Officer Directorate (CIO), is a compilation of results from the Student Feedback Program surveys.
Data Collection Methodology	From the Student Feedback Program Survey, using a modified 5-point Likert scale, students respond to question 19, Overall, I believe the quality of the training presented in this program has been: Outstanding, Excellent, Good, Satisfactory, and Poor. Completed surveys are collected at the conclusion of each program and scanned into the Student Information System (SIS) by the Ed Aides, contracted to the FLETC Services Division. The percent reported in this measure is determined by dividing the number of students that rate the program as excellent or outstanding by the total number of students responding.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Upon completion of the surveys, data is scanned into the Student Information System (SIS). Quarterly quality checks are conducted by Evaluation and Analysis Branch (EAB) personnel to ensure the data is reliable and valid. The data is scrubbed consistent with acceptable survey practices, for example, to verify that all surveys were scanned, to eliminate any duplication, and to confirm accuracy of class identification. No known integrity problems exist.

Management Directorate

Program: Departmental Management and Operations

Performance Measure	Attrition rate for career senior executive service personnel (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the number of career Senior Executive Service who depart from the Department of Homeland Security due to retirements, transfers, resignations, and deaths. The Senior Executive Service plays a critical role as a central coordinating point between the Government's political leadership which sets the political agenda and the line workers who implement it. Managing the attrition rate for the Senior Executive Service is critical to maintaining a cadre of qualified leaders.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure includes all Federal civilian career Senior Executive Service employees within the Department.
Data Source	The source of all data for DHS Senior Executive Service (SES) Personnel is the National Finance Center database accessed through the Department of Homeland Security's Human Capital Business System.
Data Collection Methodology	The status of SES personnel is obtained quarterly from the National Finance Center database. SES personnel with a separation status are included in the total number of separations (e.g., due to retirement, transfer, resignation, death, etc.). The number of career SES is determined by averaging the number of career SES on board at the end of each quarter. The attrition rate is calculated by dividing the number of separations by the average number of SES. This data is compiled at the end of the second and fourth quarters by an Executive Resources Human Resources Specialist and published in the DHS Attrition Profile Report.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Director of Executive Resources will review and approve the consolidated Attrition Profile Report. During this review, selected data will be compared with the summarized data to ensure accuracy.

Performance Measure	Interest penalties paid on all invoices (in millions) (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the amount of interest penalties incurred by the Department of Homeland Security for late payment of invoices submitted by vendors that provided goods and services to the Government. The Prompt Payment Act requires that Federal agencies pay all approved vendor invoices in a timely manner. The Act assesses late interest penalties against agencies that pay vendors after a payment due date. Reducing the amount of interest paid ensures that all Department of Homeland Security vendors are paid in a timely manner without additional cost to the Government.
Scope of Data	The data included in this measure is all vendor invoices submitted to receive payment within the Department of Homeland Security and its Component agencies.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Financial Management System or Procurement System within the Department and the corresponding systems within the Components that tracks all invoices.
Data Collection Methodology	A data call is issued from the Financial Coordination Branch monthly to DHS accounting offices to provide information on late invoices using Excel spreadsheets. This information is manually tallied and summarized by the Components.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is double-checked by Components (Director of Finance or equivalent) prior to submission to the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial

	Officer. During this review, Components have internal procedures to validate the data.

Performance Measure	Number of civilian employees serving in the DHS interagency and intradepartmental Rotation Training Program (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure counts the number of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal civilian employees who are serving in various rotational assignments as part of their career development program. The measure captures the extent to which a cadre of future leaders is being developed with a unified culture of "Team DHS" and broad exposure to the various missions, goals, and responsibilities of the organization. It is expected that serving in Rotational Assignments will enable future Department leaders to lead a more unified and collaborative effort to secure America.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all Department of Homeland Security civilian federal employees, including members of the career Senior Executive Service (SES), who are participating in a recognized rotational program. Recognized rotational programs include the SES candidate development program, DHS Fellows, Intern programs, and interdepartmental familiarization opportunities.
Data Source	The source of the data is a data call to Human Resource Directors at the component agencies and offices within the Department of Homeland Security requesting the number of people in rotational assignments.
Data Collection Methodology	Human Resource Directors at the component agencies track participation in rotational assignments and submit this information on a spreadsheet, the "DHS Rotational Assignments Tracking Report". This information is consolidated by the DHS Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, Chief Learning Officer, and reported to leadership and on an annual basis to Congress. This will be an estimated number until the data collection process is automated.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Rotations and Mentoring technician conducts a random sample to confirm that the names submitted are on a rotational assignment. This information is reviewed and approved by the Chief Learning Officer.

Performance Measure	Number of internal control processes tested for design and operational effectiveness (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	The measure indicates the number of tests completed to gauge the effectiveness of our financial management processes, in order to ensure internal controls prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. The number of processes tested and found operationally effective is a cumulative total based on a 3-year measuring period.
Scope of Data	The Department has 13 financial management processes that are tested for this measure. Examples of these processes include Financial Reporting, Fund Balances with Treasury, Property Management, etc. All major Components of DHS are subject to annual testing of these processes.
Data Source	Data is compiled by the components and reviewed by Internal Control Program Management Office (IC PMO) for use in supporting the Secretary's Assurance Statement. The IC PMO maintains an access database which compiles component results for analysis by the Department.
Data Collection Methodology	Each DHS Component Head submits an assurance package to the IC PMO. The IC PMO reviews the assurance statement package to assess compliance with OMB A-123. At the conclusion of the review the IC PMO prepares a summary report of information submitted to the databases for use in preparation of the Secretary's Assurance Statement. This statement is published in our Annual Financial Report.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Conclusions reached by the IC PMO are reviewed by the DHS Senior Management Council and a final recommendation is made to the Secretary for final review.

Performance Measure	Number of kilograms of cocaine seized by DHS components (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reports the total weight of all cocaine seized in the fiscal year reported by DHS in the Federal Drug Seizure System database. Cocaine quantities are reported in kilograms.
Scope of Data	All data reported in the Federal Drug Seizure System on cocaine seizures, assistance, and investigations by weight during the reporting period (fiscal year). The data reported for this measure represents a unique, non-duplicative set of data reporting DHS involvement in all cocaine seizures during the reporting period.
Data Source	The data for this measure comes from the Federal Drug Seizure System (FDSS). The Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains the FDSS.
Data Collection Methodology	Federal law enforcement agencies report data on cocaine seizures to the DEA for inclusion in the FDSS. The DEA has written an FDSS data query to report total DHS participation in cocaine seizures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	All Federal law enforcement agencies are required to get or use an "FDSS number" associated with each cocaine seizure in excess of threshold weight (500 grams or 1 pound). Data collected by individual agencies is reported to DEA for aggregation into the FDSS. The FDSS provides a consolidated repository of all drug seizure reporting and allows for non-duplicative reporting of cocaine seizures (by weight and number).

Performance Measure	Number of kilograms of heroin seized by DHS Components (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reports the total weight of all heroin seized in the fiscal year reported by DHS in the Federal Drug Seizure System database. Heroin quantities are reported in kilograms.
Scope of Data	All data reported in the Federal Drug Seizure System on heroin seizures, assistance, and investigations by weight during the reporting period (fiscal year). The data reported for this measure represents a unique, non-duplicative set of data reporting DHS involvement in all heroin seizures during the reporting period.
Data Source	The data for this measure comes from the Federal Drug Seizure System (FDSS). The Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains the FDSS.
Data Collection Methodology	Federal law enforcement agencies report data on heroin seizures to the DEA for inclusion in the FDSS. The DEA has written an FDSS data query to report total DHS participation in heroin seizures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	All Federal law enforcement agencies are required to get or use an "FDSS number" associated with each heroin seizure in excess of threshold weight (100 grams or 1/4 pound). Data collected by individual agencies is reported to DEA for aggregation into the FDSS. The FDSS provides a consolidated repository of all drug seizure reporting and allows for non-duplicative reporting of heroin seizures (by weight and number).

Performance Measure	Number of kilograms of methamphetamine seized by DHS Components (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reports the total weight of all methamphetamine seized in the fiscal year reported by DHS in the Federal Drug Seizure System database.

	Methamphetamine quantities are reported in kilograms.
Scope of Data	All data reported in the Federal Drug Seizure System on methamphetamine seizures, assistance, and investigations by weight during the reporting period (fiscal year). The data reported for this measure represents a unique, non-duplicative set of data reporting DHS involvement in all methamphetamine seizures during the reporting period.
Data Source	The data for this measure comes from the Federal Drug Seizure System (FDSS). The Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains the FDSS.
Data Collection Methodology	Federal law enforcement agencies report data on methamphetamine seizures to the DEA for inclusion in the FDSS. The DEA has written an FDSS data query to report total DHS participation in methamphetamine seizures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	All Federal law enforcement agencies are required to get or use an "FDSS number" associated with each methamphetamine seizure in excess of threshold weight (250 grams). Data collected by individual agencies is reported to DEA for aggregation into the FDSS. The FDSS provides a consolidated repository of all drug seizure reporting and allows for non-duplicative reporting of methamphetamine seizures (by weight and number).

Performance Measure	Number of pounds of marijuana seized by DHS Components (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reports the total weight of all marijuana seized in the fiscal year reported by DHS in the Federal Drug Seizure System database. Marijuana quantities are reported in pounds.
Scope of Data	All data reported in the Federal Drug Seizure System on marijuana seizures, assistance, and investigations by weight during the reporting period (fiscal year). The data reported for this measure represents a unique, non-duplicative set of data reporting DHS involvement in all marijuana seizures during the reporting period.
Data Source	The data for this measure comes from the Federal Drug Seizure System (FDSS). The Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains the FDSS.
Data Collection Methodology	Federal law enforcement agencies report data on marijuana seizures to the DEA for inclusion in the FDSS. The DEA has written an FDSS data query to report total DHS participation in marijuana seizures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	All Federal law enforcement agencies are required to get or use an "FDSS number" associated with each marijuana seizure in excess of threshold weight (25 kilograms or 50 pounds or 50 plants). Data collected by individual agencies is reported to DEA for aggregation into the FDSS. The FDSS provides a consolidated repository of all drug seizure reporting and allows for non-duplicative reporting of marijuana seizures (by weight and number).

Performance Measure	Percent annual reduction in petroleum-based fuel consumption by DHS owned or leased vehicles (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure indicates the percent reduction in petroleum-based fuel used annually by the Department for all owned and leased vehicles against the baseline of total gallons of petroleum-based fuel used in 2007. Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management, requires Federal agencies to reduce petroleum-based fuel consumption by 2% annually and to increase the consumption of alternative fuels. To achieve this goal the Department is acquiring Flex-fuel vehicles.
Scope of Data	The data included in this measure is the gallon equivalent of petroleum-based fuel consumed by approximately 34,000 Department-owned and 7,000 General

	Services Administration (GSA) leased vehicles, including cars, trucks, SUVs, and minivans. This measure excludes Alternative Fuel Vehicles primarily located greater than five miles from an alternative fuel station.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Fleet credit card transactions and receipts for fuel purchases. For Department-owned vehicles the data is tracked in the Payment Net system owned by Bank One. For leased vehicles, the data is tracked in GSA's Reports Carry-Out system.
Data Collection Methodology	Each owned vehicle within the Department's fleet is assigned a Fleet credit card with which to purchase fuel. The fuel purchases made using the Fleet credit card are tracked by the credit card-issuer, Bank One, for Department-owned vehicles, and by GSA for leased vehicles. The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer consolidates the information from Bank One and GSA into a cumulative report on fuel consumption.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Fleet Manager within each Component is responsible for reviewing the receipts submitted to the Payment Net system. The Fleet Manager of the Chief Administrative Officer validates this data.

Performance Measure	Percent of accounts receivable from the public delinquent over 180 days (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the percent of dollars owed to the Department and its Components from individuals and organizations that are more than 180 days past the due date. By collecting these dollars sooner, the Department receives the cash in a timeframe that it can be used in a more effective manner. Money tied up in the collections process cannot be used by the Department to provide the services the American public expects.
Scope of Data	The data included in this measure is all accounts receivable (i.e. invoices) issued to non-federal entities by the Department of Homeland Security and its Component agencies. The measure does not include delinquent accounts receivable over 180 days that have been referred to Treasury or Hurricane Katrina FEMA household payments.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Accounts Receivable module from the Financial Management System within the Department and its Components that tracks all payments due.
Data Collection Methodology	A data call is issued from the Financial Coordination Branch monthly to DHS accounting offices to provide information on the receipt of timely payments from non-federal entities using Excel spreadsheets. This information is manually tallied and summarized by the Components,
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is double-checked by Components (Director of Finance or equivalent) prior to submission to the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial Officer. During this review, Components have internal procedures to validate the data.

Performance Measure	Percent of civilian employees in designated positions that are qualified as National Security Professionals (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the percent of civilian Federal employees within the Department of Homeland Security serving in National Security Professional designated positions that have completed baseline (Level 1) Awareness training. National Security Professionals fill mission-essential/critical duty positions due to their involvement in incidents of regional and national significance, and are responsible for developing national security strategies, creating plans to implement those strategies, and executing common missions in support of national objectives. By completing Awareness training, these individuals gain a basic

	exposure to a variety of key topics to prepare them to understand the authorities, missions, requirement, capabilities and operations associated with preparing for and responding to an emergency.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is over 10,000 Senior Executive Service and General Schedule Levels 13 through 15 Department of Homeland Security civilian Federal employees serving in National Security Professional positions regardless of component or occupational specialties that have taken Level I training.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Learning Management System, DHScovery, maintained by the Chief Learning Officer, and each component's Learning Management System, which allows the information to be delivered, recorded, monitored, and reported on an individual, community, and organizational level.
Data Collection Methodology	Human Resource Departments within the components and the Department enter positions that meet the criteria of a National Security Professional into the Learning Management System, and input the names of Senior Executive Service and General Schedule Level 13 through GS-15 individuals occupying these positions. All Level 1 classes taken by these individuals online are automatically tracked in the Chief Human Capital Officer Learning and Development database. Ad-hoc and automatic reports generated by DHScovery are used to calculate the percentage of qualified National Security Professionals.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Learning Management system personnel, comprised of federal employees and contractors, review statistics for accuracy and conduct random samples. This information is double-checked and approved by the Chief Learning Officer.

Performance Measure	Percent of DHS workforce (employees and contractors) with advanced identification cards (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure indicates the percent of Department of Homeland Security federal employees and contractors that have been issued Personal Identify Verification cards with advanced features. Advanced identification cards are outfitted with a microchip that stores personal information, including biometric data (such as fingerprints) that can be read automatically by a card reader to check information against a database. If a match is verified and the person has been granted appropriate permissions, the person is permitted entry into a government facility and/or can log on to a computer workstation. This effort is being undertaken to comply with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12) in order to ensure that government facilities and sensitive information stored in them are secure.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Component agency federal employees and contractor employees. The number of employees and contractors within DHS is steadily increasing. Currently, the measure indicates the percent issued at the Department level. The program will be rolled-out to the Components in Fiscal Year 2009. However, U.S. Coast Guard members and employees will continue to use their Department of Defense Common Access Card and, in most cases, will not need to obtain a DHS Personal Identity Verification card.
Data Source	The Identity Management System is the source of the data on advanced identification cards at the Department level. Within the Department-wide Identity Management System, each Component has a data partition that is Component controlled. Each Component is responsible for managing the data within their Component partition of the Identity Management System.
Data Collection Methodology	Updated information will be obtained through a data call to the Components. We will request that each Component run a DHS Personal Identity Verification Issuance Report to determine the number of advanced identifications cards that they have issued. Once they have been received from the Components, the DHS Headquarters Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 Program Management Office will compile the information for reporting.

Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Updated information will be obtained through a data call to the Components. We will request that each Component run a DHS Personal Identity Verification Issuance Report to determine the number of advanced identifications cards that they have issued. Once they have been received from the Components, the DHS Headquarters Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 Program Management Office will compile the information for reporting.

Performance Measure	Percent of favorable responses by DHS employees on the annual employee survey
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the average percent of positive responses to the 39 questions which make up the four Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework Indices (HCAAF) on the annual employee survey. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has determined the make up of the four HCAAF Indices as: Leadership and Knowledge Management; Results-Oriented Performance Culture; Talent Management; and Job Satisfaction. Employee surveys are conducted annually to gauge employees' perceptions on whether they are effectively led and managed, if they have opportunities to grow professionally and advance in their careers, and if their contributions are valued and recognized. The OPM conducts this survey during even-numbered years and the identical survey is administered by the DHS during the odd-numbered years. The survey results are used by DHS agency managers to address human capital management issues and improve agency performance in these areas.
Scope of Data	The measure includes the responses of all full-time Federal civilian employees with the Department who participate in either the Federal Human Capital Survey or the DHS annual survey and provide answers to the 39 questions that make up the Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework Indices.
Data Source	The sources of information are the most recent Federal Human Capital Survey administered by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) every even year and the Department's employee survey every odd year. These surveys are found online at OPM's and the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer's website.
Data Collection Methodology	The measure reflects a single point of data collected at the end of a fiscal year, and analyzed and reported out several months later. OPM conducts this survey during even-numbered years and the identical survey is administered by the DHS during the odd-numbered years. OPM targets 39 specific questions as relevant to the Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework Indices, which OPM created to provide standards of success for agencies to measure their progress and achievements in managing their workforces. OPM calculates the indices by tracking the percent of positive responses by DHS employees and publishes them as part of the survey results. The measure is then calculated by averaging the four indices. The DHS employee survey results are collected in the same way.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Office of Personnel Management conducts, analyzes, and publishes the data obtained from the Federal Human Capital Survey. Personnel within the Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation calculate the average of the four indices and the Office of Human Capital validates it. DHS conducts, analyzes, and publishes the data obtained from the DHS employee survey using the same methodology as OPM, with the exception of the sample size. OPM conducts a random, representative sample of approximately 20,000 employees while DHS conducts a census survey of approximately 140,000 employees.

Performance Measure	Percent of improper payments collected (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reflects the percent of overpayments that the Department has recovered from the total dollar amount of identified recoverable erroneous payments. Improper contract payments to vendors are identified through a

	recovery audit process, and any other improper payments made by Components are identified through a payment sampling process. Debts over 180 days delinquent are turned over to the Department of the Treasury's Offset Program (TOP). Alternately, Components may offset debts from future payments to the same vendor. Tracking of collection data promotes oversight by the Department. Recoupment of improper payments save taxpayers money.
Scope of Data	The total amount of improper payments to be recovered is determined by both the recovery auditing process for erroneous contract payments, and through payment sampling for all Component payments. Excluded from this measure are non-recoverable payments which are payments that are too small to be cost-effective to recover, payments made for goods and services received that lack sufficient documentation to be deemed proper, or improper payments later determined to be proper. The payments identified as recoverable from sampling are within +/- 2.5% at the 90% confidence level, as specified by OMB guidance.
Data Source	Improper payments and their collection are tracked by Components in Excel spreadsheets. Recovery audit contractors track their claims and share status reports using Excel spreadsheets. Debts sent to Treasury's Offset Program are tracked in a Treasury Offset Program database.
Data Collection Methodology	Programs identified as high risk have payments sampled to report a precise error dollar amount and rate and to see if corrective actions are working. If an actual error is identified as a result of payment sampling then that payment needs to be recovered. Component financial management staff conduct payment sample testing of high risk programs. Recovery audit contractors submit claims to Component financial management staff who work with procurement staff to determine the validity of each claim. Quarterly updates are submitted from Components using Excel spreadsheets. A consolidated figure for the Department is calculated by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Payment sampling results are independently reviewed by the Internal Control Management Office. Collection efforts are independently tracked by the recovery audit contractor who receives a set portion of selected payments.

Performance Measure	Percent of major acquisition projects that do not exceed 10% of cost/schedule/performance objectives (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Management Directorate
Description	This measure reports the percent of Department and Component major capital acquisition projects collectively that do not exceed cost, schedule, or performance objectives established in individual Acquisition Program Baseline plans by more than 10%. Acquisition Program Baselines (APB) establish projected cost, schedule, and performance milestones against which actual milestones are compared for this measure. Major acquisition projects are defined as the procurement of capital assets exceeding $100 million in acquisition cost for non-Information Technology assets, Information Technology systems that exceed $100 million in life cycle costs, and other programs designated as major by the Secretary. By meeting cost, schedule, and performance objectives, the Department is able to deliver capital equipment in a timely fashion that enable mission activities while being responsible stewards of appropriated funds.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all Department and Component capital asset procurements that meet the criteria for major acquisitions.
Data Source	The source of this data is the Acquisition Program Baselines. Acquisition Program Baseline data will be updated periodically in the next generation Periodic Reporting System (nPRS), a web-based acquisition application available to Components and the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.
Data Collection Methodology	Until nPRS is fully implemented, data for this measure is collected using a hybrid process of both manual and automated reporting. Several components enter data directly into nPRS and others manually compile milestone information from Acquisition Program Baseline documents into an excel spreadsheet. Data from

	nPRS will be available online for Department and Component leadership to facilitate program and resource management. Department leadership will also review the data during periodic acquisition review boards.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Component heads review and approve individual Component submissions. Overall program performance, including APB variance compliance, is reviewed online by the Component heads. During this review, selected data will be compared with the summarized data to ensure accuracy.

Performance Measure	Percent of major information technology systems with full Federal Information Security Management Act compliance (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Office of the Chief Information Officer - Management Directorate
Description	Information security is vital to U.S. economic and national security interests. This measure assesses the percent of the Department's major Information Technology (IT) systems in the operations and maintenance phase that meet all Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requirements. FISMA requires that agencies develop, document, and implement an agency-wide program to protect information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. Major IT systems are defined as: important to the mission of the agency; for financial management obligating more than $500,000 annually; having significant program or policy implications; high executive visibility, high development, operating, or maintenance costs; funded through other than direct appropriations; or defined as major by the agency's capital planning and investment control process. The targets reflect that there are always systems in a life-cycle transition phase.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all systems and applications used by the Department of Homeland Security and its Components.
Data Source	Trusted Agent FISMA (TAF) is the system of record used to collect information on FISMA compliance.
Data Collection Methodology	The Department of Homeland Security and Component Information Security System Officers (ISSOs) conduct system compliance reviews electronically and then manually enter the results in TAF. The Office of the Chief Information Security Officer generates a report using an automated query from TAF for the reporting period on all IT Systems that have undergone FISMA compliance reviews.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Chief Information Security Officer conducts a data review and verification process of the Component performance information entered into Trusted Agent FISMA. The Office of Inspector General independently evaluates the Department of Homeland Security's information security program and practices to comply with the reporting requirements of FISMA.

Performance Measure	Percent of major investments currently aligned to the Agency Enterprise Architecture (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Office of the Chief Information Officer - Management Directorate
Description	This measure assesses how many of the Department's major (Level 1 and 2) investments are aligned with the Department of Homeland Security's Enterprise Architecture. Enterprise Architecture is a blueprint for describing the enterprise and is one tool for managing change within the Department of Homeland Security. Enterprise Architecture ensures that all investments are aligned to strategic goals and the target Enterprise Architecture for achieving those goals. Investment programs that align to the target architecture for the Department are given authority to proceed with their implementation. Investment programs determined not to align with the target architecture are provided recommendations on how to enhance their alignment before proceeding forward. The Enterprise

	Architecture alignment is important for improving mission effectiveness and operational efficiency while ensuring that all investments are not creating unnecessary redundancies.
Scope of Data	Data for this measure includes all Level 1 and Level 2 Information Technology (IT) and non-IT investment programs within the Department of Homeland Security and its Components. Level 1 and 2 programs are defined by Management Directive (MD) 1400, Investment Review Process. The programs encompassed in this measure are identified in the Exhibit 300's and Exhibit 53's and maintained in the Capital Planning and Investment Control database.
Data Source	The Enterprise Architecture Project Management Office maintains the results of the Enterprise Architecture Board reviews and decisions in the Enterprise Architecture Information Repository database.
Data Collection Methodology	The Enterprise Architecture Board conducts reviews of investment programs to help manage architectural alignment within the Department, and to serve as the conduit for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information pertaining to architecture alignment. The results of the Enterprise Architecture Board reviews are documented in the Enterprise Architecture Information Repository database. The Enterprise Architecture Program Management Office maintains the data for this measure, and it is updated after every alignment review. The results are based on the number of Level 1 and 2 IT and non-IT investments that have been approved by the Enterprise Architecture Board, divided by the total number of Level 1 and 2 IT and non-IT investments in the Department.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Members of the Enterprise Architecture Program Management Office maintain the Enterprise Architecture Board review data. Senior members of the Enterprise Architecture Program Management Office conduct manual checks to ensure decisions made by the Enterprise Architecture Board are properly reflected in Enterprise Architecture Information Repository.

Performance Measure	Percent of major IT projects that are within 10% of cost/schedule/performance objectives (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Departmental Management Operations
Description	This measure gauges the percent of major IT investments that are on schedule, on cost, and delivering their planned performance. These indicators are the industry accepted critical factors for assessing project management effectiveness, and ultimately the success of IT investments.
Scope of Data	All major investments (Levels 1, 2, and 3 Information Technology) that are in development milestone decision phases (Capability Development and Demonstration, Production and Deployment) must submit Earned Value Management (EVM) data indicating investment program variances.
Data Source	Components provide data on IT Investments via the Periodic Reporting Excel template or through the Periodic Reporting System (PRS), a system that enables users to submit Periodic Reports for their investments.
Data Collection Methodology	DHS requests quarterly data from Component Periodic Reporting Points of Contact, who distribute the data call to relevant Program Managers. Data are entered into the Periodic Reports, vetted, and approved by Components, and then submitted to DHS. The DHS Chief Information Office reconciles the data submitted against headquarters records, analyzes the data, and produces a variety of reports for both internal and external customers.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Per regulations, components review the data reported to DHS for accuracy and reliability prior to submittal. Future EVM data reported on appropriate contracts will need to meet the DHS requirements for compliance and surveillance reviews against the American National Standards Institute/Electronic Industries Alliance (ANSI/EIA) standard.

Performance Measure	Percent of non-credit card invoices paid on time (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Departmental Management Operations
Description	This measure reflects the percent of invoices paid by the payment due date by the Department of Homeland Security and its Component agencies for all goods and services purchased through means other than the Government Purchase Credit Card. The Prompt Payment Act requires that Federal agencies pay all approved vendor invoices within certain time periods and to pay interest penalties when payments are late. Increasing the percent of invoices paid on time ensures that all Department of Homeland Security vendors are paid in a timely manner and interest penalties are avoided.
Scope of Data	The data included in this measure is all invoices submitted to receive payment for non-credit card transactions within the Department of Homeland Security and its Component agencies. This measure does not include credit card payments as they are paid through an automated process on a daily basis.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Accounts Payable database within the Financial Management System within the Department and its Components.
Data Collection Methodology	A data call is issued from the Financial Coordination Branch monthly to DHS accounting offices to provide information on timely payments using Excel spreadsheets. This information is manually tallied and summarized by the Components.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is double-checked by Components (Director of Finance or equivalent) prior to submission to the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial Officer. During this review, Components have internal procedures to validate the data.

Performance Measure	Percent of President's Management Agenda initiatives that receive a green progress score from the Office of Management and Budget (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Departmental Management Operations
Description	The Management Directorate oversees the progress of the Department of Homeland Security on achieving improvements in the President's Management Agenda (PMA) across all initiative areas. The initiative areas are assessed quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned a progress score of red, yellow, or green. The performance measure is calculated by taking the total number of green progress scores divided by the total number of progress scores across four quarters.
Scope of Data	This measures the Department's performance as an agency in each of the eight PMA initiatives: 1) Human Capital; 2) Competitive Sourcing/Procurement; 3) Improved Financial Performance; 4) Expanded Electronic Government; 5) Performance Improvement; 6) Faith Based and Community Initiatives; 7) Real Property; and 8) Eliminating Improper Payments. OMB rates the Department quarterly against specified criteria, as red, yellow, or green in both status and progress. This measure will focus on the progress score. The measure will report as of Fiscal Year end standings, and after every quarter.
Data Source	The progress scores are provided to the Department of Homeland Security by OMB within the first month of the following quarter of the period of performance. The scores are also posted by OMB at www.results.gov.
Data Collection Methodology	The data for this measure looks at the proposed milestones that were met for each quarter as judged by examiners at OMB and approved by the Deputy Director for Management. The percent of green scores will be manually tabulated using Microsoft Excel. The data is provided by OMB and will be used to calculate progress against the measure by the front office of the Under Secretary for Management.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	OMB develops the base report and conducts internal reviews to ensure accurate reflection of the current status. The DHS Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation makes and double checks the final calculations.

Performance Measure	Percent of vendors paid electronically (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Departmental Management Operations
Description	This measure reflects the percent of vendors that are paid using Electronic Funds Transfer for payment of invoices. The Debt Collection Improvement Act requires the use of Electronic Funds Transfer for most Federal payments. An Electronic Funds Transfer is any transmission of monies, other than by cash, check, or similar paper, made through an electronic means. The Treasury Department indicates that it costs the Government $0.98 to issue a payment by check and $0.10 to issue an Electronic Funds Transfer payment. Payments made electronically reduce the administrative cost to the Government.
Scope of Data	The data included in this measure are all Accounts Payable including both credit card and non-credit card debts within the Department of Homeland Security and its Component agencies.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Financial Management System or Procurement System within the Department and the corresponding systems within the Components that tracks all Accounts Payable.
Data Collection Methodology	A data call is issued from the Financial Coordination Branch monthly to DHS and Component accounting offices to provide information on Accounts Payable using Excel spreadsheets. This information is manually tallied and summarized by the Components.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is double-checked by Components (Director of Finance or equivalent) prior to submission to the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial Officer. During this review, Components have internal procedures to validate the data.

Performance Measure	Total instances of material weakness conditions identified by the independent auditor in their report on the DHS financial statements
Program and Organization	Departmental Management and Operations - Departmental Management Operations
Description	The number reported is the total instances of material weakness conditions in both the DHS Office of Financial Management and DHS components. A material weakness is a deficiency significant enough to be reported outside the agency.
Scope of Data	The scope of material weakness identification through an annual independent audit includes the financial statement, balance sheet, custodial activity, and consideration of internal controls over financial reporting, certain supplemental information, performance measures, and compliance with certain provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statement. Material weaknesses reported through the independent audit against the DHS Office of Financial Management and the DHS components are included in this measure.
Data Source	The source of data is the signed independent auditor's report on the status and instances of material weakness throughout the Department.
Data Collection Methodology	The Office of the Program Analysis and Evaluation will review the auditors' findings and will derive the total instances of material weakness conditions.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Office of Financial Management verifies the review and determination of results.

National Protection and Programs Directorate

Program: Cyber Security and Communications

Performance Measure	Percent of planned Einstein sensors deployed on-time annually throughout the Federal government
Program and Organization	Cyber Security and Communications - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure assesses the percent of planned Einstein sensor deployments that are completed on time. With the full implementation of these sensors, visibility into the potentially malicious cyber activity and throughout the Federal cyberspace will dramatically increase. The sensors will provide more comprehensive situational awareness information to better understand the current environment and identify vulnerabilities, risks, and mitigation actions.
Scope of Data	The measure compares the actual number of Einstein sensors installed and the planned number of Einstein sensor installations per year. The planned number of sensors is derived from the program's Einstein implementation plan, and the target values for FY 2009 - 2014 are based upon this plan. The plan used the federal civilian government network as of FY 2007 as the baseline for this measure.
Data Source	The number of Einstein sensor installations is provided by the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) and is determined through the existing Memorandums of Understanding and US-CERT installation logs. These logs are maintained by US-CERT in a database/system.
Data Collection Methodology	Einstein installation logs are used to determine the number of sensors installed in each given fiscal year. The number of installations is compared to the planned installations and a ratio of actual to planned installations is derived. This is a cumulative measure. Achieving the aggressive targets is dependant on sufficient resource allocation and the ability of the program to arrange and codify agreements with Federal Agencies to install the sensors.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The number of Einstein installations is logged by the US-CERT program team. The information is validated to be reliable across several US-CERT program managers' reviews.

Performance Measure	Percent of States and Urban Areas whose current interoperable communications abilities have been fully assessed
Program and Organization	Cyber Security and Communications - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure gauges the program's success in assessing interoperable communications capabilities across 131 States and Urban Areas through the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans (SCIP) and Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICP) processes.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is the 131 States and Urban Areas whose Emergency Communications capabilities are assessed through the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans (SCIP) and Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans (TICP) processes.
Data Source	Data originates from the TICP After Action Reports (AAR), SCIPs, and SCIP peer review feedback stored on the FEMA Preparedness Portal, maintained by DHS. The Multi-Jurisdictional Communications Services Division maintains access to this portal.
Data Collection Methodology	Assessments of SCIPs and TICPs were conducted by panels of Federal, State, and local subject matter experts according to standard evaluation criteria established for each effort. Assessment results are captured in the SCIP peer review feedback and TICP AARs, maintained on the FEMA Preparedness Portal. OEC evaluates the SCIPs. The Office of Grants and Training (former), with the SAFECOM Program and the Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program,

	evaluates the TICPs and TICP exercises.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The assessments and evaluations conducted by panels of Federal, State, and local subject matter experts were reviewed and signed off by DHS program management staff to ensure reliability of the findings.

Performance Measure	Percent of targeted stakeholders who have implemented the Control Systems Security Self Assessment Tool (CS2SAT) to conduct vulnerability assessments
Program and Organization	Cyber Security and Communications - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	The Control Systems Security Self Assessment Tool (CS2SAT) is used by asset owners/operators to conduct assessments to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities in their control systems. This measure evaluates both government and private entities in critical infrastructure and key asset sectors that have implemented CS2SAT to conduct assessments.
Scope of Data	The data is based on feedback from all Control Systems Security Self Assessment Tool (CS2SAT) targeted users collected throughout the year. The program is targeting private sector users such as asset owners and operators, and federally managed energy agencies/departments. Information will be collected across Control System owners/operators at the annual Process Control System Forum and the International Instrumentation Symposium. Targeted stakeholders are determined based on estimated risk level of the stakeholder, stakeholder receptivity to the product, and level of impact the tool may have on stakeholder protection and prevention needs in control systems. Over time, private sector customers will be incorporated into the measure as distribution to these markets mature.
Data Source	Data regarding the implementation of this tool will be collected across control system owners/operators at the annual Process Control Systems Forum and the International Instrumentation Symposium. The Control Systems Security Program records and maintains this data in a spreadsheet.
Data Collection Methodology	The percentage is derived from the number of Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource sectors (18), where an entity(ies) within that sector (both government and private), have implemented CS2SAT to conduct assessments. Standard feedback evaluation criteria are used by the Control System Security Program to obtain information from CS2SAT users. Relevant data will be collected, tracked, and compiled using a standard spreadsheet. It will then be aggregated and summarized for reporting. This measure will be computed as follows: number of targeted stakeholders that have implemented the CS2SAT divided by the total number of targeted stakeholders.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is reviewed by management at the Control Systems Security Program and National Cyber Security Division (NCSD). The Program Manager, through commercial license agreements with Private Industry, and formal, authorized relationships with Sector-specific government agencies, is notified through quarterly reports of any new entities implementing CS2SAT in the previous quarter. The Program Manager tracks implementation entries against Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource sector participation, updating measure when an entity within a previously unrepresented sector implements CS2SAT. Because of license agreements and formal notification requirements, there are several fail-safes in place to prevent erroneous information being reported in this measure.

Performance Measure	Priority services call completion rate during emergency communications periods
Program and Organization	Cyber Security and Communications - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure gauges the priority service call completion rate. The priority services call completion rate is the probability that a national security/emergency preparedness (NS/EP) user completes a call via public telephone network

	(landline or wireless) to communicate with the intended user/location/system/etc, under all-hazard scenarios. Hazard scenarios include natural or man-made disasters such as a hurricane, earthquake, or terrorist incident.
Scope of Data	The scope of the data is all calls initiated by a national security emergency preparedness user when the Public Switched Network experiences major congestion, typically due to the occurrence of a natural or man-made disaster such as a hurricane, earthquake, or terrorist event.
Data Source	The data sources are reports from Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) InterExchange Carriers (IXC) and the Wireless Priority Service (WPS) service providers and integrated by the GETS/WPS program management office.
Data Collection Methodology	Data is captured during the reporting period when the Public Switched Network experiences major congestion. The information is collected within the priority service IXC and WPS information systems and provided to NS/EP communications government staff and integrated by the GETS/WPS program management office. Based on information from these reports, the program calculates call completion rate.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Carrier data is recorded, processed, and summarized on a quarterly basis in accordance with criteria established by management. Data collection has been ongoing for GETS since 1994, and for WPS, since March 2003. All data collected is also in accordance with best industry practices and is compared with previous collected data as a validity check by the Computer Services Corporation.

Program: Infrastructure Protection

Performance Measure	Percent of critical infrastructure and key resource sector specific protection implementation actions on track
Program and Organization	Infrastructure Protection - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	A set of metrics has been developed to measure progress in implementing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) across the 18 Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) sectors. These metrics include descriptive, output, and outcome measures that track sector progress in implementing the NIPP Risk Management Framework, the NIPP Partnership Model, and Sector goals and objectives identified in the Sector-Specific Plans. In addition, sectors key accomplishments in these areas are also identified. Information completed on activities, milestones, and status is used by the NIPP Management and Reporting Office to conduct an independent evaluation of sector progress. This information can be used to determine the percent of activities, projects, and tools that are on track to meet the CIKR protection mission.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the following metrics components: 1) Sector Partnership Metrics measure effectiveness of Sector partnership in contributing to enhanced risk management and CIKR protection; 2) Core Metrics measure effectiveness of NIPP Risk Management Framework implementation, and 3) Sector Specific Agency Programmatic Metrics measure effectiveness of activities, programs, and initiatives that are identified in the individual Sector Annual Reports. The metrics draw on activities and initiatives identified in the 18 Sector CIKR Protection Annual Reports and Sector-Specific Plans.
Data Source	Sector Specific Agencies provide program responses to metrics questions relating to the NIPP CIKR protection mission. Metrics are collaboratively developed at meetings of the Government and Sector Coordinating Councils, technical sessions with sector representatives, and as part of the National and Sector Annual CIKR Protection reporting processes. The data are collected and stored on a secure web portal (NIPP Metrics Portal).
Data Collection Methodology	This measure represents reporting on NIPP CIKR Protection efforts by each of the 18 CIKR sectors. Sector submissions include a narrative description of CIKR

	protection activities, the type of activity and its planned milestones, and a characterization of progress. The program collects data on an annual basis with an interim data call at midyear for Sector Specific Agency Programmatic Metrics to assist sectors in monitoring their efforts and to meet their objectives. Each Sector Specific Agency, in conjunction with their CIKR partners, responds to the metrics data call. Subject matter experts evaluate the sector information to determine an overall estimate of sector progress. This information can be used to determine the percent of activities, projects, and tools that are on track.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The measures used to develop this overarching measure include descriptive, process, output, and outcome metrics that help measure progress in the implementation of the 18 sectors' Sector Specific Plans. The sector measures are reviewed by Management and Reporting Office staff, as well as by outside experts, and vetted with the sectors for accuracy.

Performance Measure	Percent of high-priority critical infrastructure and key resources where a vulnerability assessment has been conducted and enhancement(s) have been implemented
Program and Organization	Infrastructure Protection - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure tracks the number of the Nation's high priority critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sites at which at least one vulnerability assessment has been conducted and a protective enhancement has been implemented. High-priority CIKR includes assets categorized in Tier 1, the highest priority assets, and other CIKR assets planned in the fiscal year. Vulnerability assessments are conducted to identify physical, cyber, and human-related vulnerabilities at an asset and dependencies/interdependencies on other assets and sectors. The assessment analyzes the benefits of existing protective programs and provides recommendations to remediate unresolved vulnerabilities. The assessments are also used to assist federal stakeholders and private sector owners in making optimal resource allocation decisions for future enhancements.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all vulnerability assessments conducted in the past year on Tier 1 assets and other critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) assets planned in the fiscal year.
Data Source	Data is maintained in the Linked Encryption Networking System (LENS), a database housed in a U.S. national laboratory facility.
Data Collection Methodology	Once a site has been selected for an assessment, the program determines the appropriate type of assessment and methodology to be used. Using common threat scenarios, the assessment identifies physical, cyber, and human-element related vulnerabilities and dependencies with other assets. The program collects data on assessments conducted through the program as well assessments conducted by other Federal, State, local, and private sector security partners. Data on non-DHS conducted assessments will be collected by a DHS/Infrastructure Protection Sector Specialists and provided to the program's Protective Security Compliance Division. Based upon the most recent Tier 1 asset lists and planned CIKR assets for the year, the program determines the percent of those assets assessed with an enhancement implemented.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is verified by the Protective Security Advisors who interface with CIKR owners and operators that verify that Vulnerability Assessments have been conducted. Advisors also confirm that reported enhancements have been implemented and all data is reviewed and approved by supervisors to ensure data integrity.

Performance Measure	Percent of inspected high-risk chemical facilities in compliance with risk based performance standards
Program and Organization	Infrastructure Protection - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	The Infrastructure program conducts onsite inspections to provide regulatory

	oversight of the Nation's high-risk chemical facilities and verify compliance with the Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standards (CFATS). Inspections are conducted in intervals starting with the highest risk facilities. Compliance means that chemical facilities have been inspected to ensure that the facility's Site Security Plan is in accordance with the Risk-Based Performance Standards set forth by DHS or that the facility is seeking/will seek remedies to identified security gaps. It is estimated that many of the high risk facilities are already effectively in compliance with the CFATS standards so initial percentages of inspected facilities that will be found to be in compliance are high, but that with the inclusion of lower risk facilities, compliance percentages may fluctuate and then increase in later years.
Scope of Data	This measure accounts for the highest risk chemical facilities in compliance with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS). The facilities are separated into 4 tiers based on risk criteria and calculations of overall threat in terms consequence and vulnerability (such as proximity to population centers, transportation networks (highways), commercial and natural resources; population density; type of chemicals produced/stored). Tier 1 represents the highest risk facilities, with Tier 4 representing the lowest.
Data Source	Site compliance information is gathered by the program's cadre of Chemical Site inspectors. Data is stored in the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT). CSAT is also used to identify facilities that meet the Departments criteria for high-risk chemical facilities and store the methodologies to conduct security vulnerability assessment (SVAs) and to develop site security plan (SSPs). CSAT is a secure web-based system that includes a suite of four tools: 1) facility registration; 2) a Top-Screen questionnaire; 3) a SVA tool; and 4) a SSP template.
Data Collection Methodology	Information from the inspections, including facility compliance information, is transferred into CSAT. The compliance rate is determined by the percent of chemical sites inspected each year that have completed an SVA and developed an SSP with sufficient allocated resources to meet the CFATS standards. Inspection frequency is based on risk priority and influenced by proximity to other sites.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Information is reviewed and validated by Infrastructure Security Compliance Division management, management at the Office of Infrastructure Protection, and NPPD management. Facilities enter their information into CSAT, and it is validated at several points in the process (Top Screen submission or re-submission, for example, with corrections authorized by Infrastructure Security Compliance Division following review). Additionally, Inspectors verify that what is entered into CSAT is correct via onsite inspection activities.

Program: US-VISIT

Performance Measure	Average biometric watch list search times for queries from BioVisa
Program and Organization	US-VISIT - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure is used to determine the average amount of time required to complete an automated search processed through the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from Consular Offices worldwide where fingerprints are captured as part of the BioVISA form process. The service level agreement with the Department of State is less than 15 minutes to provide critical identity and watch list information in a timely manner to not impede traveler processing. In light of past performance, the program has set an internal target of processing BioVisa searches within 5 minutes.
Scope of Data	This measure covers all BioVisa queries. The measure covers Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) processing time only.
Data Source	All transaction records originating from the BioVisa queries processed by the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system, the program's

	repository for biometric data. The IDENT system is owned and operated by the US-VISIT program.
Data Collection Methodology	Biometrics data is extracted from the IDENT system via a standard query through the IDENT reporting tool. Search times within IDENT for all BioVisa queries for the reporting period are averaged.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is generated daily and data trends are reviewed monthly and data aberrations are researched. Performance is reported by the contractor to the government on a weekly and monthly basis. The contractor has a quality assurance analyst monitor search time data. These performance reports are reviewed by US-VISIT and by representatives from customer agencies, who compare the contractor data against agency experience. Data presented previously to the Government through these forums can only be changed at the Governments direction. Contractor data accuracy is also subject to review via the periodic analyses performed by an independent operational research capability within US-VISIT.

Performance Measure	Average biometric watch list search times for queries from ports of entry
Program and Organization	US-VISIT - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure assesses the average response time of biometric watchlist queries processed through the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from ports of entry where fingerprints are captured. The service level agreement with Customs and Border Protection is less than 10 seconds to provide identity and watch list information to inspectors timely to facilitate traveler processing.
Scope of Data	The measure covers Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) processing time for queries from the Nation's Port of Entry managed by Customs and Border Protection.
Data Source	All transaction records originating from the Ports of Entry processed by the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system, the program's the program's repository for biometric data. The IDENT system is owned and operated by the US-VISIT program.
Data Collection Methodology	Data is extracted from the IDENT system via a standard query through the IDENT reporting tool. Search times within IDENT for all Ports of Entry queries for the reporting period are averaged.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is generated daily and data trends are reviewed monthly. Data aberrations are researched. Performance is reported by the contractor to the government on a weekly and monthly basis. The contractor has a quality assurance analyst monitor search time data. These performance reports are reviewed by US-VISIT and by representatives from customer agencies, who compare the contractor data against agency experience. Data presented previously to the Government through these forums can only be changed at the Governments direction. Contractor data accuracy is also subject to review via the periodic analyses performed by an independent operational research capability within US-VISIT.

Performance Measure	Percent of biometrically screened individuals inaccurately identified as being a on a US-VISIT watch list
Program and Organization	US-VISIT - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	This measure assesses the rate at which individuals that are not on a US-VISIT watch list are misidentified as being on a watch list. US-VISIT provides biometric identity services to other DHS entities through the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system to screen foreign visitors to determine whether those individuals are on a watch list. Accuracy of US-VISIT information is a key indicator of the quality of the information furnished to its customers.
Scope of Data	Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) False Acceptance Rate data reported here includes all watch list query transactions received by the IDENT system. Data is extracted from the IDENT system via a standard query through

	the IDENT reporting tool.
Data Source	Data on incidents of false acceptance are determined through human fingerprint examinations. The results of these human examinations are stored in the IDENT database. Data on total number of IDENT system queries is obtained from IDENT system transaction records.
Data Collection Methodology	Data is extracted from the IDENT system via a standard query through the IDENT reporting tool. The calculation for this measure can then be determined by dividing the number of false acceptances by the total number of IDENT queries for a specific reporting period.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is generated daily and data trends are reviewed monthly during a program status review with key user agency participation and data aberrations are researched. Performance is reported by the contractor to the government on a weekly and monthly basis. The contractor has a quality assurance analyst monitor False Acceptance Rate data. These performance reports are reviewed by US-VISIT and by representatives from customer agencies, who compare the contractor data against agency experience. Data presented previously to the Government through these forums can only be changed at the Governments direction. Contractor data accuracy is also subject to review via the periodic analyses performed by an independent operational research capability within US-VISIT.

Performance Measure	Percent of in-country overstay leads deemed credible and forwarded to Immigration and Customs Enforcement for further investigation
Program and Organization	US-VISIT - National Protection and Programs Directorate
Description	An in-country overstay is defined as a non-immigrant foreign traveler whose authorized period of admission granted at arrival in the United States has expired without an apparent subsequent departure, arrival, or status update. An individual is considered an overstay 90 days after the expiration of the terms of their visa. This measure gauges the accuracy of the program in identifying those individual who potentially have overstayed their authorized period of admission. The program relies on algorithms run in the Arrival and Departure Information System and manual vetting records to identify these individuals. Records identified as likely overstays are sent to ICE for further investigation. An upward trend indicates that US-VISIT is increasing the number of credible law enforcement leads identified, thus assisting ICE investigations of illegal overstays.
Scope of Data	This measure applies to all US-VISIT in-country overstay transactions pertaining to persons overstaying the terms of their visas by 90 days or more.
Data Source	Arrival and Departure Information System records are uploaded into the US-VISIT owned Lead Trac system used for Data Integrity Group case tracking. The Data Integrity Group uses data in the Lead Trac database to track the status of the analytical activity of the US-VISIT Data Integrity Group during the vetting process.
Data Collection Methodology	The data is stored in the current Lead Trac system (later in TRACS, the Lead Trac replacement) and on Data Integrity Services spread sheets. At the end of each reporting cycle data is extracted from the Lead Trac system and the percent of credible leads is calculated.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	These data are checked manually on desktop computers by the analysis section of the Data Integrity Services. Research analysts in the Data Integrity Group verify overstay status and assist in identifying system errors and omissions. This work leads to referrals for law enforcement criminal actions against potential visa overstays. A government program analyst reviews 100% of all vetted records prior to forwarding the records to Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Office of Health Affairs

Program: Medical and Biodefense

Performance Measure	Number of agencies who have agreed to provide information to the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC)
Program and Organization	Medical and Biodefense - Office of Health Affairs
Description	The goal of the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) is to increase the number of Federal, State, local agencies and private entities that share biological information. This metric demonstrates how many Federal agencies are actively sharing biological information by providing data feeds into the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS). Using the input from these Federal data feeds as well as data feeds from state and local entities; NBIC is able to make potential or emerging biological threat information available to its member agencies to improve response to biological events. NBIC makes this information available to member agencies regardless of whether or not they provide input into the system. Agency participation and information exchange involves adequate consideration of major issues and documentation of the exchange details pertaining to privacy rights, system compatibility issues, and information security.
Scope of Data	The scope of data for this measure is all Federal, State, and local agencies, and private entities that potentially have information that could assist with detection, characterization, and response to a biological event. Currently, the data set for this measure is only from those federal agencies that feed data into the NBIS.
Data Source	The National Biosurveillance Integration System, maintained by the National Biosurveillance Integration Center located at the Office of Health Administration, is the primary source of the data for this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	NBIS administrators will conduct a system query from NBIS to measure the number of data feeds from external agency sources. The query is analyzed by system administrators to determine which and how many agencies are providing live data into the system.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The NBIS program manager reviews and validates the data and has final change authority.

Performance Measure	Number of biological monitoring units employed in high-risk indoor facilities within BioWatch jurisdictions
Program and Organization	Medical and Biodefense - Office of Health Affairs
Description	This performance measure captures the number of monitoring units, designed to detect the release of biological agents, within the facilities or complexes of a BioWatch jurisdictions. A BioWatch jurisdiction includes the largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. The higher number of units employed the larger number of people protected from a potential biological attack.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the number of biological monitoring units that are employed (operating and providing actionable information) in high-risk indoor facilities within BioWatch jurisdictions. A high-risk indoor facility is any building or complex that a jurisdiction considers to be vulnerable to a biological attack. This number is determined by the Systems Program Office based on data collected from Los Alamos National Labs.
Data Source	The Systems Program Office has a BioWatch point of contact at all jurisdictions. This Point of Contact is responsible for providing the Systems Program Office updates regarding any additions or changes in the number and location of each biological monitoring unit.
Data Collection Methodology	The number of biological monitoring units that is employed at each jurisdiction varies from one to the other. The BioWatch point of contact at each jurisdiction informs the Systems Program Office each time a new biological monitoring unit is employed. The Systems Program Office reports on the total number of biological

	monitoring units in indoor high risk facilities on a quarterly basis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Systems Program Office conducts an annual assessment of each jurisdiction and ensures that all biological monitoring units employed have been reported. This assessment also verifies the accuracy of the internal records.

Performance Measure	Percent of the population in BioWatch jurisdictions covered by outdoor biological monitoring units
Program and Organization	Medical and Biodefense - Office of Health Affairs
Description	This measure calculates the percent of the population in the BioWatch jurisdictions that is covered by outdoor biological monitoring units. Population covered by these units can be warned and identified for treatment prior to becoming symptomatic as a consequence of an outdoor release of biological agent. A BioWatch jurisdiction includes the largest metropolitan areas in the U.S. This measure is an estimate based on performance (i.e., probability of detection) and range (i.e., protection area) of the monitoring units. This measure includes the population within BioWatch jurisdictions and estimates the coverage provided by biological monitoring units. Currently, the BioWatch Program covers more than 30 of the largest metropolitan areas within the U.S. According to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) census data, BioWatch jurisdictions represent approximately 50 percent of the U.S. MSA census population.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the population within BioWatch jurisdictions and estimates the coverage provided by biological monitoring units. Currently, the BioWatch Program covers more than 30 of the largest metropolitan areas within the U.S. According to the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) census data, BioWatch jurisdictions represent approximately 50 percent of the U.S. MSA census population.
Data Source	Population data is obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Historical meteorological data used in model calculation is obtained from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The data is combined and simulated at Los Alamos National Laboratory.
Data Collection Methodology	Data is collected from sophisticated modeling tools that incorporate historical meteorological conditions, hypothetical biological agent release scenarios, the performance of BioWatch's biological monitoring units, and their actual location. Based on inputs to the model, an estimate is produced of the percent of population covered. This information in then summarized and provided to the BioWatch System Program Office.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Local teams are responsible to ensure that units in the field are fully operational. These units are checked by the BioWatch jurisdictions on a daily basis to ensure they are working properly. The program does an annual verification to ensure that units reported employed by local authorities are actually operational. The model used to provide estimates is validated by external parties.

Performance Measure	Time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive result
Program and Organization	Medical and Biodefense - Office of Health Affairs
Description	This performance measure calculates the time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. There are a number of factors that influence the time gauged by this measure such as the number of units and the type of technology. For instance, the higher the number of autonomous indoor biological monitoring units employed, the shorter the time will be between the release of a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result. An autonomous indoor biological monitoring unit is a type of sensor that collects airborne particles and performs sample analysis. By performing the sample analysis at the monitoring site, automated detection systems significantly reduce

	the time between a biological release and detecting confirming that an event has occurred.
Scope of Data	This measure is a system-wide average of the elapsed time between an indoor release of a biological agent and the declaration by the local laboratory official of a confirmed positive result. This measure includes the number and type of indoor biological monitoring units employed.
Data Source	The Systems Program Office is in charge of developing the standard operating timeline for indoor biological units
Data Collection Methodology	The Systems Program Office has developed standard operating timelines for indoor biological monitoring units. The timeline is designed by calculating the sampling period, the time to analyze the samples and the agent identification. Agent identification is the process by which a species or subspecies of the agent found in a sample is determined. The Systems Program Office reports quarterly on the time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is verified annually as part of the BioWatch Evaluation and Exercise Program that is conducted by the Chemical/Biological Early Detection Systems Program Office personnel. The jurisdictions are evaluated on a wide range of operational parameters including performance time lines.

Performance Measure	Time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive result
Program and Organization	Medical and Biodefense - Office of Health Affairs
Description	This performance measure calculates the time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. There are a number of factors that influence the time gauged by this measure such as the number of units and the type of technology. For instance, the higher the number of autonomous outdoor biological monitoring units employed, the shorter the time will be between the release of a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result. An autonomous outdoor biological monitoring unit is a type of sensor that collects airborne particles and performs sample analysis. By performing the sample analysis at the monitoring site, automated detection systems significantly reduce the time between a biological release and detecting confirming that an event has occurred.
Scope of Data	This measure is a system-wide average of the elapsed time between an outdoor release of a biological agent and the declaration by the local laboratory official of a confirmed positive result. This measure includes the number and type of outdoor biological monitoring units employed.
Data Source	The Systems Program Office is in charge of developing the standard operating timeline for outdoor biological units
Data Collection Methodology	The Systems Program Office has developed standard operating timelines for outdoor biological monitoring units. The timeline is designed by calculating the sampling period, the time to analyze the samples and the agent identification. Agent identification is the process by which a species or subspecies of the agent found in a sample is determined. The Systems Program Office reports quarterly on the time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is verified annually as part of the BioWatch Evaluation and Exercise Program that is conducted by the Chemical/Biological Early Detection Systems Program Office personnel. The jurisdictions are evaluated on a wide range of operational parameters including performance time.

Office of Inspector General

Program: Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Program

Performance Measure	Percent of recommendations made by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) that are accepted by the Department of Homeland Security
Program and Organization	Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Program - Inspector General
Description	The OIG audits and inspects programs for fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG also reviews programs to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. The criteria used to select programs for audit or inspection includes: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; potential dollar magnitude; etc. Where appropriate, OIG audit and inspection reports include recommendations which, if accepted and implemented, will improve the respective program. This measure reflects the percent of recommendations made by the OIG that are accepted and implemented by DHS. The OIG tracks the recommendations that are issued until they have been implemented.
Scope of Data	This measure encompasses all DHS programs and operations that are selected by the OIG for an audit or inspection based on how vulnerable the operation is to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, or if there is a legislative or regulatory audit requirement.
Data Source	The source of data is an electronic database maintained by OIG which records all recommendations and whether they have been accepted, implemented, or declined.
Data Collection Methodology	OIG collects information on recommendations, and tracks all the formal recommendations made to the department as to whether or not the recommendations have been accepted and implemented in its database. The department provides requested information in response to formal communication from OIG headquarters regarding recommendations, acceptance, and implementation. These responses are recorded and compiled in the OIG database. In tracking this information, OIG auditors, inspectors, and investigators will employ the use of Microsoft office products, Visio, IDEA, CCH Teammate and other software applications to collect and report their findings.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Auditors apply Government Accountability Office (GAO) risk-based framework for data reliability assessments (which includes tests on sufficiency, competency and relevancy) to determine whether the Government Auditing Standards for evidence are met. Auditors and inspectors report validated data to the OIG Office of Administration, which compares the data to written responses received from the department on a sample basis to ensure reliability.

Performance Measure	Percent of substantiated investigations that are accepted for criminal, civil, or administrative action (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Program - Inspector General
Description	The measure reports on the number of substantiated investigations that are accepted for criminal, civil, or administrative action in comparison to all substantiated investigations that the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts during the fiscal year. This measure demonstrates a portion of the impact that OIG investigations have on DHS operations, as well as operations of the entire federal government.
Scope of Data	The performance measure reports on the number of substantiated investigations that are accepted for criminal, civil, or administrative action out of all of the investigations conducted by the DHS OIG during the fiscal year. Unsubstantiated investigations are excluded from the data.
Data Source	The source for the measure is all investigations conducted by the DHS OIG during

	the fiscal year that have evidentiary support. The data is captured in the OIG's Investigative Data Management System (IDMS). IDMS is managed by the OIG's Chief Information Officer.
Data Collection Methodology	OIG Office of Investigations staff prepare Reports of Investigation (ROI) at the conclusion of each investigation. The ROI documents the disposition of each investigation. Investigative staff use the ROIs as the source documents for the data input into the Investigative Data Management System (IDMS).
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Investigative and Chief Information Officer staff verify that the data input into IDMS is accurate and supported by internal reports and documentation. The data is also published in the OIG's Annual Performance Plan and the data is submitted to the DHS Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation.

Science and Technology

Program: Border and Maritime Security

Performance Measure	Percent of borders and maritime security program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Border and Maritime Security - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of borders and maritime security program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Borders and Maritime Security program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g. Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Coast Guard), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones for the Border and Maritime Security program approved by the Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	Project managers update the Enterprise Portfolio Management Initiative milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers and from personal knowledge of project management status that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.

Performance Measure	Percent of transition program funding dedicated to developing technologies in direct response to Department of Homeland Security components' requirements
Program and Organization	Border and Maritime Security - Science and Technology
Description	The percent of science and technology transition funding that directly supports the development of technologies requested by the Department components such as Customs and Border Protection, to ensure that operational end users are provided with the technology and capabilities they need to detect and prevent terrorist attacks, means of terrorism and other illegal activities.
Scope of Data	The percent of funding that is reported for this measure is calculated based on the amount of funding committed or obligated towards those programs in the Science and Technology (S&T) Federal Financial Management System (FFMS).
Data Source	The dataset is generated based on requirements gathered from the S&T Integrated Product Teams and the Borders and Maritime Security program. The data is the amount of funding based on expenditures and obligations that link back to the Integrated Product Teams requirements. The S&T FFMS is the financial record of the Directorate and the official source of financial information regarding commitments and obligations that have received funds certification.
Data Collection Methodology	The Borders and Maritime Security program receives its information through the FFMS and PRISM financial systems. These systems provide a weekly report on

	the commitments, obligations, and expenditures of funding.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Once the FFMS system calculates this percentage, S&T headquarters validates the number. The Borders and Maritime Security program managers compare the percentage of obligations and expenditures to program plans that indicate the amount of transition funding for Border and Maritime Security.

Program: Chemical and Biological

Performance Measure	Percent completion of an effective restoration capability to restore key infrastructure to normal operation after a chemical or biological attack (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Chemical and Biological - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects program activities to develop the required components of a capability to restore critical infrastructure from an attack with persistent chemical agents, including TICs, CWAs, and NTAs, as well as to restore areas contaminated with biological agents, such as anthrax. Progress in the comprehensive chemical and biological restoration effort is measured as the percentage of key products and deliverables that comprise together the full required capability. Such deliverables and products include the required technologies and guidance documents along with key reports developed to enable critical decisions along the development pathway. Through the broad proliferation of the guidance documents, restoration templates, and technology surveys that are products of this effort, the preparedness of local, regional, and national response entities for response to and recovery from a chemical or biological attack will be greatly enhanced.
Scope of Data	This measure tracks the development of effective restoration technologies, which are capability requirements that have been translated into specific system requirements and then developed into prototypes and guidance. The prototypes and guidance are then transitioned to end-users for further use and capability expansion. Scope of effort being measured provides capability for Federal, State and local regions.
Data Source	Assessment is made based on completion of milestones, each of which quantitatively describes an advance toward the final desired end state. Milestones are documented in interagency monthly meetings, roadmaps, and Technology Transition Agreements and/or Memorandum of Agreements/Interagency Agreements, which serve as the contract between the S&T Directorate and the customer.
Data Collection Methodology	The program obtains and compiles written documentation from interagency partners of central relevance to component milestones, as well as minutes of record generated at regular meetings of approximately monthly periodicity.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data are assessed on regular basis by Division Head or designee within the Office of the Division Head, using data from the Science and Technology program database as well as reports, meeting minutes, and interagency assessment documents submitted by the Program Manager.

Performance Measure	Percent completion of an effective restoration technology to restore key infrastructure to normal operation after a chemical attack (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Chemical and Biological - Science and Technology
Description	This measure describes the percent of work accomplished out of the total effort needed to prototype an effective technology that can restore key infrastructure to normal operations after a chemical attack.
Scope of Data	This measure tracks the development of effective restoration technologies, which

	are capability requirements that have been translated into specific system requirements and then developed into prototypes and guidance, transitioned to Environmental Protection Agency for further use and capability expansion. Scope of effort being measured provides capability for DC and NYC regions.
Data Source	Assessment is made based on completion of milestones, each of which quantitatively describes an advance toward the final desired end state. Milestones are documented in interagency monthly meetings, roadmaps, and Technology Transition Agreements and/or Memorandum of Agreements/Interagency Agreements, which serve as the contract between the S&T Directorate and the customer.
Data Collection Methodology	The program obtains and compiles written documentation from interagency partners of central relevance to component milestones, as well as minutes of record generated at regular meetings of approximately monthly periodicity.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data are assessed on regular basis by Division Head or designee within the Office of the Division Head, using data from the Enterprise Portfolio Management Initiative database as well as reports, meeting minutes, and interagency assessment documents submitted by the Program Manager.

Performance Measure	Percent of chemical and biological program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Chemical and Biological - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of chemical and biological program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Chemical and Biological program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g., the Office of Infrastructure Protection, and the Chief Medical Office), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones for the Chemical and Biological program approved by the Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The source of the data is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Performance Measure	Percent of high-priority chemical and biological agents detectable in target operational scenarios (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)

Program and Organization	Chemical and Biological - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects progress across the entire chemical and biological detection program toward developing technologies for transition to appropriate customers for deployment and use. Targeted agents for these detection systems are prioritized through biological and chemical terrorism risk assessments, which are updated by the program on a biennial basis and reviewed by other agencies with a stake in the outcome. The set of agents chosen comprise some 90-95% of total risk presented by chemical and biological agents.
Scope of Data	This measure tracks the development of prototypes to address the warning, response, and restoration needs in operational environments for biological and chemical agents. The set of agents chosen comprise some 90-95% of total risk presented by chemical and biological agents. As part of the Prevent mission area, chemical and biological detection is identified as a major target capability to counter the manufacture, transport, and/or use of these materials.
Data Source	Targeted agents for these detection systems are prioritized through biological and chemical terrorism risk assessments, which are updated by the program on a biennial basis and reviewed by other agencies with a stake in the outcome. The set of agents chosen comprise some 90-95% of total risk presented by chemical and biological agents.
Data Collection Methodology	The program tracks progress via a matrix of agents versus operational scenarios, with success shown through the demonstration of prototypes capable of detecting the agents and/or the validation of assays for use in target operational applications.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data are assessed on regular basis by Division Head or designee within the Office of the Division Head, using data from reports, meeting minutes, and interagency assessment documents submitted by the Program Manager.

Program: Command, Control and Interoperability

Performance Measure	Number of cyber security data sets collected and approved
Program and Organization	Command, Control and Interoperability - Science and Technology
Description	This measure identifies the number of proof-of-concept (feasibility) of technologies demonstrated that aid in the discovery, investigation, and prosecution of terrorists and criminals. A proof of concept is a feasibility assessment that is considered a milestone in the development of a fully functioning prototype. These assessments are most meaningful and used by the program manager for the Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Investigative Technologies subprogram or Division executives to determine the necessity of a continued investment.
Scope of Data	The total number of stored data sets is collected for this measure. The datasets consist of real network and Internet traffic information that may include, but is not limited to net flow, critical infrastructure data, network management data. The data sets originate in the academic world but there is potential to have other dataset providers from various public and private sectors.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure against Cyber Threats (PREDICT) repository
Data Collection Methodology	Researchers (PREDICT users) must be approved for access to a particular data set by a review board. Once this is done, the data-hosting site and the researcher are notified and work together to retrieve the data set. The data providers are responsible for maintaining their dataset. The independent contractor supporting the program submits monthly reports on the number of data sets stored. Data is collected and reviewed using an Excel spreadsheet. Reliable data is provided by the PREDICT (Protected Repository for the Defense of Infrastructure against Cyber Threats) Coordinating Center (PCC) that is run by RTI International, a non-profit organization with extensive experience in handling sensitive research data. As part of its contract with Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the PCC collects statistical information including the number of data sets, and provides this

	information to DHS in monthly reports, and on an as needed basis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	DHS conducts regular audits of the PREDICT project to ensure compliance with PREDICT operating procedures and contractual provisions

Performance Measure	Number of proof-of-concept reconnaissance, surveillance and investigative technologies demonstrated
Program and Organization	Command, Control and Interoperability - Science and Technology
Description	This measure identifies the number of proof-of-concept (feasibility) of technologies demonstrated that aid in the discovery, investigation, and prosecution of terrorists and criminals. A proof of concept is a feasibility assessment that is considered a milestone in the development of a fully functioning prototype. These assessments are most meaningful and used by the program manager for the Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Investigative Technologies subprogram or Division executives to determine the necessity of a continued investment.
Scope of Data	The measure includes only those reconnaissance, surveillance, and investigative activities that involve the proof-of-concept milestone.
Data Source	The data source is quarterly/monthly performance reports (depending on the agreement in the contract) by performers submitted to program managers indicating that an assessment has been completed. Proof of concept assessments are performed based on direction from the program managers.
Data Collection Methodology	The program managers receive the initial information from the performers (based on the above data source) and identify which projects have produced a proof of concept assessment. The official Directorate-wide collection of this data is conducted by a query of all Division program managers and their staff to provide updated per quarter based on the above data source.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Command, Control and Interoperability Division staff provide their status to the Division Director who in turn review the information and compare to planned milestones for the year.

Performance Measure	Percent of command, control and interoperability programs milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Command, Control and Interoperability - Science and Technology
Description	This measure includes the percent of command, control, and interoperability program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Command, Control and Interoperability program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g., the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Office of Emergency Communications), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones for the Command, Control and Interoperability program approved by the Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's

	planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Program: Explosives

Performance Measure	Number of new or improved technologies available for transition to the customers at a Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 or above
Program and Organization	Explosives - Science and Technology
Description	The number of technologies includes those that have reached a maturity level of TRL 6 or above; this indicates that a technology is ready for demonstration. These technologies will be transitioned to the primary customer, the Transportation Security Administration.
Scope of Data	Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 is an assessment by program managers and Division staff to quantify a technology, subsystem or prototypes readiness level or maturity for demonstration in a relevant environment. These assessments are most meaningful and used by the program manager or Division executives to support management oversight and determination of execution status for continued investment or transition to a customer for further development or acquisition.
Data Source	Technology Readiness Level (TRL) assessments are performed in conjunction with technical and program reviews, quarterly performer reports and discussions with performers on a monthly basis. Program managers and Division staff use the Department of Defenses definitions of TRLs from the Defense Acquisition Guidebook to identify the TRL level the technology has achieved based on the aforementioned reviews and reports.
Data Collection Methodology	The collection is conducted by a formal query of all Division program managers and their staff to provide updated status as of the annual reporting date on current status of technologies, subsystems or prototypes (based on the above data source). The Division Directors staff review the information from program managers and identify which technologies have matured to Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 status and should be considered for transition to the appropriate customer.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Explosives Division staff provide their assessment to the Division Director and Chief Scientist who in turn review the information and compare to the Technology Readiness Level definitions to ensure that the data is accurate.

Performance Measure	Percent of explosives program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Explosives - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of explosives program milestones meeting their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Explosives program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g. the Transportation Security Administration and U.S. Secret Service), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, and etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in

	the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones for the Explosives program approved by the Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The source of the data is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Program: Human Factors

Performance Measure	Percent of human factor program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Human Factors - Science and Technology
Description	This measure presents the percent of human factor program milestones meeting their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Human Factors program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g. the Office of Screening Coordination and Operations, and US Citizenship and Immigration Services), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones for the Human Factors program approved by the Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data

	with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Program: Infrastructure and Geophysical

Performance Measure	Number of analyses/simulations completed on critical infrastructure decision support systems that provide actionable information to help protect U. S. critical infrastructure (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Infrastructure and Geophysical - Science and Technology
Description	This measure represents the cumulative number of analyses/simulations completed on critical infrastructure decision support systems. These systems provide a rational, scientifically-informed approach for prioritizing critical infrastructure protection strategies and resource allocations using modeling, simulation, and analyses to assess vulnerabilities, consequences, and risks; develop and evaluate protection, mitigation, response, and recovery strategies and technologies; and provide real-time support to decision makers during crises and emergencies. This measure demonstrates the availability of actionable information to help protect the U.S.'s critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.
Scope of Data	The critical infrastructure decision support systems have defined standards that signal the completion of an analysis/simulation. The measure examines the total number of completed analyses/simulations.
Data Source	The critical infrastructure decision support systems generate reports for each analysis/simulation that is completed.
Data Collection Methodology	Analysis is performed on the output of each analysis/simulation, and a report is generated by the analysts within the National Laboratory consortium. Official copies of the reports are delivered to the DHS Program Manager.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The DHS S&T Directorate and the system team verify the resultant data via different methods depending upon the analyses performed. These methods vary from detailed technical review by internal and external Subject Matter Experts, comparison against similar studies and analysis against real-world events. In more recent analyses, the team has begun to use parameter sensitivity and uncertainty analyses for more prominent studies, resulting in a better understating of the tipping points that modeled space and regions that may require better data or more analyses. Issues identified by the S&T Directorate are brought to the team and resolution is either sought or determined to be inappropriate or unnecessary.

Performance Measure	Percent of infrastructure and geophysical program milestones supporting preparedness that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Infrastructure and Geophysical - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of programmatic and technical preparedness milestones of the Infrastructure and Geophysical that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Infrastructure and Geophysical program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g. the Office of Infrastructure Protection and the Federal Emergency Management Agency), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones of the parts of

	the Infrastructure and Geophysical program that support preparedness. These milestones are approved by the program's Integrated Product Teams.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Performance Measure	Percent of infrastructure and geophysical program milestones supporting the protection of critical infrastructure that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Infrastructure and Geophysical - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of programmatic and technical milestones supporting the protection of critical infrastructure that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Infrastructure and Geophysical program works closely with its DHS customers (e.g. the Office of Infrastructure Protection and the Federal Emergency Management Agency), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. S&T develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the programmatic and technical milestones of the Infrastructure and Geophysical program that support the protection of critical infrastructure. These milestones are approved by the program's Integrated Process Teams.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur. Customers also give feedback during program reviews.

Program: Innovation

Performance Measure	Percent of innovation program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Innovation - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflect the percent of innovation program milestones for the Homeland Innovative Prototypical Solutions (HIPS) and High Impact Technology Solutions (HITS) programs that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years. The majority of the projects initiated within Innovation are high-risk and therefore the target is appropriate for this type of research.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones for all Innovation Directorate programs and projects.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Program: Laboratory Facilities

Performance Measure	Percent of laboratory facilities program milestones supporting protection against biological attacks that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Laboratory Facilities - Science and Technology
Description	This measure includes the percent of Laboratory Facilities program milestones supporting protection against biological attacks that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones of the parts of the Laboratory Facilities program that support protection against biological attack.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project

	status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Performance Measure	Percent of laboratory facilities program milestones supporting the protection of transportation sectors that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Laboratory Facilities - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reports on the percent of laboratory facilities program milestones that support the transportation sectors that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones of the parts of the Laboratory Facilities program that support the protection of transportation sectors.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Program: Test & Evaluation and Standards

Performance Measure	Number of Department of Homeland Security official technical standards introduced per year
Program and Organization	Test & Evaluation and Standards - Science and Technology
Description	This measure gauges the number of standards introduced for adoption by the Department of Homeland Security per year. Note that not all standards that are introduced are adopted. The Standards Council and our working groups identify standards and examine their suitability for adoption. Only those standards with clear requirements and applicability are adopted.
Scope of Data	The range of data includes the total number of standards introduced for adoption in a fiscal year. Standards are submitted to the Office of Standards for adoption by the DHS Standards Council throughout the year. The standards cover the full range of homeland security needs. The standards can come from within the S&T

	Directorate, other parts of DHS. The S&T Directorate chartered and currently operates the DHS Standards Council.
Data Source	DHS S&T Standards Working groups or components within DHS submit an adoption form via memorandum to the DHS Standards Council recommending adoption. The official adoption form is the data source used to identify the number received by the Council.
Data Collection Methodology	The data (adoption forms) will be collected by the Office of Standards and tracked by the operational lead, the S&T Directorate, who manages, stores, and monitors using an internal database for standards.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Standards program manager (from the S&T Directorate) and staff review the database and cross-reference with the official Council minutes that record how many forms are submitted.

Performance Measure	Percent of standards introduced that are adopted by Department of Homeland Security and partner agencies
Program and Organization	Test & Evaluation and Standards - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of standards and protocols for products, services, and systems that are adopted by the Department and its partner agencies. Adoption of standards and protocols ensure a high level of effectiveness among the technologies and capabilities end users need to detect and prevent terrorist attacks, means of terrorism and other illegal activities.
Scope of Data	Adopted standards are those that have been introduced (formally submitted) and have received formal approval from the DHS Standards Council or other federal agencies out of the total of all standards introduced.
Data Source	The sources for the data include Office of Standards, the DHS Standards Council, and other relevant standards bodies (e.g., Interagency Council on Standards Policy which coordinates federal standards) who have adopted the standards developed by this program. The performance data will be collected regularly. The DHS Standards council meets on a monthly basis and does/does not adopt the standards submitted over the past month and this provides the performance data necessary for the reporting of this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	The S&T Directorates Standards Office maintains the Standards database, whose purpose is to maintain and track the development, recommendation, and adoption of standards.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Standards program manager (from the S&T Directorate) and staff review the database and cross-reference with the official Council minutes that record how many standards were formally adopted.

Performance Measure	Percent of test, evaluation and standards program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Test & Evaluation and Standards - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of test, evaluation, and standards milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones for all of the Test Evaluation and Standards Directorate programs and projects.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's

	planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Program: Transition

Performance Measure	Number of applications for SAFETY Act coverage submitted (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Transition - Science and Technology
Description	The Office of SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act Implementation (OSAI) is responsible for review and approval of applications for Designation and Certification of Qualified Anti- Terrorism Technologies under the SAFETY Act program. This measure reflects the cumulative number of applications received regarding anti-terrorism technologies under the SAFETY Act. The number of applications received is an indicator of long-term success because it is a reflection of the homeland security market's desire to develop and deploy anti-terrorism technologies and the necessity of a program that will enable this process. By continuing to increase the number of applications the SAFETY Act program will continue to be effective in enabling the widespread commercial availability of effective anti-terrorism technologies.
Scope of Data	The range of data includes the total number of complete SAFETY Act applications received by the Science and Technology.
Data Source	The source of the data is the www.safetyact.gov website, where all full applications are stored. Applications are submitted electronically and via US mail, and those submitted in hard copy are entered into the application database when they are received. Each application is given a unique identifier and is tracked electronically.
Data Collection Methodology	The data is captured through the website (www.safetyact.gov) which is designed specifically for application processing and information. Program staff review all applications received to make sure they are complete and valid. The website then "feeds" the information to the programs business process management software system, and the output of this system is a report in the form of an excel spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The excel reports are generated weekly and are then reviewed and verified by the Program Director.

Performance Measure	Number of SAFETY Act "transition" (new, highly innovative) technologies awarded (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Transition - Science and Technology
Description	The Office of SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act Implementation (OSAI) is responsible for review and approval of applications for Designation and Certification of Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technologies under the SAFETY Act program. This measure reflects the cumulative number of applications received regarding anti-terrorism technologies under the SAFETY Act. The number of applications received is an indicator of long-term success because it is a reflection of the homeland security market's

	desire to develop and deploy anti-terrorism technologies and the necessity of a program that will enable this process. By continuing to increase the number of applications the SAFETY Act program will continue to be effective in enabling the widespread commercial availability of effective anti-terrorism technologies.
Scope of Data	The range of data includes the total number of complete SAFETY Act applications for liability protection of a technology or service that is a new entrant into the homeland security arena and that is emerging from a developmental status toward widespread commercial availability. These applications are received by the Science and Technology.
Data Source	The source of the data is the www.safetyact.gov website, where all full applications are stored. Applications are submitted electronically and via US mail, and those submitted in hard copy are entered into the application database when they are received. Each application is given a unique identifier and is tracked electronically.
Data Collection Methodology	The data is captured through the www.safetyact.gov website which is designed specifically for application processing and information. Once applications have been submitted, program staff review them to make sure they are complete and valid, and reviewers identify those that are "highly innovative." The website then "feeds" this information to the programs business process management software system, and the output of this system is a report in the form of an excel spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Various weekly reports are generated in hard copy, which are reviewed and verified by the Program Director. The Program Director finalizes the classification of "highly innovative" technologies.

Performance Measure	Percent of SAFETY Act applications that have been processed and feedback provided to applicant when package has been disapproved (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Transition - Science and Technology
Description	As part of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, Congress enacted the SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act to provide certain protections for sellers of qualified anti-terrorism technologies and others in the supply and distribution chain. Specifically, the SAFETY Act creates certain liability limitations for claims arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism where qualified anti-terrorism technologies have been deployed. This measure indicates the percentage of applications for which the Department granted liability protection out of all those evaluated. This liability protection helps to encourage the development of effective technologies aimed at preventing, detecting, identifying, or deterring acts of terrorism, or limiting the harm that such acts might otherwise cause.
Scope of Data	The range of data includes the total number of full SAFETY Act applications received by the Science and Technology.
Data Source	The source of the data will be from the www.safetyact.gov web site, where all full applications are stored. Applications are submitted electronically and via US mail. Each application is given a unique identifier and is tracked electronically.
Data Collection Methodology	The measurement data is collected from the website, reviewed, and reported in an Excel spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The information is captured through the website (www.safetyact.gov) designed specifically for application processing and information. The website "feeds" the information to the programs business process management software system. From this system, various weekly reports are generated in hard copy, which are reviewed and verified by the Program Director.

Performance Measure	Percent of transition program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	Transition - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the percent of milestones of the Transition program that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones for all Transition Directorate programs and projects.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Program: University Programs

Performance Measure	Number of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) students supported
Program and Organization	University Programs - Science and Technology
Description	This measure reflects the cumulative number of students pursuing science, technology, engineering, and mathematics studies that receive scholarships, fellowships, and internships through the University Program. The students may include undergraduates, graduate students, and post-doctoral candidates. The University Centers can make the awards for scholars and fellowships in their disciplinary areas. The University Centers of Excellence are mission-focused university consortiums that leverage the multi-disciplinary capabilities of universities to address the Department of Homeland Security needs.
Scope of Data	The data range includes fellowships and internships for undergraduate and graduate students, as well as postdoctoral awards in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics.
Data Source	The data source will be the numbers of students supported with University Programs funds. The Scholars and Fellows Programs and select MSI Programs are administered by Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE). ORISE will provide semi-annual updates to University Programs on the number of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) students. University Programs also awards grants directly to academic institutions to provide scholarships and fellowships to STEM students. Participating colleges and universities will provide annual updates on the number of students supported.
Data Collection Methodology	University Programs will track and maintain the data on supported students based on the reports submitted by ORISE and the participating universities. On a quarterly basis, University Programs will respond to the Departments data call on status. Note that most awards are made annually based on the academic calendar.

	The program will run the reports from Education Measures tracking tool.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Deputy Director of University Programs will review and validate the quarterly reports.

Performance Measure	Percent of university programs milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan
Program and Organization	University Programs - Science and Technology
Description	This measure describes the percent of University program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The five-year plan details the allocation of dollars and projected accomplishments for the current and future fiscal years.
Scope of Data	The scope encompasses the approved programmatic and technical milestones for all University Program programs and projects.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is the S&T Directorates planning and programming database, which is the designated repository for all project-level planning/programming and actual status information. Its purpose is to provide ready access to individual and aggregate project data for reporting, planning, status reviews and analysis.
Data Collection Methodology	The percent reported is reviewed using the status of funding, the number of milestones stated in the execution plan, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. Project managers update the Directorate's planning/programming milestone data on at least a quarterly basis from project status reports provided by performers that can be objectively corroborated by artifacts such as signed documents.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Division Directors review the data submitted by program managers to ensure accuracy/consistency, approve the status, and submit to the Science and Technology's Strategy, Policy and Budget/Chief Financial Officers (SBD/CFO) office. Information is verified by SBD/CFO by cross-referencing financial data with milestones, and additional information is requested of programs if discrepancies occur.

Transportation Security Administration

Program: Aviation Security

Performance Measure	Baggage security screening assessment results
Program and Organization	Aviation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure appraises the percent of the time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) correctly detect threat items concealed in baggage using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.
Scope of Data	The assessments for baggage screening at the baggage security screening checkpoints of the Nations commercial airports are conducted by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in an unannounced and surreptitious systematic manner. A prescribed number of assessments are distributed among federalized and private airports to achieve national level performance measures. The tests are designed to evaluate whether TSOs properly detect threat items placed in the passengers' baggage by performing their screening functions in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and by using available checked baggage technology. These threats include Improvised Explosive Devices and emerging threats. Five detection points are currently impacted during these tests.
Data Source	Each airport receives a prescribed number of assessments that they are required to conduct within a six-month assessment cycle. Data is recorded into the Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) database within three days of completion of the test.
Data Collection Methodology	The assessments are conducted locally by an assessment team comprised of Transportation Security Inspectors, Bomb Appraisal Officers, and/or Screening subject matter experts. Data is recorded on standardized evaluation checklists and in the ASAP database. Tests are developed using a realistic and standardized assessment scenario framework. Each test introduces real threat objects to the screening process with the purpose of assessing screening performance and the identification of vulnerabilities in the organizations current procedures and technology.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	ASAP is designed to produce a statistical sample at the end of each six-month cycle. After the completion of each ASAP cycle, the data analysis focus on determining relationships between the factors and sub-factors identified in the programs methodology. The initial findings are provided to a working group of subject matter experts to determine the root cause(s) of each finding and recommendations. A report which includes the findings, root causes, and recommendations is then provided to TSA senior leadership for approval and implementation.

Performance Measure	Passenger security screening assessment results
Program and Organization	Aviation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This performance measure appraises the percent of the time the Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) correctly detect threat items concealed in carry-on baggage or on a person using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.
Scope of Data	The assessments for passenger screening at the passenger security screening checkpoints of the Nations commercial airports are conducted by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in an unannounced and

	surreptitious systematic manner. A prescribed number of assessments are distributed among federalized and private airports to achieve national level performance measures. The tests are designed to evaluate whether TSOs properly detect threat items placed in the passengers' carry-on baggage and/or on the person by performing their screening functions in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and by using available checkpoint technology. These threats include firearms, knives, Improvised Explosive Devices, and emerging threats. Seven detection points are currently impacted during these tests.
Data Source	Each airport receives a prescribed number of assessments that they are required to conduct within a 6-month assessment cycle. Data is recorded into the Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) database within 3 days of completion of the test.
Data Collection Methodology	The assessments are conducted locally by an assessment team comprised of Transportation Security Inspectors, Bomb Appraisal Officers, and/or Screening subject matter experts. Data is recorded on standardized evaluation checklists and in the ASAP database. Tests are developed using a realist and standardized assessment scenario framework. Each test introduces real threat objects to the screening process with the purpose of assessing screening performance and the identification of vulnerabilities in the organizations current procedures and technology.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	ASAP is designed to produce a statistical sample at the end of each six-month cycle. After the completion of each ASAP cycle, the data analysis focus on determining relationships between the factors and sub-factors identified in the programs methodology. The initial findings are provided to a working group of subject matter experts to determine the root cause(s) of each finding and recommendations. A report which includes the findings, root causes, and recommendations is then provided to TSA senior leadership for approval and implementation.

Performance Measure	Percent of air carriers in compliance with leading security indicators
Program and Organization	Aviation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure identifies overall air carrier compliance with leading security indicators. A leading security indicator is a key indicator, that, when taken into account, may be predictive of the overall security posture of an air carrier (these critical indicators are derived from criteria based on factors like a single point of failure, operational vs. administrative, human factor related). The indicators are guided by security rules, regulations, and standards. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses air carrier vulnerabilities. Assessing air carrier vulnerabilities is part of an overall risk reduction process, as in measuring compliance with standards is a strong indicator of system security.
Scope of Data	In support of risk-based approach to regulatory oversight, the data demonstrates percent compliance over all critical prompt response to the leading security indicators for air carriers Nation-wide. The critical air carrier inspection prompts are defined as part of FY 2007 Inspection Plan.
Data Source	Information obtained from the Performance and Results Analysis System (PARIS), which serves as the official source of data repository for the Office of Compliance's Regulatory activities.
Data Collection Methodology	Inspectors enter reports into PARIS. Headquarters personnel then compile quarterly reports of these inspection records. Calculation: The quotient of (in compliance critical prompt response total) divided by (total of in and not in compliance critical prompt response from approved air carrier inspections (begun during the reporting period)). The total is multiplied by 100 to gain percent compliance.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is entered and stored in the Performance and Results Information System (PARIS). Headquarters personnel conduct data reviews of randomly selected records.

Performance Measure	Percent of airports in compliance with leading security indicators
Program and Organization	Aviation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure identifies overall airport compliance with leading security indicators. A leading security indicator is a key indicator, that, when taken into account, may be predictive of the overall security posture of an airport (these critical indicators are derived from criteria based on factors like a single point of failure, operational vs. administrative, human factor related). The indicators are guided by security rules, regulations, and standards. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses airport vulnerabilities. Assessing airport vulnerabilities is part of an overall risk reduction process, as in measuring compliance with standards as a strong indicator of system security.
Scope of Data	In support of a risk-based approach to regulatory oversight, the data demonstrates percent compliance over all critical indicator/prompt responses to the leading security indicators for airports. The critical airport inspection prompts are defined as part of FY 2007 Inspection Plan; however, the data is collected based on current critical prompts identified as part of the Domestic Port Inspections conducted nationwide.
Data Source	Information obtained from the Performance and Results Analysis System (PARIS), which serves as the official source of data repository for the Office of Compliance's Regulatory activities.
Data Collection Methodology	Inspectors enter reports into PARIS. Headquarters personnel then compile quarterly reports of these inspection records. Calculation: The quotient of (incompliance critical prompt response total) divided by (the total of in -and not in compliance critical prompt response totals from approved airport inspections (begun during the reporting period)). The total is multiplied by 100 to gain percent compliance.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is entered and stored in the Performance and Results Information System (PARIS). Headquarters personnel conduct data reviews of randomly selected records.

Program: Federal Air Marshal Service

Performance Measure	Average annual rate of accuracy in Federal Air Marshals' firearms re-qualification (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Federal Air Marshal Service - Transportation Security Administration
Description	Federal law enforcement officer candidates must graduate from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) with a score of 210 out of a possible 300 on FLETC's Practical Pistol Course (PPC). To graduate from Phase II of the Federal Air Marshal Training Program (FAMTP-II), a FAM candidate must achieve a higher standard, which is quantified as 255 out of 300 (85 percent) on the firearms proficiency course of fire. To remain a FAM, an employee must demonstrate the same standard of excellence by scoring at least 255 out of 300 on recurring quarterly tests. Precision requirements drive a FAM's ultimate ability to defeat an attempted attack.
Scope of Data	Graduation from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) requires federal law enforcement officer candidates to score 210 out of a possible 300 (70 percent) on FLETC's Practical Pistol Course (PPC). To graduate from Phase II of the Federal Air Marshal Training Program (FAMTP-II), a FAM candidate must achieve a much higher standard: 255 out of 300 (85 percent) on the firearms proficiency course of fire set forth by the FLETC PPC. To remain a FAM, an employee must demonstrate the same standard of excellence in firearms performance on a recurring basis by scoring, quarterly, at least 255 out of 300 (85 percent) on the PPC.
Data Source	The information originates from each FAMS field office and is entered into the

	Federal Air Marshal Information System (FAMIS).
Data Collection Methodology	The measure captures targeted and actual precision rates – among all FAMs, on an average annual basis. The FAMS field offices are required to enter the PPC scores into the Federal Air Marshal Information System (FAMIS) on a quarterly basis per Office of Personnel and Training 8142.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Training Policy and Development Division will pull the quarterly scores on an annual basis and calculate an average score for the organization. Data and related computation is double checked by the program officer prior to reporting to senior Office of Law Enforcement and Federal Air Marshal Service management and TSA.

Performance Measure	Percent level in meeting Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) coverage target for each individual category of identified risk
Program and Organization	Federal Air Marshal Service - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure reflects the performance levels of Office of Law Enforcement, Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) coverage of targeted critical flights based upon impact (geographical location), vulnerability (aircraft destructive potential), threats, and intelligence relative to the availability of resources. Coverage is provided by specially trained armed law enforcement officers referred to as Federal Air Marshals (FAMs). These FAMs are deployed to fly missions on commercial U.S. aircraft for both domestic and international flights that have been identified as Targeted Critical Flights under 10 individual risk categories that are found in the OLE/FAMS Concept of Operations. Coverage is provided using a risk-based management approach for mission planning.
Scope of Data	Coverage is provided using a risk-based management approach for mission planning. Coverage is provided to those flights that have been identified as Targeted Critical Flights for deployment under 10 individual risk categories that were identified in the FAMS Concept of Operations (CONOPS). Specific information related to the identification of these risk categories, targeted coverage and the resources needed to provide this coverage is classified.
Data Source	Data is obtained from the FAMS AirCrew Database.
Data Collection Methodology	The Systems Operations Control Division automated scheduling system employs aviation industry accepted Semi-Automated Business Reservation Environment (SABRE) systems that archive all information on the Targeted Critical Flights covered on a daily basis. On a monthly basis (or as needed) the Systems Operations Control Division runs reports from the SABRE database and creates Crystal Reports to identify FAMS performance in both scheduling and flying missions on each cover level of the Targeted Critical Flights. Calculation: Total missions divided by total critical flights for each of 10 risk categories; expressed as a percentage of target goals, then combined into a single overall metric. The range is the deviation between the max and minimum of the 10 individual risk categories, with a smaller range being preferable.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data in support of this measure is closely monitored by FAMS management and the OLE/FAMS Office of Flight Operations. FAMS senior managers/leadership reviews the previous month's performance by the 5th of each month and validates the coverage levels, and/or provides guidance on any actions that should be taken to increase any performance measure if deemed appropriate. In addition, FAMS procedures require ongoing quality control steps that include monthly validation checks of between 400 and 500 randomly selected individual flights by Headquarters personnel auditors to validate a reported FAM coverage on a targeted critical flight.

Program: Surface Transportation Security

Performance Measure	Percent of mass transit agencies that are in full compliance with industry agreed upon Security and Emergency Management Action Items to improve security
Program and Organization	Surface Transportation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	The program assesses and evaluates the security posture of the mass transit and passenger rail modes through the Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) program. Security assessments commenced during FY 2007 with a focus on the 50 largest mass transit and passenger rail agencies based on passenger volume, which carries 75% of mass transit rail volume. The BASE program assesses security posture in comprehensive Security and Emergency Management Action Items, including security plans, training, exercises, public awareness, and other specific security areas. The Action Items encompass activities and measures that are critical to an effective security program. Security Inspectors conduct the assessments in partnership with the mass transit and passenger rail agencies' security chiefs and directors. The results of the security assessments inform development of risk mitigation programs and resource allocations, most notably security grants.
Scope of Data	The BASE program assessments are voluntary, so the scope of data is limited to the 50 largest participating mass transit agencies, based on passenger volume. Transit agencies are defined as mass transit, light rail, passenger rail, buses, and other commuter transit systems. The BASE results reports, maintained by the program and the assessed mass transit agencies, contain comprehensive information on each of the Security and Emergency Management Action Item areas that make up the BASE evaluation. The timing on the data collection effort is a limiting factor since the programs Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) are working in support of several modes (Mass Transit, Passenger Rail, and Freight Rail). Also, mitigation efforts are largely tied to the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP). BASE results inform priorities of the TSGP and mass transit and passenger rail systems apply the results to inform preparation of project requests under the TSGP.
Data Source	TSA's Transportation Security Inspectors (TSI) conduct the assessments in partnership with the mass transit and passenger rail agencies' security chiefs and directors. The TSIs are also involved in documenting the assessment results by placing the information in a central database on the TSA computer system, which is in turn analyzed across the spectrum by staff members at TSA Headquarters. The data is then collated to determine certain trends and weaknesses within the Security and Emergency Management Action Item areas.
Data Collection Methodology	The TSIs conduct the BASE assessments alongside members of the transit system being assessed. This process can take a few days up to a few weeks, depending on the system's size. The TSI team works through each of the assessment categories and determines the overall score using a 5-point scale from 0 to 4. TSIs use a standard checklist to ensure that each transit system is assessed and scored using the same criteria. Once all assessment areas are compiled, the transit system is briefed on the outcome and provided the complete report. This data then gets compiled along with the other systems that have been assessed to produce overall national results in each Action Item category. This result leads to the analysis of weak and strong areas, not only of the individual systems, but also of the collective mass transit and passenger rail mode nationally. TSA-assisted assessments will be repeated approximately every 18-24 months to measure progress in the enhancement of security.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Assessment results are the product of direct engagement by TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Surface with security officials and frontline employees of the assessed mass transit and passenger rail agencies. A comprehensive checklist rates performance in multiple measures for each of the 17 Security and Emergency Management Actions Items. The assessed agency's security officials

	are actively involved, affording opportunity to provide all relevant information and context for its security posture in each of the areas covered by the Action Items. The inspectors prepare a detailed report indicating ratings on each performance measure for all Action Items, narrative descriptions of the assessed agency's program and performance level in each area, citations of smart security practices, and recommendations for remedial actions.

Performance Measure	Percent reduction in risk from toxic inhalation hazard bulk cargoes in rail transportation
Program and Organization	Surface Transportation Security - Transportation Security Administration
Description	The Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) Risk Reduction Program strives to reduce the risk posed by TIH materials, the most toxic chemicals transported by rail in the U.S., including chlorine and anhydrous ammonia. Through a partnership with American and Canadian railroads, Transportation Security Administration (TSA) gathers railcar movement data, focusing on the time a loaded rail car is standing unattended in a DHS-designated High Threat Urban Area (HTUA). This period of time is referred to as "dwell time". The program uses a risk calculation comprised of four elements: 1) the amount of "dwell time" in hours; 2) the specific HTUA; 3) the Population Proximity Factor (PPF); and 4) whether the car is attended or unattended. The level of risk will be compared to the baseline risk level, which is calculated from the period prior to the adoption of TSA/Department of Transportation issued Security Action Items developed to enhance the security of TIH shipments.
Scope of Data	Railroad carriers provide car movement data on all railcar traffic transporting toxic chemicals, including chlorine and anhydrous which includes time and location to Railinc Corp., an information clearing house wholly owned by the Association of American Railroads. At no cost, Railinc transmits the car movement data on loaded TIH cars to a third party contractor. The contractor verifies, validates, and provides risk analysis of the data to the program. The contractor also provides the end product, which includes risk scores and percent change.
Data Source	Railroad carriers currently provide car movement data to Railinc for ordinary business purposes. The contractor validates the car movement data to determine number of dwell time hours. The program provides the contractor with variables including the HTUA score and the PPF value. HTUAs are identified using DHS's Urban Area Security Initiative data. The HTUA score is a value between one and five using a logarithmic scale based on the population within a specific HTUA. The PPF value is between one and three and captures the population density within a one-mile radius of an unattended TIH railcar in a HTUA. The contractor then compiles the data and calculates the final risk reduction score. The data is stored and maintained by the contractor.
Data Collection Methodology	Railroad carriers provide car movement data which includes time and location to Railinc Corp., an information clearing-house wholly owned by the Association of American Railroads. At no cost, Railinc transmits the car movement data on loaded TIH cars to a third party contractor. The contractor verifies, validates, and provides risk analysis of the data to the program. The program receives validated and verified information from the contractor via CD-ROM and incorporates all risk information into an excel spreadsheet and tabulates the risk information itself.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program inspects the status of TIH cars for attended/unattended for risk purposes which also validates the accuracy of data. These inspections are performed on a sample of the identified TIH rail cars. The contractor verifies the accuracy of the data provided by Railinc by identifying anomalies and inconsistencies and verifying them with the specific rail carrier.

Program: Transportation Security Support

Performance Measure	Percent of customers satisfied with the intelligence products provided
Program and Organization	Transportation Security Support - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure shows the overall level of customer satisfaction with intelligence products produced and disseminated by the program.
Scope of Data	All customers who receive intelligence products from the program are provided the opportunity to complete a customer satisfaction survey.
Data Source	The source of these data is the TSA Office of Intelligence Customer Satisfaction Survey. Customer responses to the survey are collected and maintained by the TSA Online Learning Center.
Data Collection Methodology	Customers who receive intelligence products from the program are provided the opportunity to complete a customer satisfaction survey. Customer satisfaction is collected through a six-question survey, responses to which are recorded by the TSA Online Learning Center, where intelligence products are posted for employees. The calculation of satisfaction is derived by tabulating the responses to the survey. The survey is based on a 5-point Likert scale (0=Strongly Disagree, 5=Strongly Agree). The calculation is the percent of customers responding "Agree" (4) or "Strongly Agree" (5) to the statement, "Overall I am satisfied with this product."
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Monthly reviews by the Office of Intelligence are conducted to ensure the data are complete and reliable. Reliability of the data is checked by trending data against previous collected data. Significant changes in levels of performance may reflect a need to validate responses.

Performance Measure	Percent decrease in worker's compensation claims (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Transportation Security Support - Transportation Security Administration
Description	This measure tracks improvements that have been made in reducing the amount of money that has been paid in worker's compensation. Traumatic Injury Leave is authorized when an employee sustains a work-related traumatic injury and the injured worker's physician certifies that the employee is unable to work or TSA fails to provide limited duty work during the first 45 days following the injury. The percent decrease represents salary compensation paid to employees for lost time associated with traumatic injuries.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data includes all TSA employees on Traumatic Injury Leave for the reporting period.
Data Source	The source of this data are Traumatic Injury Leave statistics from the National Finance Center (NFC) payroll records.
Data Collection Methodology	NFC Traumatic Injury Leave statistics are reported to the program office quarterly. The program office calculates the percent reduction from the same period from the previous year.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data is validated by the TSA Payroll Office to include any pay adjustments processed on a bi-weekly basis and sent to Office of Human Capital – Workers Compensation on a quarterly basis The data is sent to the Workers Compensation Program Office for internal Workers Compensation validation purposes.

Program: Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing

Performance Measure	Percent of individuals undergoing a Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) security threat assessment
Program and Organization	Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing - Transportation Security Administration

Description	This measure indicates the percent of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) population receiving a Security Threat Assessment. Thorough vetting will decrease vulnerabilities of sensitive transportation systems by limiting access of potentially dangerous individuals who are identified by TTAC vetting and credentialing programs. The populations currently include international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, and non-U.S. citizens receiving flight instruction at Federal Aviation Administration certified flight schools in the U.S. and abroad. In the future, TTAC programs will also cover domestic airline passengers, surface, and maritime workers.
Scope of Data	Data is collected detailing the number of new individuals vetted and the number of individuals perpetually vetted for all functional vetting programs. TTAC's total defined population receiving a Security Threat Assessment currently includes international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, and non - U.S. citizens receiving flight instruction at Federal Aviation Administration certified flight schools in the U.S. and abroad.
Data Source	Classified Reports and monthly vetting and credentialing data. This data source is a classified database maintaining vetting and credentialing monthly report data and assessments.
Data Collection Methodology	Each TTAC program details and reports through Transportation Security Administrations (TSA) Management Review metrics reporting process the number of individuals vetted. For each program, vetting is a process in which individuals are cleared as able to access the transportation system and are therefore not considered a threat. The assessment of vetting programs may come from the existing programs such as HAZMAT, Alien Flight Student Pilot (AFSP), Crew Vetting (CV) and, Registered Traveler (RT) and other vetting programs. Calculation: The percent of individuals attempting to gain access to the transportation system that are vetted by a TTAC program.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data collected reports the number of individuals vetted by each program, and is closely monitored by TTAC and is reported monthly in TSAs Management Review metrics report.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

Program: Adjudication Services

Performance Measure	Average cycle time to process form I-129 (Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker)
Program and Organization	Adjudication Services - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	An I-129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, is filed by an employer to petition for an alien to come to the U.S. temporarily as a nonimmigrant worker. This measure assesses the program's effectiveness in processing the I-129 to provide immigration benefit services in a timely manner.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all pending I-129 Forms and receipt counts for the past fiscal year.
Data Source	Automated counts and manual case counts are reported monthly through the automated Performance Analysis System (PAS) database. The Headquarters Statistics Branch of the DHS Office of Policy and Programs oversees PAS operations. The production system and database reside at the Justice Department Data Center, in Dallas, TX.
Data Collection Methodology	On a monthly basis, USCIS collects performance data on I-129 applications received, completed, and pending through its Performance Analysis System (PAS). Receipts are entered into case management systems through lockbox processing or e-filing. For lockbox cases, applications are scanned and data is sent electronically to the Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS3). When cases are filed via e-filing, data elements get pushed to CLAIMS3 to populate the data fields. Individual adjudicators count the number of applications approved and denied, and record the information. Each office subsequently aggregates individual reports and enters them into PAS. At Service Centers, most data is collected and entered directly into PAS from automated systems supporting casework, including CLAIMS3. This data is then used to calculate the average cycle time.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The USCIS Operations Planning Division, Performance Management Branch conducts monthly data reconciliation and review activities to maximize the integrity of the data reported. The correlation between the amount of work reported, the amount of time taken to do that work, and the utilization factor provides triangular examination for report integrity. Data pulls from inventory systems are also used to measure the balance between reporting completions and system updates.

Performance Measure	Average cycle time to process form I-485 (Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status)
Program and Organization	Adjudication Services - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	An I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status, is filed by an individual to apply for permanent residence in the United States or to adjust their current status. This measure assesses the program's effectiveness in processing the I-485 to provide immigration benefit services in a timely manner.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all pending I-485 Forms and receipt counts for the past fiscal year. Applications for which no visa number is available are considered pending, but not part of the backlog, and are removed from the scope. Cases are also removed if a Request For Evidence is pending for the regulatory period with the applicant, the applicant has requested a later appearance date, or the required name check is pending with the FBI.
Data Source	Automated counts and manual case counts are reported monthly through the automated Performance Analysis System (PAS) database. The Headquarters Statistics Branch of the DHS Office of Policy and Programs oversees PAS operations. The production system and database reside at the Justice Department Data Center, in Dallas, TX.

Data Collection Methodology	On a monthly basis, USCIS collects performance data on I-485 applications received, completed, and pending through its Performance Analysis System (PAS). Receipts are entered into case management systems through lockbox processing or e-filing. For lockbox cases, applications are scanned and data is sent electronically to the Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS3). When cases are filed via e-filing, data elements get pushed to CLAIMS3 to populate the data fields. Individual adjudicators count the number of applications approved and denied, and record the information. Each office subsequently aggregates individual reports and enters them into PAS. At Service Centers, most data is collected and entered directly into PAS from automated systems supporting casework, including CLAIMS3. This data is then used to calculate the average cycle time.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The USCIS Operations Planning Division, Performance Management Branch conducts monthly data reconciliation and review activities to maximize the integrity of the data reported. The correlation between the amount of work reported, the amount of time taken to do that work, and the utilization factor provides triangular examination for report integrity. Data pulls from inventory systems are also used to measure the balance between reporting completions and system updates.

Performance Measure	Average cycle time to process form N-400 (Application for Naturalization)
Program and Organization	Adjudication Services - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	An N-400, Application for Naturalization, is filed by an individual applying to become a United States citizen. This measure assesses the program's effectiveness in processing the N-400 to provide immigration benefit services in a timely manner.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all pending N-400 Forms and receipt counts for the past fiscal year. USCIS excludes those forms that have been exempted due to circumstances beyond USCIS control. Cases are removed from the scope calculation if the applicant has failed the English/Civics requirement and is waiting the statutory period between testing attempts, if the applicant has requested rescheduling, is awaiting a judicial oath ceremony for more than one month, the required name check is pending with the FBI, or if a Request For Evidence is pending for the regulatory period with the applicant.
Data Source	Automated counts and manual case counts are reported monthly through the automated Performance Analysis System (PAS) database. The Headquarters Statistics Branch of the DHS Office of Policy and Programs oversees PAS operations. The production system and database reside at the Justice Department Data Center, in Dallas, TX.
Data Collection Methodology	On a monthly basis, USCIS collects performance data on N-400 applications received, completed, and pending through its Performance Analysis System (PAS). Receipts are entered into case management systems through lockbox processing or via e-filing. For lockbox cases, applications are scanned and data is sent electronically to the Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS4). When cases are filed via e-filing, data elements get pushed to CLAIMS4 to populate the data fields. Individual adjudicators count the number of applications approved and denied, and record the information. Each office subsequently aggregates individual reports and enters them into PAS. At Service Centers, most data is collected and entered directly into PAS from automated systems supporting casework, including CLAIMS4. This data is then used to calculate the average cycle time.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The USCIS Operations Planning Division, Performance Management Branch conducts monthly data reconciliation and review activities to maximize the integrity of the data reported. The correlation between the amount of work reported, the amount of time taken to do that work, and the utilization factor provides triangular examination for report integrity. Data pulls from inventory

	systems are also used to measure the balance between reporting completions and system updates.

Performance Measure	Percent of ineligible asylum applicants (at local offices) referred to an immigration court within 60 days
Program and Organization	Adjudication Services - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	Since asylum reform, work authorization is obtained only if asylum is granted or no negative decision has been made within 180 days. If USCIS finds an applicant ineligible for asylum and the applicant is not in valid/legal status, USCIS refers the application to an immigration judge for final determination in the course of removal proceedings. Immigration courts require approximately 120 days to complete adjudications. To meet the 180-day threshold for a decision, USCIS aims to refer 75% of ineligible applications to immigration courts within 60 days of filing. The Asylum Division recognizes that some cases should be exempt from timeliness goals due to their complexity, the need to coordinate the adjudication with other USCIS or DHS entities, or the unavailability of staff at certain times. In order to balance timely completions and quality adjudications, the program has exempted 25 percent of its workload from this requirement.
Scope of Data	All asylum reform referrals received at all local offices are the basis for this measure. The data represent the percentage of the total asylum reform referrals that local offices complete within 60 days. This data is limited by staffing shortages and case complexities that require the office to exempt 25% of its referral pool from consideration.
Data Source	The Refugees, Asylum, and Parole System (RAPS), an Integrated Data Base Management System/Relational (IDMS/R) residing on a mainframe computer at the Justice Data Center Dallas, is the data repository for this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	Asylum Officers update RAPS with their decision on an I-589 Asylum claim. RAPS calculates the date the case is filed to the date a Notice to Appear (NTA) is served, minus any delays caused by the applicant. RAPS generates a weekly, monthly, and annual report that measures the timeliness of case processing by asylum officers by separating out those cases referred to the Immigration Judge within 60 days, from those cases referred to the Immigration Judge in more than 60 days.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Supervisors at each of the eight Asylum Offices are responsible for verifying the accuracy of data. Current policy requires 100% supervisory review of system entries.

Program: Citizenship

Performance Measure	Number of Significant Citizenship Outreach Events
Program and Organization	Citizenship - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure describes the number of significant outreach events designed to support immigrant integration. These actions serve a multitude of purposes to assist in accomplishing this goal, such as educating immigrants and encouraging their civic integration, informing stakeholders about the Offices mission and the importance of promoting civic integration, educating counterparts from outside the U.S. government about Federal integration efforts, and bringing on new partners to help encourage integration. Significant outreach events include conferences, ceremonies, meetings, media appearances, trainings, and presentations. Outreach efforts encourage immigrants to become more integrated into American civic culture.
Scope of Data	The data incorporated in this measure includes the outreach events that the Office of Citizenship participates in around the country out of the total number of events that it is invited to participate in.

Data Source	The data is from a weekly report prepared in Headquarters and compiled on an EXCEL spreadsheet.
Data Collection Methodology	The Offices Weekly Information Coordination (WIC) Report is compiled weekly. Events mentioned in the WIC Report in the Top Projects Accomplished Past Week section, falling under the previously defined category of significant outreach action are totaled and the number is marked on an internally maintained EXCEL spreadsheet. The total number of significant outreach actions for each quarter (13 weeks) is reported.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure reliability and quality control, the Office of Citizenship conducts a supervisory review of the weekly WIC report of activity, and the quarterly report on the number of outreach actions.

Performance Measure	Percent of targeted language populations with access to citizenship educational materials in their native language
Program and Organization	Citizenship - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	The percent of targeted language populations with online access to "Welcome to the United States: A Guide for New Immigrants" in their native language. This guide contains information to help immigrants settle into life in the U.S., and basic civics information that introduces immigrants to the U.S. system of government. The guide gives immigrants tips on getting involved in their communities, meeting their responsibilities, and exercising their rights as permanent residents. First distributed in English in 2004, the guide is now available in 11 languages (English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Russian, Arabic, Tagalog, Portuguese, French, and Haitian Creole). Outreach to three additional populations (speakers of Polish, Urdu, and Basic Literacy English) is planned through FY 2009. This measure is used as a proxy outcome due to the economic and logistic difficulties associated with using a more direct outcome measure, such as level of community involvement and volunteerism.
Scope of Data	The scope of the data for this measure is the total number of targeted languages into which the new immigrant guide (Welcome to the United States: A Guide for New Immigrants) will be translated and made available to the public, The list of targeted languages available to the public is available at www.uscis.gov under Resources for New Immigrants.
Data Source	The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Office of Citizenship tracks the inventory of targeted languages available to the public using a spreadsheet and is maintained by the Headquarters Office.
Data Collection Methodology	USCIS - Citizenship keeps an inventory on a spreadsheet of both the total number of targeted languages and the number of languages into which the guide has been translated and made available to the public. As a new guide is published, the section in charge within USCIS updates the spreadsheet.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Headquarters Office of Citizenship verifies that the number of guides translated and made available to the public is correct. The list of targeted languages available to the public is available at www.uscis.gov under Resources for New Immigrants.

Program: Immigration Security and Integrity

Performance Measure	Percent of routine referrals with national security implications completed within targeted processing time (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Immigration Security and Integrity - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure reflects the percent of routine requests for technical support on

	National Security cases or concerns that are responded to within 2 business days. Requests received from the field, counsel, etc. are received and recorded by the Field Support unit (FSU) in the National Security Branch (NSB). Requests are normally received by mail, but may also be received by phone.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all requests received by the National Security Branch with national security implications.
Data Source	Records of all requests and resolution of those requests are kept in an internal database within the FSU.
Data Collection Methodology	The NSB receives requests primarily from field offices and legal counsel. These requests are entered into the internal database in the FSU. As each request is processed and completed, the information is updated in the internal database in the FSU by the individual agent processing the request. An automated report is generated and analysis is conducted to determine the percent of routine referrals processed within the targeted timeframe.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data are reviewed weekly by supervisory personnel against case files to ensure accuracy. Any anomalies found are confirmed to ensure all data are reliable. If needed, data are corrected in the internal database in the FSU.

Performance Measure	Percent of site visits that verify information provided in petition is in compliance with immigration laws (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Immigration Security and Integrity - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure gauges the percent of site visits that verify information provided in a petition is in compliance with immigration laws. A site visit verifies petitioners' and/or beneficiaries' compliance with immigration laws regarding information provided in their visa application. A compliance review is initiated by Fraud Detection and National Security and is to be completed within 90 days of referral receipt. This program is currently only applied to religious worker visas (I-360) and will subsequently be expanded to other visa categories.
Scope of Data	The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program enables Federal, State, and local government agencies to obtain immigration status information they need in order to determine an applicant's eligibility for many public benefits for lawful immigrants. The scope of this measure is all of the inquiries that require manual information to be included in the Verification Information System (VIS) for determination and response. An Immigration Status Verifier manually reviews requests from Federal, State and local government benefit-granting agencies when the VIS system responds to an automated request from such agencies for information on applicants eligibility for public benefits and licenses with Request for Additional Verification. This measure assesses the completeness of the Verification Information System information.
Data Source	Status and employment eligibility verification data is collected in the Verification Information System (VIS). VIS has three components: 1) the Customer Processing System - used by Federal, state, and local government agencies to perform electronic immigration status verification for non-citizens applying for benefits/licenses; 2) the Employment Eligibility Verification (EEV) program-used by employers participating in the EEV program to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees; and 3) the Status Verification System - used by Immigration Status Verifiers to respond to automated additional verification requests and to log manual G-845 requests and responses.
Data Collection Methodology	The USCIS Verification Division has developed Verification Information System reports, which are generated monthly to provide data needed to report on these measures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Verification Information System (VIS) keeps an audit trail of all initial and additional verification requests. When an initial verification is performed, VIS

	keeps a record of who did the query, what date/time the query was done, and what information was provided back to the user agency/employer including the system message. When a user agency/employer submits an additional verification request, VIS keeps a record of who submitted the request, the date/time the request was submitted, the information provided by the user agency, the Immigration Status Verifier who responded to the request, the date/time they responded to the request, and the response provided back to the user agency. The process is automated and the data used to report on the measures is generated from the VIS audit trail records.

Performance Measure	Percent of suspected fraud leads where the principal application/petition is ultimately denied (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Immigration Security and Integrity - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure assesses the proportion of suspected fraudulent petitions/applications that are verified as fraudulent by the Office of Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and ultimately denied. When U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) field adjudicators determine that applications/petitions may be fraudulent, the files are forwarded to FDNS. After the initial review by FDNS, if administrative investigation is validated, a lead is opened and FDNS conducts additional research. When the results of the research indicate that prosecutorial and/or administrative investigation is warranted, a case is opened and an investigation is conducted, either by ICE or FDNS. Results are provided to the adjudicator handling the application/petition for use in final determination to grant or deny the benefit.
Data Collection Methodology	Data was not collected for this measure during FY 2008. When this measure was implemented, it was believed that data would be available in a new data system coming on-line to gather and track case outcome information. Unfortunately the reporting capabilities within this system have not yet matured to provide reliable data of high enough quality regarding case outcomes. In addition to information technology challenges, an organizational restructuring also occurred and the goals of the program shifted, along with resources, so that it was no longer feasible to implement the measure as a reflection of performance for the Immigration Security and Integrity program.

Program: Immigration Status Verification

Performance Measure	Percent of E-Verify employment eligibility verification queries that required manual review that are later resolved as "Employment Authorized" (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Immigration Status Verification - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	Immigration status and employment eligibility verification data is collected in the Verification Information System (VIS) from departmental databases. VIS also has access to the Social Security Administration (SSA) Numident database, which houses Social Security Number (SSN) information. This measure tracks the data completeness of the VIS system by reviewing the percentage of E-Verify Tentative Non-confirmations and DHS Verifications In Process responses that resolve as Employment Authorized, instead of immediately resolving as Employment Authorized through the Automated VIS System, without the need for manual review by an Immigration Status Verifier (ISV). The ISV determines if USCIS has granted employment authorization status. The more complete the VIS data, the less likely a query forwarded for manual review will later resolve as Employment Authorized. Data completeness results in more efficient program

	operation and faster overall response time to employers.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all inquiries into the Employment Eligibility Verification Program (EEV), which provides an automated link to federal databases to help employers determine employment eligibility of new hires and the validity of their Social Security numbers.
Data Source	Status and employment eligibility verification data is collected in the Verification Information System (VIS). VIS has three components: 1) the Customer Processing System (CPS) - used by Federal, State, and local government agencies to perform electronic immigration status verification for non-citizens applying for benefits/licenses; 2) the Employment Eligibility Verification program - used by employers participating in the EEV program to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees; and 3) the Status Verification System (SVS) - used by ISVs to respond to automated additional verification requests and to log manual G-845 requests and responses.
Data Collection Methodology	The USCIS Verification Division has developed Verification Information System reports, which are generated monthly to provide data needed to report on these measures.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Verification Information System (VIS) keeps an audit trail of all initial and additional verification requests. When an initial verification is performed, VIS keeps a record of who did the query, what date/time the query was done, and what information was provided back to the user agency/employer including the system message. When a user agency/employer submits an additional verification request, VIS keeps a record of who submitted the request, the date/time the request was submitted, the information provided by the user agency, the Immigration Status Verifier who responded to the request, the date/time they responded to the request, and the response provided back to the user agency. The process is automated and the data used to report on the measures is generated from the VIS audit trail records.

Performance Measure	Percent of E-Verify queries in comparison to annual hires recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Immigration Status Verification - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	E-Verify provides an automated link to federal databases to help employers who have voluntarily decided to determine if a new hire is legally authorized to work in the United States. This measure assesses the use of the E-Verify program by comparing the number of E-Verify queries to annual hires recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is calculated by excluding agricultural workers and assumes a 10% duplicate and invalid query percentage, which is also excluded.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all E -Verify queries as percentage of U.S. hires by all private, non-farm, and Federal, State, and local government entities, reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This measure excludes agricultural workers and assumes a 10% duplicate and invalid query percentage
Data Source	The data source for E-Verify queries is the Verification Information System (VIS) database maintained by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services component of DHS. Data is catalogued and stored after each request automatically by VIS. The data source for total hires and re-hires is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, Total Hires Seasonally Adjusted report (Available at: http:www.bls.gov/jlt/).
Data Collection Methodology	At the end of each reporting period, the program collects data from VIS to get the total number of E-Verify queries made by employers. Data for the total hires or re-hires is collected from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, Total Hires Seasonally Adjusted report. The percent of E-Verify queries is then calculated based on this data.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Staff of the Verification Division obtain data regarding E-Verify Program queries from VIS and annual U.S. hires data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to compare the number of queries to U.S. hires. The reliability of VIS data is continually assessed by contractor support staff responsible for maintaining VIS data and Verification Division staff responsible for using and evaluating the data. The reliability of Bureau of Labor Statistics data is the responsibility of personnel of that office.

Performance Measure	Percent of Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) queries requiring manual review that are later resolved as lawful status
Program and Organization	Immigration Status Verification - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure reflects the percent of Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) queries on the immigration status of government-benefit applicants that require manual review to determine lawful status. When SAVE is used by government agencies to check the immigration status of an applicant for a government-issued license or benefit, immediate confirmation is usually received. If the records retrieved from the SAVE query are inconclusive, manual review is required. The percent of manual reviews that find an applicant has lawful immigration status is a reflection of the effectiveness of SAVE automation and the quality and completeness of records; a low percentage indicates effective automation and records.
Scope of Data	This measure reports on the number of manually-reviewed queries resulting in lawful status findings out of all of the manually-reviewed queries conducted.
Data Source	The source of the data is the "Quarterly Report Fiscal Year Cumulative Actual" report produced by the Verification Division's Status Verification Branch. This report is compiled from data entered in the Verification Information System.
Data Collection Methodology	The data are recorded by the Verification Division's Verification Information System and collected through standard monthly reporting queries. The measure is then calculated by taking the number of manually-reviewed queries resulting in lawful status findings divided by the number of manually-reviewed queries.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data are extracted directly from Verification Information System and verified through comparative analysis.

Program: Information and Customer Service

Performance Measure	Average time to reach a telephone Customer Service Representative (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Information and Customer Service - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	When a customer calls the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Customer Service Center, they are connected to a telephone customer service representative. This measure assesses the time it takes for a customer to make initial contact.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all calls received by the Customer Service Centers.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is Genesys, which automatically collects all Customer Service Center call statistics. Genesys is a commercial call center tracking system that has been integrated with the Customer Service Center phone network.
Data Collection Methodology	Once a call comes into the Customer Service Center, the Genesys system automatically tracks and catalogues the information. Detailed reports on all call center activity are then generated from the Genesys system. These reports provide call center statistics which automatically calculates the average wait times for a customer to be connected to a Customer Service Representative.

Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Genesys Reporting is among the best in the industry because of its capacity to track the actions and duration of agents' phone activities. On a daily basis, data is verified by call center staff. Data is extrapolated from the systems and manually calculated to ensure accuracy.

Performance Measure	Average time to reach a telephone Immigration Information Officer (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Information and Customer Service - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	When a customer calls the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Customer Service Center, they are connected to a telephone customer service representative. If the customer's question is complex, they are referred to a USCIS telephone Immigration Information Officer. This measure assesses the time it takes for a customer to make initial contact with a telephone Immigration Information Officer.
Scope of Data	The scope of this data is all calls received by the Customer Service Centers.
Data Source	The data source for this measure is Genesys, which automatically collects all Customer Service Center call statistics. Genesys is a commercial call center tracking system that has been integrated with the Customer Service Center phone network.
Data Collection Methodology	Once a call comes into the Customer Service Center, the Genesys system automatically tracks and catalogues the information. Detailed reports on all call center activity are then generated from the Genesys system. These reports provide call center statistics which automatically calculates the average wait times for a customer to be connected to a Customer Service Agent.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Genesys Reporting is among the best in the industry because of its capacity to track the actions and duration of agents' phone activities. Reporting data is checked and validated by analysts on a daily basis. The data is downloaded into excel spreadsheets, validated and forwarded to management for review and approval.

Performance Measure	Customer satisfaction rate with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service phone centers
Program and Organization	Information and Customer Service - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Description	This measure reports the percent of people who were satisfied with the information obtained on immigration services and benefits from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) over the telephone., A USCIS contractor selects a random group of customers who have called the phone centers on a monthly basis to participate in a phone survey to rate their overall experience with the service received from the USCIS phone center. A standardized USCIS and General Accountability Office approved survey tool is used to collect customer responses. This satisfaction rate measures our performance in providing timely, consistent, and accurate information regarding immigration services and benefits to immigrants, U.S. employers, and the American public over the telephone.
Scope of Data	This measure is based on a service-wide random sample of customers (approximately 900 each quarter) who have called the USCIS phone centers to obtain immigration services and benefits information. Based on the data collected, the margin of error for the actual results is calculated.
Data Source	Responses to phone survey of a random sample of customers.
Data Collection Methodology	Source data is collected from a telecommunications network that captures telephone numbers of all customers calling the 800-line. Upon contact by contracted employees, responses are input into a database which houses current and historical responses allowing for trending and analysis of data for accuracy.

Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Information and Customer Service Division is responsible for verifying data reliability. Reliability of the data is checked by trending data against previous quarterly data collected. Significant changes in levels of performance may reflect a need to validate responses.

United States Coast Guard

Program: Defense Readiness

Performance Measure	Defense readiness of patrol boats
Program and Organization	Defense Readiness - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is the percent of time that the number of units called for in combatant commander operational plans are ready at SORTS category 2 or better.
Scope of Data	In this measure, U.S. Coast Guard patrol boats are measured against the requirements of DOD operational plans. The data includes readiness information about the unit's people (such as training and billet-fill), equipment (physical operating condition), and health of its supplies and logistics - all pertinent information that could bear on a unit's warfighting capability. No pertinent data is excluded. Data is always current; the automated collection system is required to be updated immediately upon a change in readiness.
Data Source	The measure's data source is the Navy Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) database, which is populated in the field by carefully reviewed submissions from each unit's commanding officer.
Data Collection Methodology	Electronically; the data is uploaded by every applicable U.S. Coast Guard unit via Department of Defense's automated system SORTS or Status of Readiness and Training System.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data obtained from the Status of Readiness and Training System (SORTS) is maintained by the Department of Defense. The U.S. Coast Guard ensures the accuracy of the data by subjecting it to multiple levels of review. All SORTS reports must be personally approved by each unit's commanding officer; the data is uploaded by a highly structured and automated system which minimizes data entry errors. Furthermore, the U.S. Coast Guard publishes "Credibility and Consistency Criteria", enclosure 9 to COMDTINST 3501.2H, which outlines the procedures by which SORTS data is verified.

Performance Measure	Defense readiness of Port Security Units (PSUs)
Program and Organization	Defense Readiness - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is the percent of time that the number of units called for in combatant commander operational plans are ready at SORTS category 2 or better.
Scope of Data	In this measure, U.S. Coast Guard port security units are measured against the requirements of DOD operational plans. The data includes readiness information about the unit's people (such as training and billet-fill), equipment (physical operating condition), and health of its supplies and logistics, all pertinent information that could bear on a unit's warfighting capability.
Data Source	The measure's data source is the Navy Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) database, which is populated in the field by carefully reviewed submissions from each unit's commanding officer.
Data Collection Methodology	Electronically; the data is uploaded by every applicable U.S. Coast Guard unit via Department of Defense's automated system SORTS or Status of Readiness and Training System. The automated collection system is required to be updated immediately upon a change in readiness.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data obtained from the Status of Readiness and Training System (SORTS) is maintained by the Department of Defense. The U.S. Coast Guard ensures the accuracy of the data by subjecting it to multiple levels of review. All SORTS reports must be personally approved by each unit's commanding officer; the data is uploaded by a highly structured and automated system which minimizes data entry errors. Furthermore, the U.S. Coast Guard publishes "Credibility and Consistency Criteria", enclosure 9 to COMDTINST 3501.2H, which outlines the procedures by which SORTS data is verified.

Performance Measure	Percent of time that U.S. Coast Guard assets included in the Combatant Commander Operational Plans are ready at a Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) rating of 2 or better
Program and Organization	Defense Readiness - United States Coast Guard
Description	Through the Defense Readiness program, the U.S. Coast Guard is prepared to provide core competencies such as Maritime Interception Operations; Port Operations Security and Defense; Military Environmental Response Operations; Peacetime Engagement; Coastal Sea Control Operations; and Theater Security Cooperation when requested by the Department of Defense. Selected U.S. Coast Guard forces participate in the Navy Status of Readiness and Training System assessment program and participate in combatant commander operations.
Scope of Data	All (100%) of U.S. Coast Guard units that are designated by DOD operational plans are measured. The data includes readiness information about the unit's people (such as training and billet-fill), equipment (physical operating condition), and health of its supplies and logistics - all pertinent information that could bear on a unit's warfighting capability. Data is always current; the automated collection system is required to be updated immediately upon a change in readiness.
Data Source	The measure's data source is the Navy Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) database, which is populated in the field by carefully reviewed submissions from each unit's commanding officer.
Data Collection Methodology	Electronically; the data is uploaded by every applicable U.S. Coast Guard unit via the automated SORTS System. The measure is determined by first compiling the individual average SORTS results for High Endurance Cutters, Patrol Boats, and Port Security Units. The three individual SORTS averages for each group are then averaged again (each given equal weight) to complete the measure.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data obtained from the Status of Readiness and Training System (SORTS) is maintained by the Department of Defense. The U.S. Coast Guard ensures the accuracy of the data by subjecting it to multiple levels of review. All SORTS reports must be personally approved by each unit's commanding officer; the data is uploaded by a highly structured and automated system which minimizes data entry errors. Furthermore, the U.S. Coast Guard publishes "Credibility and Consistency Criteria", enclosure 9 to COMDTINST 3501.2H, which outlines the procedures by which SORTS data is verified.

Program: Drug Interdiction

Performance Measure	Removal rate for cocaine from non-commercial vessels in maritime transit zone (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Drug Interdiction - United States Coast Guard
Description	Percent of Cocaine removed (seized by the U.S. Coast Guard, and jettisoned, scuttled, or destroyed as a result of U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement action) in relationship to the Non-Commercial Maritime Movement of cocaine.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the amount of all cocaine physically seized by the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as intentionally destroyed by smugglers (and not physically recovered by the U.S. Coast Guard) while being pursued. Smugglers increasingly destroy contraband to avoid prosecution; including the total cocaine removed (vice just seizures) more accurately accounts for the program's effectiveness. The amount of cocaine destroyed/jettisoned during a smuggling event is determined externally to the U.S. Coast Guard through the Consolidated Counter-Drug Database (CCDB). CCDB uses intelligence information, video from pursuits, and jettisoned drugs relocated by interdiction units to determine the actual amount of drugs in a given load. Strict rules are employed to avoid inflating non-recoverable drug amounts.

Data Source	The Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB) is the authoritative source for cocaine seizures, removals, and movement. The CCDB is an interagency-vetted database that is reviewed quarterly.
Data Collection Methodology	The U.S. Coast Guard Headquarter's Office of Law Enforcement (CG-531) tracks those cases in which U.S. Coast Guard effort led to a cocaine seizure or removal by CCDB case number.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Cocaine seizure, removal, and movement data is verified through the Consolidated Counter-drug Database. All data entered into the CCDB is vetted by an interagency working group on a quarterly basis. Seizure data is also tracked and verified by Federal Drug Identification Numbers.

Performance Measure	Removal rate for cocaine that is shipped via non-commercial maritime means (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Drug Interdiction - United States Coast Guard
Description	Percent of Cocaine removed (seized by the U.S. Coast Guard, and jettisoned, scuttled, or destroyed as a result of U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement action) in relationship to the Non-Commercial Maritime Flow of cocaine.
Scope of Data	This measure includes the amount of all cocaine physically seized/weighed (and assigned a Federal drug identification number) by the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as drugs intentionally destroyed by smugglers (and not physically recovered by the U.S. Coast Guard) while being pursued. Smugglers increasingly destroy contraband to avoid prosecution; including the total cocaine removed (vice just seizures) more accurately accounts for the program's effectiveness. The amount of cocaine destroyed/jettisoned during a smuggling event is determined externally to the U.S. Coast Guard through the Consolidated Counter-Drug Database (CCDB). CCDB uses intelligence information, video from pursuits, and jettisoned drugs relocated by interdiction units to determine the actual amount of drugs in a given load. Strict rules are employed to avoid inflating non-recoverable drug amounts. U.S. Coast Guard does not include seizures of other drugs (i.e. marijuana) in this measure, as cocaine is the predominant drug interdicted in the maritime transit zone.
Data Source	Both the "physically seized" and the "jettisoned or destroyed" components of this measure are tracked, collected, and analyzed by U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters' Office of Law Enforcement (CG-531). The non-commercial maritime flow component of this measure is provided by the IACM, which has U.S. Coast Guard representation. Since the IACM report is not available until several months after the end of the fiscal year (typically in the Summertime), only estimated performance results are available at the end of the fiscal year. Seizures (not the removal rate) are provided in various reports until the IACM is available later in the year, and can be used to compute the actual removal rate.
Data Collection Methodology	Both the "physically seized" and the "jettisoned or destroyed" components of this measure are tracked, collected, and analyzed by U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters' Office of Law Enforcement (CG-531). The non-commercial maritime flow component of this measure is provided by the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement report (IACM), which has U.S. Coast Guard representation. Since the IACM report is not available until several months after the end of the fiscal year (typically in the Summertime), only estimated performance results are available at the end of the fiscal year. Removals (not the removal rate) are provided in various reports until the IACM is available later in the year, and can be used to compute the actual removal rate. The IACM provides a flow range; the U.S. Coast Guard selects the midpoint of this range for the cocaine flow. For end of year reporting, the U.S. Coast Guard uses prior year flow information as a proxy for current year flow. Reported performance is updated with the latest IACM report.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Jettison, sunk and otherwise destroyed cocaine data is verified through the consolidated counter-drug database run by the United States Interdiction Coordinator. U.S. Coast Guard Seizure data continues to be tracked and verified

	by Federal Drug Identification Numbers. The non-commercial maritime flow data continues to be provided by the annual Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement report. Data may be reported as estimated because the maritime flow estimates are not available in time to calculate the removal rate for this report. When the flow rate becomes available the removal rate will be calculated and reported in the following years Report.

Program: Living Marine Resources

Performance Measure	Percent of U.S. Coast Guard boardings at sea in which no significant violations are detected when domestic fisheries regulations apply
Program and Organization	Living Marine Resources - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure reflects the percent of boardings at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard during which no significant violations of domestic fisheries regulations are detected. The Living Marine Resources (LMR) program's mission is to provide at-sea enforcement that advance national goals for the conservation and management of living marine resources (LMR) and their environments through enforcement of federal regulations that provide stewardship of living marine resources and their environments. The U.S. Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for "at-sea" enforcement of U.S. fisheries and marine protected species regulations. The LMR program's primary focus is to compel compliance with federal fisheries and other LMR regulations on domestic fishing vessels.
Scope of Data	This measure addresses compliance in and around domestic fisheries. Most inspections take place on U.S. commercial fishing vessels inside the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), but the measure also includes inspections of (a) U.S. commercial and recreational fishing vessels outside the U.S. EEZ, (b) foreign fishing vessels permitted inside the U.S. EEZ, (c) recreational fishing vessels in the U.S. EEZ, and (d) U.S. commercial and recreational fishing vessels inside the portion of state waters that extends from three to nine nautical miles seaward of the boundary line.
Data Source	Boardings and violations are documented by U.S. Coast Guard Report of Boarding Forms and entered into the Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. Data is also collected from the U.S. Coast Guard Law Enforcement Planning and Assessment System.
Data Collection Methodology	U.S. Coast Guard units enter their enforcement data directly into this database after completion of fisheries enforcement boardings. District, Area, and Headquarters law enforcement staffs review, validate, and assess the data on a quarterly basis as part of the Law Enforcement Planning and Assessment System.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program manager reviews entries into MISLE database monthly and compares to other sources of information (i.e., after-action reports, message traffic, etc.) to assess reliability of the database. Each year a compliance rate is calculated for the data quality. This is determined by dividing the total number of LMR boardings without a significant number of violations by the total number of LMR boardings.

Program: Marine Environmental Protection

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of chemical discharge incidents per 100 million short tons shipped
Program and Organization	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is a lagging indicator of U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Protection Program impact on the long-term trend of chemical discharge incidents. It is a simple moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated

	chemical discharge incidents into navigable waters of the United States for the current and four previous fiscal years, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Chemical and Chemical Products shipped in U.S. waters.
Scope of Data	Chemical spills exceeding reportable quantities in U.S. navigable waters from sources subject to U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend. The U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction for spills into or upon navigable waters of the U.S, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone, Deepwater Ports, the Continental Shelf, and other areas. 40 CFR 300 requires Vessel or facility operators to report any discharge any hazardous substance that equals or exceeds reportable quantities listed in 40 CFR 302. Because some reports are delayed in reaching the U.S. Coast Guard, published data is subject to revision with the greatest impact on recent quarters. Shipping statistics are from the Army Corps of Engineers, and not generally available until December following the calendar year. Current values are projected from five years of past data.
Data Source	Investigations of reportable chemical discharge incidents are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. Shipping data is obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, from information they use to compile their annual report of the Waterborne Commerce of the United States.
Data Collection Methodology	Only investigations recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's MISLE database of reportable chemical discharge incidents into U.S. waters from maritime sources subject to U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction are counted. Discharges onto land, into the air, or into enclosed spaces are excluded. Discharges from non-maritime sources such as aircraft, trucks and other vehicles, rail cars and rail equipment, U.S. Navy and other public vessels, fixed platforms, and pipelines are excluded. Discharges from unspecified, unclassified, and unknown sources are also excluded. Shipping statistics from the Army Corps of Engineers are not generally available until December following the end of a calendar year. Current values are a forecast, based on a simple least-squares projection of the most recent five years of data.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of oil spills per 100 million short tons shipped
Program and Organization	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is a lagging indicator of U.S. Coast Guard Marine Environmental Protection Program impact on the long-term trend of significant oil spills. It is a simple moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated oil spills greater than 100 gallons discharged into navigable waters of the United States for the current and four previous fiscal years, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Oil and Oil Products shipped in U.S. waters.
Scope of Data	Oil spills exceeding 100 gallons in U.S. navigable waters from sources subject to U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend. The U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction for spills into or upon navigable waters of the U.S, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone, Deepwater Ports, the Continental Shelf, and other areas. 40 CFR 300 requires Vessel or facility operators to report any discharge of oil or oil products that cause a sheen, discoloration, sludge, or emulsion. Because some reports are delayed in reaching the U.S. Coast Guard, published data is subject to revision the greatest impact on recent quarters. Shipping statistics are from the Army Corps of Engineers, and

	not generally available until December following the calendar year. Current values are projected from five years of past data.
Data Source	Investigations of reportable oil discharge incidents are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. Shipping data is obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, from information they use to compile their annual report of the Waterborne Commerce of the United States.
Data Collection Methodology	Only Investigations recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's MISLE database of reportable oil discharge incidents into U.S. waters from maritime sources subject to U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction are counted. Discharges onto land, into the air, or into enclosed spaces are excluded. Discharges from non-maritime sources such as aircraft, trucks and other vehicles, rail cars and rail equipment; U.S. Navy and other public vessels, fixed platforms, and pipelines are excluded. Discharges from unspecified, unclassified, and unknown sources are also excluded. Shipping statistics from the Army Corps of Engineers are not generally available until December following the end of a calendar year. Current values are a forecast, based on a simple least-squares projection of the most recent five years of data.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Performance Measure	Percent of oil removed or otherwise mitigated as compared to the amount of oil released for reported spills of 100 gallons or more
Program and Organization	Marine Environmental Protection (MEP) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure takes into account all methods used to remediate an oil spill from impacting the environment and thus includes the total amount on-board, amount lightered which did not impact the water/environment, the amount that did enter the water/environment, the amount of oil mechanically removed from both the water and shore, dispersed, insitu burned, or evaporated. This is a new measure that will be baselined starting the second quarter of FY 2009 when the mechanisms are in place to properly collect the data. Since collection points for all data sets will not be available until then, the targets for FY 2008 and FY 2009 are estimates only and will be refined once sufficient trend data can be analyzed.
Scope of Data	The U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction for spills into or upon navigable waters of the U.S, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone, Deepwater Ports, the Continental Shelf, and other areas. Data will be collected on all oil spills of 100 gallons or more investigated by the U.S. Coast Guard.
Data Source	Investigations of reportable oil discharge incidents are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. Response results including natural dispersal and evaporation will be collected in the forthcoming SITREP/POLREP product in MISLE. This information will initially be analyzed by remedial methods until MISLE can be updated and response recovery results are subject to CGBI.
Data Collection Methodology	Only Investigations recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's MISLE database of reportable oil discharge incidents into U.S. waters from maritime sources subject to U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction are counted. Discharges onto land, into the air, or into enclosed spaces are excluded unless the oil reaches a navigable waterway. Policy changes now require Pollution Reports (POLREPS) in MISLE for all spills 100 gallons or more. Contained in these POLREPS will be the requirement to specify the disposition of the oil spilled by the categories in the measure.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the

	inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Program: Marine Safety

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of commercial mariner deaths and injuries
Program and Organization	Marine Safety - United States Coast Guard
Description	This is a measure of the long-term performance trend of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Program impact on commercial Mariner fatalities and injuries.
Scope of Data	The sum of all reportable commercial mariner deaths and injuries. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend.45 CFR 4.05-1 requires the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge to notify the U.S. Coast Guard of any loss of life or injury that requires professional medical treatment beyond first aid. Because some reports are delayed in reaching the U.S. Coast Guard, published data is subject to revision the greatest impact on recent quarters.
Data Source	Notices of Mariner casualties are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database.
Data Collection Methodology	For Mariner deaths and injuries, only investigations recorded in the MISLE database are counted. Mariner deaths and injuries include casualties of crewmembers or employees aboard U.S. commercial vessels in U.S. waters. Casualties aboard foreign flag or government vessels are excluded. Deaths, disappearances, or injuries determined to be the result of natural causes or intentional acts such as heart attack, altercation, or the like are excluded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of commercial passenger deaths and injuries
Program and Organization	Marine Safety - United States Coast Guard
Description	This is a measure of the long-term performance trend of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Program impact on commercial Passenger fatalities and injuries.
Scope of Data	The sum of all reportable commercial passenger deaths and injuries. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend. 45 CFR 4.05-1 requires the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge to notify the U.S. Coast Guard of any loss of life or injury that requires professional medical treatment beyond first aid. Because some reports are delayed in reaching the U.S. Coast Guard, published data is subject to revision with the greatest impact on recent quarters.
Data Source	Notices of Passenger casualties are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database.
Data Collection Methodology	For Passenger deaths and injuries, only investigations recorded in the MISLE database are counted. Passenger deaths injuries include casualties from passenger vessels operating in U.S. waters and passenger deaths, disappearances or injuries associated with diving activities are excluded. Deaths, disappearances, or injuries determined to be the result of natural causes or intentional acts such as heart attack, altercation, or the like are excluded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through

Reliability Check	program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability and the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of recreational boating deaths and injuries
Program and Organization	Marine Safety - United States Coast Guard
Description	This is a measure of the long-term performance trend of the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Program impact on Recreational Boating fatalities and injuries.
Scope of Data	The sum of all reportable recreational boating deaths and injuries. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend. 33 CFR 173.55 requires the operator of a vessel, that is used by its operator for recreational purposes or is required to be numbered, to file a Boating Accident Report when, as a result of an occurrence that involves the vessel or its equipment, a person dies; or a person is injured and requires medical treatment beyond first aid; or a person disappears from the vessel under circumstances that indicate death or injury.
Data Source	Boating Accident Reports are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Boating Accident Report Database (BARD) System.
Data Collection Methodology	For Boating deaths and injuries, only casualties recorded in the BARD database are counted. Boating fatalities include deaths and disappearances caused or contributed to by a vessel, its equipment, or its appendages. Also included are casualties where a person dies while swimming because of carbon monoxide exposure; a person dies while swimming because a vessel is improperly connected to shore power and resultant stray electrical current causes electrocution; a person dies or is injured after leaving a vessel that is underway to swim for pleasure because the vessel is not anchored, moored or docked and the vessel drifts away from the swimmer and the swimmer is unable to get back to the vessel; and a person is struck by a vessel or its associated equipment where the vessel serves as the instrument striking the person. Deaths, disappearances, or injuries determined to be the result of natural causes or intentional acts such as heart attack, altercation, or the like are excluded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure all fatal boating accidents are captured, the U.S. Coast Guard crosschecks BARD data with incidents reported in MISLE and with boating casualty media announcements or articles provided by a news clipping service. A one-percent under-reporting factor is added to boating casualty statistics.

Program: Migrant Interdiction

Performance Measure	Percent of undocumented migrants who attempt to enter the U.S. via maritime routes that are interdicted
Program and Organization	Migrant Interdiction - United States Coast Guard
Description	The U.S. Coast Guard has been charged through Executive Orders and Presidential Decision Directive to enforce the Immigration and Nationality Act. Performance is measured by the percent of undocumented migrants of all nationalities who are interdicted while attempting to enter the U.S., its possessions, or territories via maritime routes. The measure is computed by dividing the number of successful landings by the number of migrants who attempt illegal immigration. Subtracting this percentage from 100% gives the migrant interdiction rate. Migrant interdictions and landings are reported by U.S. Coast Guard units and other law enforcement agencies.
Scope of Data	The measure tracks migrants from all nationalities attempting direct entry by maritime means into the United States, its territories, and possessions.

Data Source	Data obtained from U.S. Coast Guard and Customs and Border Protection.
Data Collection Methodology	The interdiction rate compares the number of migrants interdicted at sea by U.S. Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies, foreign navies/law enforcement interdictions, and deceased migrants recovered from smuggling events, to the number of migrants that landed in the U.S., its territories, or possessions. Interdiction information is obtained through the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database, and Bureau of Customs and Immigration records. Migrant landing information is obtained through the analysis of abandoned vessels, other evidence of migrant activity that indicate the number of migrants evading law enforcement successfully landing in the U.S., and self-reporting by migrants (Cuban migrants are allowed to stay once arriving in the US and typically report their arrival). The U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center compiles and analyzed landing information. Data collection is managed by the Migrant Interdiction Program Manager.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The numbers of illegal migrants entering the U.S. by maritime means, particularly non-Cubans, is subject to estimating error due to migrant efforts to avoid law enforcement. Arrival numbers for Cubans tend to be more reliable than other nationalities as immigration law allows Cubans to stay in the US once reaching shore, which encourages self-reporting of arrival. Over the last 5 years, Cubans have constituted approximately a quarter of all maritime migrant interdictions. Migrant landing information is validated across multiple sources using established intelligence rules that favor conservative estimates.

Program: Other Law Enforcement

Performance Measure	Number of incursions into the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone
Program and Organization	Other LE (law enforcement) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This program's mission is to provide effective and professional at-sea enforcement to advance national goals for the conservation and management of living marine resources (LMR) and their environments. The program has both a maritime security and stewardship nexus. The program's primary focus is to prevent illegal encroachment of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone by foreign fishing vessels thereby protecting U.S. sovereignty from foreign fishing encroachment.
Scope of Data	This measure includes incursions of foreign fishing vessels detected by the U.S. Coast Guard or other sources that results in either: 1) significant damage or impact to U.S. fish stocks (based on volume extracted or status of stock targeted); 2) significant financial impact due to volume and value of target fish stocks; 3) significant sovereignty concerns due to uncertainty or disagreement with foreign neighbors over the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) border. Standard rules of evidence (i.e. positioning accuracy) do not apply in determining detections; if a detection is reasonably believed to have occurred, it is counted. Reports of foreign fishing vessels illegally fishing inside the US EEZ are counted as detections when these reports are judged by operational commanders as being of sufficient validity to order available resources to respond.
Data Source	Data for the measure are collected through the Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) system and from U.S. Coast Guard units patrolling the EEZ. The information is consolidated at U.S. Coast Guard HQ through monthly messages from the Area Commanders.
Data Collection Methodology	Data obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard Planning and Assessment.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program manager (CG-3RPL) reviews entries into MISLE database monthly and compares to other sources of information (i.e., after action reports, message traffic, etc.) to assess reliability of the database.

Program: Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security

Performance Measure	Critical infrastructure required visit rate
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is the accomplishment rate of required visits to maritime critical infrastructure.
Scope of Data	These data employ reports of field-level activities and describe percent attainment of Combating Maritime Terrorism standards. The actual standards, which are set by operational order, are classified.
Data Source	These data are reported by regional U.S. Coast Guard commands (Sectors).
Data Collection Methodology	Data is collected using an automated (web based) application.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is collected using an automated application, and is reviewed by all pertinent levels in the organization for accuracy and consistency. U.S. Coast Guard field-level Sectors report their data to their regional U.S. Coast Guard Districts (first review), who report to each of the two U.S. Coast Guard Area Commands (for 3-star review). Final review occurs at the headquarters-level U.S. Coast Guard program office (CG-3RPD) which compares data over time and across the organization.

Performance Measure	High capacity passenger vessel required escort rate
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is the accomplishment rate of required escorts of high capacity passenger vessels.
Scope of Data	These data employ reports of field-level activities and describe percent attainment of Combating Maritime Terrorism standards. The actual standards, which are set by operational order, are classified.
Data Source	These data are reported by regional U.S. Coast Guard commands (Sectors).
Data Collection Methodology	Data is collected using an automated (web based) application.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is collected using an automated application, and is reviewed by all pertinent levels in the organization for accuracy and consistency. That is, U.S. Coast Guard field-level Sectors report their data to their regional U.S. Coast Guard Districts (first review), who in turn report to each of the two U.S. Coast Guard Area Commands (for 3-star review). Final review occurs at the headquarters-level U.S. Coast Guard program office (CG-3RPD) which compares data longitudinally (over time) and across the organization.

Performance Measure	Number of Transportation Workers Identification Credential (TWIC) spot checks
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure reports the number of Transportation Workers Identification Credential (TWIC) spot checks per year by U.S. Coast Guard officials. The U.S. Coast Guard purchased TWIC card readers in FY 2008 and spot-checked TWIC cards during vessel and facility inspections. Annually, the U.S. Coast Guard averages approximately 6,600 facility inspections (11 spot checks per visit) and 7,300 vessels inspections (3 spot checks per vessel).
Scope of Data	Data is captured during vessel and facility inspections by TWIC card readers. Data is the count of spot checks or the number of times that a TWIC card was verified / processed by a U.S. Coast Guard member using a hand held card reader.
Data Source	Data is collected and reported by regional U.S. Coast Guard commands (Sectors).
Data Collection Methodology	Data is collected by U.S. Coast Guard members through a hand held automated TWIC card reader. The results from the card reader are then downloaded into a secure database.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is collected using an automated application and reviewed at all pertinent levels in the organization for accuracy and consistency. Final review occurs at the headquarters-level U.S. Coast Guard program office (CG-5222).

Performance Measure	Percent reduction in the maritime terrorism risk over which the U.S. Coast Guard has influence
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This is a risk-based outcome measure that begins with an assessment (by maritime security representatives) of likely high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios. Threat, vulnerability, and consequence levels are estimated for each scenario, which generates a proxy (index) value of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, U.S. Coast Guard interventions (security and response operations, regime and awareness activities) for the fiscal year are scored against the scenarios with regard to the decreases in threat, vulnerability and consequence that each has been estimated to have afforded. (The analysis then focuses on those areas within the U.S. Coast Guard's roles and strategic mandates.) The resulting measure is a proxy measure of performance.
Scope of Data	Annually, a quantitative self-assessment is conducted by gathering Subject Matter Experts from representative U.S. Coast Guard Commands and ports. Normative expert facilitators then solicit the Subject Matter Experts to assess the overall effectiveness of all relevant U.S. Coast Guard activities against a comprehensive set of maritime terror scenarios previously identified through an extensive strategic risk assessment.
Data Source	The data source is subject matter expert evaluation of Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security program stakeholders.
Data Collection Methodology	The input from several workshops (comprised of subject matter experts) is fed directly into a tightly controlled excel spreadsheet. Round-table discussions focus on particular attack scenarios and the type and level of U.S. Coast Guard activities that were brought to bear each to reduce their risk. Discussions are informed by official reports of U.S. Coast Guard activities: both regulatory-regime and operationally oriented. Consensus agreement on the likely percent reduction in risk (by scenario) is recorded and reviewed by the U.S. Coast Guard's leadership.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data which comprise the PWCS outcome measure are checked for reliability by comparing them to data from similar risk assessments of the maritime domain. Data is verified to ensure consistency in several areas including levels of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Inconsistencies are noted, and subsequently, resolved or documented. The U.S. Coast Guard has begun the process of identifying external organizations with the competencies to complete an independent validation and verification., DHS S&T has expressed interest in sponsoring this effort, and the U.S. Coast Guard has begun initial talks with representatives from two DHS Centers of Excellence on Risk and Terrorism Behavior (USC CREATE and UMD START) who will work with DHS S&T to complete this task.

Performance Measure	Percent risk reduction for the transfer of a terrorist meta-scenario.
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction in the transfer of a terrorist(s) through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the U.S. Coast Guard has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security representatives) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the transfer of a terrorist(s) into the United States with intent and capability to carry out terror attacks within the United States where vessels en route from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Such scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, U.S. Coast Guard incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness that each has been estimated to have afforded.
Scope of Data	Annually, a quantitative self-assessment is conducted by gathering Subject Matter

	Experts from representative U.S. Coast Guard Commands and ports. Normative expert facilitators then solicit the Subject Matter Experts to assess the overall effectiveness of all relevant U.S. Coast Guard activities against a comprehensive set of maritime terror scenarios previously identified through an extensive strategic risk assessment.
Data Source	The data source is subject matter expert evaluation of PWCS program stakeholders.
Data Collection Methodology	The input from several workshops (comprised of subject matter experts) is fed directly into a tightly-controlled excel spreadsheet. Round-table discussions focus on particular attack scenarios and the type and level of U.S. Coast Guard activities that were brought to bear each to reduce their risk. Discussions are informed by official reports of U.S. Coast Guard activities: both regulatory-regime and operationally oriented. Consensus agreement on the likely percent reduction in risk (by scenario) is recorded and reviewed by the U.S. Coast Guard's leadership. Targets will be verified and completed during the established U.S. Coast Guard target setting process.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data which comprise the PWCS outcome measure are checked for reliability by comparing them to data from similar risk assessments of the maritime domain. Data is verified to ensure consistency in several areas including levels of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Inconsistencies are noted, and subsequently, resolved or documented. The U.S. Coast Guard has begun the process of identifying external organizations with the competencies to complete an independent validation and verification., DHS S&T has expressed interest in sponsoring this effort, and the U.S. Coast Guard has begun initial talks with representatives from two DHS Centers of Excellence on Risk and Terrorism Behavior (USC CREATE and UMD START) who will work with DHS S&T to complete this task.

Performance Measure	Percent risk reduction for the transfer of a weapon of mass destruction meta-scenario
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction in the transfer of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)/ materials into the United States through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the U.S. Coast Guard has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security representatives) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the transfer of a WMD/materials into the United States to support ongoing terrorist operations where vessels en route from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. U.S. Coast Guard incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness that each has been estimated to have afforded.
Scope of Data	Annually, a quantitative self-assessment is conducted by gathering Subject Matter Experts from representative U.S. Coast Guard Commands and ports. Normative expert facilitators then solicit the Subject Matter Experts to assess the overall effectiveness of all relevant U.S. Coast Guard activities against a comprehensive set of maritime terror scenarios previously identified through an extensive strategic risk assessment.
Data Source	The data source is subject matter expert evaluation of Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS) program stakeholders.
Data Collection Methodology	The input from several workshops (comprised of subject matter experts) is fed directly into a tightly-controlled excel spreadsheet. Round-table discussions focus on particular attack scenarios and the type and level of U.S. Coast Guard activities that were brought to bear each to reduce their risk. Discussions are informed by official reports of U.S. Coast Guard activities: both regulatory-regime and operationally oriented. Consensus agreement on the likely percent reduction in

	risk (by scenario) is recorded and reviewed by the U.S. Coast Guard's leadership. Targets will be verified and completed during the established target setting process.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data which comprise the PWCS outcome measure are checked for reliability by comparing them to data from similar risk assessments of the maritime domain. Data is verified to ensure consistency in several areas including levels of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Inconsistencies are noted, and subsequently, resolved or documented. The U.S. Coast Guard has begun the process of identifying external organizations with the competencies to complete an independent validation and verification., DHS S&T has expressed interest in sponsoring this effort, and the U.S. Coast Guard has begun initial talks with representatives from two DHS Centers of Excellence on Risk and Terrorism Behavior (USC CREATE and UMD START) who will work with DHS S&T to complete this task.

Performance Measure	Risk reduction due to consequence management
Program and Organization	Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security (PWCS) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure indicates the estimated percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction due to consequence management (as a percent of the risk that the U.S. Coast Guard has the ability to impact.) This is a risk-based outcome measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security representatives) of likely high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios with respect to threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. U.S. Coast Guard incremental interventions (both operational and regulatory-based) that have occurred throughout the fiscal year are scored against the attack scenarios with regard to the percent decrease in threat, vulnerability and consequence that each has been estimated to have afforded. The resultant measure shows the change in "raw risk" (due, in large part, to things outside of the U.S. Coast Guard's ability to control) and the reduction in total risk the U.S. Coast Guard estimates that it has affected.
Scope of Data	The data that comprises this measure comes from an annual quantitative self-assessment of the U.S. Coast Guard's activities with regard to risk-reduction. The baseline for this measure was set at the end of FY 2005. There are no significant limitations to the data except for the fact that it is a self-assessment.
Data Source	The data source is subject matter expert evaluation of Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS) program stakeholders.
Data Collection Methodology	The input from several workshops (comprised of subject matter experts) is fed directly into a tightly-controlled excel spreadsheet. Round-table discussions focus on particular attack scenarios and the type and level of U.S. Coast Guard activities that were brought to bear each to reduce their risk. Discussions are informed by official reports of U.S. Coast Guard activities: both regulatory-regime and operationally oriented. Consensus agreement on the likely percent reduction in risk (by scenario) is recorded and reviewed by the U.S. Coast Guard's leadership.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data are checked for reliability by comparing them to data from similar risk assessments of the maritime domain. Data is verified to ensure consistency in several areas including levels of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Inconsistencies are noted, and subsequently, resolved or documented. The U.S. Coast Guard intends to seek external participation in validation in subsequent year's assessments.

Program: Search and Rescue

Performance Measure	Percent of mariners in imminent danger saved (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Search and Rescue (SAR) - United States Coast Guard
Description	The percentage of mariners who were in imminent danger on our Nations oceans and waterways, and whose lives were saved by the U.S. Coast Guard. The number of lives lost before and after the U.S. Coast Guard is notified is factored into this percentage. Several factors compound the difficulty of successful responses, including untimely notification to the U.S. Coast Guard of distress, incorrect reporting of the distress site location, severe weather conditions at the distress site, and distance to the scene. The number of lives saved is the best outcome measure for search and rescue because it includes lives lost both before and after the U.S. Coast Guard is notified and persons missing, thereby encouraging the U.S. Coast Guard to invest in supporting systems, like awareness or communication systems and safe boater programs, that increase the possibility that a search and rescue mission will end with lives saved.
Scope of Data	One hundred percent of the maritime distress incidents reported to the U.S. Coast Guard are collected in the Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. These case reports are then narrowed to include only cases where there was a positive data element in the field lives saved, lives lost before notification, or lives lost after notification. The scope of this data is further narrowed by excluding any case reports with eleven or more lives saved and/or lost in a single incident. Data accuracy is limited by two factors. The first is the rescuers subjective interpretation of the policy criteria for the data point lives saved (For instance, was the life saved or simply assisted? Would the individual have perished if aid had not been rendered?) The second limitation is human error during data entry.
Data Source	Search and Rescue Management Information System (SARMIS) I and II and Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE)
Data Collection Methodology	Since FY 2003, operational units have input SAR data directly into the MISLE database. Program review and analysis occurs at the Districts, Area, and Headquarters levels. Cases where over 10 lives are at risk are not counted because they are overweighted and will mask other trends.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is verified quarterly by the program manager (G-OPR) via data extraction and checks for anomalies within the data. Checks on data input are also made by individual case owners during case documentation processes prior. The database includes built-in prompts to check questionable data.

Performance Measure	Percent of people in imminent danger saved in the maritime environment (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Search and Rescue (SAR) - United States Coast Guard
Description	The percentage of people who were in imminent danger on the oceans and other waterways, and whose lives were saved by the U.S. Coast Guard. The number of lives lost before and after the U.S. Coast Guard is notified, and the number of persons missing at the conclusion of search operations are factored into this percentage. Several factors compound the difficulty of successful responses, including untimely notification to the U.S. Coast Guard of distress, incorrect reporting of the distress site location, severe weather conditions at the distress site, and distance to the scene. The number of lives saved is the best outcome measure for search and rescue because it includes lives lost before and after the U.S. Coast Guard is notified and persons missing, thereby encouraging the U.S. Coast Guard to invest in supporting systems, like awareness or communication systems and safe boater programs, that increase the possibility that a search and rescue mission will end with lives saved.
Scope of Data	One hundred percent of the maritime distress incidents reported to the U.S. Coast

	Guard are collected in the Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database. These case reports are then narrowed to include only cases where there was a positive data element in the field lives saved, lives lost before notification, lives lost after notification, or lives unaccounted for. The scope of this data is further narrowed by excluding any case reports with eleven or more lives saved and/or lost in a single incident. Data accuracy is limited by two factors. The first is the rescuer's subjective interpretation of the policy criteria for the data point lives saved (For instance, was the life saved or simply assisted Would the individual have perished if aid had not been rendered) The second limitation is human error during data entry.
Data Source	Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE)
Data Collection Methodology	Since FY 2003, operational units have input SAR data directly into the MISLE database. Program review and analysis occurs at the Districts, Area, and Headquarters levels. Cases where over 10 lives are at risk are not counted because they are overweighted and will mask other trends.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data is verified quarterly by the program manager (CG-534) via data extraction and checks for anomalies within the data. Checks on data input are also made by individual case owners during case documentation processes. The database includes built-in prompts to check questionable data.

Program: Waterways Management: Aids to Navigation

Performance Measure	Federal short-range aids to navigation availability
Program and Organization	Waterways Management: Aids to Navigation (WWM:AtoN) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure indicates the hours that short range Aids to Navigation are available. The aid availability rate is based on an international measurement standard established by the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) (Recommendation O 130) in December 2004 A short range Aid to Navigation is counted as not being available from the initial time a discrepancy is reported until the time the discrepancy is corrected. Aids to Navigation prevent adverse navigation outcomes that can result in disruptions to maritime commerce.
Scope of Data	The measure is the hours short range Aids to Navigation were available as a percent of total hours they were expected to be available.
Data Source	The Integrated Aids to Navigation Information System (I-ATONIS) is the official system used by the U.S. Coast Guard to store pertinent information relating to short-range aids to navigation.
Data Collection Methodology	Trained personnel in each District input data on aid availability in the I-ATONIS system. The total time short range Aids to Navigation are expected to be available is determined by multiplying the total number of federal aids by the number of days in the reporting period they were deployed, by 24 hours. The result of the aid availability calculation is dependent on the number of federal aids in the system on the day the report is run.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, data entry in the I-ATONIS system is limited to specially trained personnel in each District. Quality control and data review is completed through U.S. Coast Guard and National Ocean Service processes of generating local Notices to Mariners, as well as by designated Unit and District personnel. Temporary changes to the short-range Aids to Navigation System are not considered discrepancies due to the number of aids in the system on the day the report is run.

Performance Measure	Five-year average number of Collisions, Allisions, and Groundings (CAG)
Program and Organization	Waterways Management: Aids to Navigation (WWM:AtoN) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure evaluates the long-term trend of U.S. Coast Guard Waterways Management Program in preventing Collisions, Allisions (vessels striking fixed objects), and Groundings, three adverse outcomes involving the navigation of commercial vessels that can result in disruptions to maritime commerce. In a generalized sense, collisions tend to be more sensitive to the Marine Transportation Systems component of the Program, allisions to the Bridge Administration component, and groundings to the Navigation Systems component.
Scope of Data	The measure is the sum of all distinct Collision, Allision, and Grounding events involving commercial vessels operating on U.S. navigable waters. A 5-year average is used to show the long-term trend. 46 CFR 4.05-10 requires the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge to notify the U.S. Coast Guard of any occurrence involving a vessel that results in a Collision, Allision, or Grounding (CAG). Because some reports are delayed in reaching the U.S. Coast Guard, published data is subject to revision the greatest impact on recent quarters.
Data Source	Notices of Marine casualties are recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement (MISLE) database.
Data Collection Methodology	Only Investigations recorded in the U.S. Coast Guard's MISLE database of reported collision, allision, and grounding incidents in U.S. waters involving commercial vessels are counted. Collision, allision, and grounding incidents not involving a commercial vessel such as a collision between two recreational vessels are excluded. Only distinct events are counted. A collision incident in U.S. waters between two or more vessels, at least one of which is not a recreational boat, is counted as a distinct collision event. An allision incident involving one or more commercial vessels, as might be the case for a tug and several barges in tow, is counted as a distinct allision event. A grounding incident involving one or more commercial vessels, as might be the case for a tug and several barges in tow, is counted as a distinct grounding event.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	To ensure consistency and integrity, MISLE data entry is controlled through program logic and pull-down menus that require key elements, prohibit the inappropriate, and limit choices to pre-determined options. Comprehensive training and user guides help ensure reliability the application itself contains embedded Help screens. MISLE system quality control, and data verification and validation, is effected through regular review of records by the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Investigations and Analysis.

Program: Waterways Management: Ice Operations

Performance Measure	Number of days critical waterways are closed due to ice
Program and Organization	Waterways Management: Ice Operations (WWM:Ice) - United States Coast Guard
Description	This measure is an indicator of U.S. Coast Guard Icebreaking impact on preventing disruptions to maritime commerce due to ice. The measure tallies the annual number of days critical Great Lakes waterways are closed with the St. Marys River as the reference point. A closure is a period of 24 or more hours during which a waterway is closed by a Vessel Traffic Service or Captain of the Port, or blocked by a beset vessel. Closure day targets are negotiated with Great Lakes Marine Transportation System stakeholders, and are relative to winter severity. Those standards are 2 days in an average winter, and 8 days in a severe winter.
Scope of Data	Critical waterways for this measure include the St. Marys River as the reference point. House Joint Resolution 738; Section 112 (P.L. 99-500) of 18 October 1986 mandates that the Great Lakes navigation season ends 15 January each year.

	Non-routine closures are closures other than those that occur every year when icebreaking operations become impractical.
Data Source	Data is obtained from U.S. Coast Guard field units, validated at the U.S. Coast Guard District level, and stored in an Excel spreadsheet after end-of-year reports are received at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
Data Collection Methodology	Closure days are field observations of the number of non-routine, critical waterway closures during the Winter navigation season. Districts identify which waterways are critical and evaluate classifications as necessary.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data verification and validation is conducted through review of U.S. Coast Guard unit reports by U.S. Coast Guard Districts, and the Mobility and Ice Operations Office in U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters.

Performance Measure	Percent success rate in meeting requests for polar ice breaking (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Waterways Management: Ice Operations (WWM:Ice) - United States Coast Guard
Description	Percent of U.S. Coast Guard provided icebreaking support as requested by the National Science Foundation.
Scope of Data	The performance metric for Polar Ice Operations is the percentage of NSF requests for ice breaking support met by the U.S. Coast Guard. U.S. Coast Guard activity in this mission ensures the mobility needed to achieve the scientific research and logistics replenishment desired by other agencies operating in the polar regions.
Data Source	NSF requests for icebreaking are taken from the annual meeting to "consider all national priorities" referred to in the U.S. Coast Guard/NSF Memorandum of Understanding dated August 2005. The amount of the requested icebreaking met is taken directly from the end of mission Summary of Operations Message.
Data Collection Methodology	NSF requests for icebreaking are taken from the annual meeting to "consider all national priorities" referred to in the U.S. Coast Guard/NSF Memorandum of Understanding dated August 2005. The amount of the requested icebreaking met is taken directly from the end of mission Summary of Operations Message.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The U.S. Coast Guard is developing a new index metric to better measure its polar ice operations. The U.S. Coast Guard has elected to utilize the historical polar ice mission outcome metric until the new index metric can be completed. Polar Ice operations play an important role in supporting DHS goal and objective 1.1: achieve effective control of our borders.

Performance Measure	U.S. Coast Guard asset hours employed in polar operations (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Waterways Management: Ice Operations (WWM:Ice) - United States Coast Guard
Description	The total operating hours of all U.S. Coast Guard assets employed in polar regions, the vast majority of which come from heavy ice breaking assets. It is a measure of U.S. Coast Guard multi-mission and heavy ice breaking service delivery to enforce all aspects of U.S. sovereignty, and to support scientific research, in the Polar regions.
Scope of Data	This measure reports the total hours of operations in polar regions of U.S. Coast Guard assets as recorded by those assets in the U.S. Coast Guard Abstract of Operations database. While operating hours in polar regions is recorded for all assets, the vast majority are logged by U.S. Coast Guard heavy icebreakers.
Data Source	Data is obtained from U.S. Coast Guard operating units and stored in the U.S. Coast Guard Abstract of Operations database.
Data Collection Methodology	U.S. Coast Guard Operating assets log operating hours and record them in the U.S. Coast Guard Abstract of Operations system upon completion of operations.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Baseline of analysis using historical operations data is used to ensure data reliability

United States Customs and Border Protection

Program: Air and Marine

Performance Measure	Number of airspace incursions along the southern border
Program and Organization	Air and Marine - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure shows the number of airspace incursions along the southern border. A consistent standard of less than 10 incursions each year is an aggressive standard we strive to maintain. The measure monitors AM efforts in reducing, with the intent of ultimately denying, the use of border air space for acts of terrorism or smuggling using intelligence and threat assessments. The number of TOI has been reduced over time as strategic surveillance and tactical responses by CBP interceptors and patrols, work with the Border Patrol on the ground, to deter the use of air routes into the U.S. AM continues to gather and analyze intelligence on past and current threat patterns to forecast and disseminate information about potential and emerging threats. The targeted goals for this measure are to maintain this low level of border incursions at a minimum and reduce it if possible, until there are no border incursions.
Scope of Data	This measure monitors CBP Air and Marine (AM) efforts in reducing, with the intent of ultimately denying, the use of border air space for acts of terrorism or smuggling using intelligence and threat assessments. The number of Targets of Interest (TOI) has been reduced over time as strategic surveillance and tactical responses by CBP interceptors and patrols work with Border Patrol on the ground to deter the use of air routes into the U.S. CBP AM continues to gather and analyze intelligence on past and current threat patterns to forecast and disseminate information about potential and emerging threats. The targeted goals for this measure are to maintain a minimum level of border incursions, and reduce it if possible, until there are no border incursions.
Data Source	Performance data are captured routinely as part of the normal work process. Data are reported through the Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS) and input to the Air and Marine Operations Report (AMOR). Data are available in real-time and are continuously validated within CBP AM. CBP AM uses these routine reports to measure efficiency and effectiveness. The current data system enables CBP AM to measure the activities necessary to manage and improve performance.
Data Collection Methodology	Systems Application Products (SAP), Computerized Aircraft Reporting Material Control (CARMAC), Air Program Administrative Tracking System (APATS), and Customs Automated Maintenance Inventory Tracking System (CAMITS) generated reports in conjunction with analyst-developed Excel spreadsheets are routinely used to determine the locations and costs associated with relocation of assets. Airspace incursions are identified by AMOC. Once identified, this information is transmitted to the closest air branch for air support. The results are then entered into the TECS and AMOR systems, and tallies are summarized of all incursions on a monthly basis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Data reliability is routinely reconciled (a comparison of information in the systems) manually by contractor and FTE staff on a monthly and/or quarterly basis. All flights are provided a unique identifier to eliminate the possibility of double counting. Flight hours recorded is reconciled against maintenance logs to assure all flights have been recorded. CBP AM is identifying data bridges between SAP and CARMAC, APATS and CAMITS to increase reliability and decrease human error opportunities. There is no date available when these bridges may become available

Performance Measure	Percent of air support launches accomplished to support border ground agents to secure the border

Program and Organization	Air and Marine - Customs and Border Protection
Description	In FY 2006, all air assets of CBP were merged into CBP Air and Marine (AM), creating the largest law enforcement air force in the world with enhanced mission support to AM's primary customer, the Office of Border Patrol. A primary and important measure for Air and Marine (AM) is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which AM was able to respond.
Scope of Data	The primary and most important performance measured for CBP Air and Marine (AM), or any air force, is its capability and/or capacity to provide (or launch) an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This industry standard immediately lets management know where problems or gaps exist and what is needed to correct the problem. These gaps may take days to years to remedy, but constant awareness of this measurement highlights problems. AM only monitors the following three reasons for not providing 100% air support: 1) aircraft unavailable due to maintenance; 2) correct type of aircraft needed for mission unavailable; 3) correct type of aircraft available, but incorrect crew or crew-size unavailable to launch.
Data Source	Performance data are reported through the Traveler Homeland Enforcement Communication System (TECS) and input to the Air and Marine Operations Reporting System (AMOR).
Data Collection Methodology	Data is input into the AMOR system daily by Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) personnel requesting the launch and verified by their Supervisors. (Communications are continuous throughout the mission and times are recorded by AMOC.) This database contains a report writing module which allows users to extract canned or preconfigured reports such as no launch. The database has been programmed to allow the user to define data ranges, such as all air locations, specific air locations etc. The no launch report summarizes all requests made and all launches made against those requests. AM then divides the number of launches into the number of request to calculate its results.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Input is routed to and approved by supervisors daily. Data reliability is routinely reconciled manually by contractor and FTE staff on a monthly and/or quarterly basis.

Performance Measure	Percent of at-risk miles under strategic air surveillance
Program and Organization	Air and Marine - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The measure is represented by the percent of at risk miles under strategic air surveillance and is evaluated according to up-to- the- minute information and intelligence. This measure describes the area of the U.S. border determined to be under the span of control of CBP Air and Marine (AM) assets. CBP AM uses a multi-level layer to aerial response and support to accomplish this goal: 1) Strategic surveillance for the P-3 and UAS aircraft, 2) Intelligence driven support for the rapid deployment of forces, and 3) Strategic and tactical support to ground law enforcement such as Office of Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.
Scope of Data	The measure is the percent of border miles at-risk that is under surveillance by CBP patrol-type aircraft (including unmanned aerial systems, (UAS)). Measuring surveillance is an evolving metric. In FY 2003 and FY 2004 metrics were based on the measurement of 7200 P-3 flight hours provided in support of drug enforcement. In FY 2005, the UAS was introduced and added to these total hours. Effective FY 2007 the measure will be represented by the miles of "at risk borders" (border miles that have no or minimal flight coverage) under strategic air surveillance in response to the anti-terrorism mission.
Data Source	Systems Application Products (SAP), Computerized Aircraft Reporting Material Control (CARMAC), Air Program Administrative Tracking System (APATS), Customs Automated Maintenance Inventory Tracking System (CAMITS) generated reports in conjunction with analyst developed Excel spreadsheets are used to generate this data.

Data Collection Methodology	Data for this measure is collected daily from flights and UAS as part of the normal work process. Data are reported through the Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS) and input to the Air and Marine Operations Report (AMOR). Data are available in real-time and is continuously validated within CBP Air and Marine (AM). CBP AM routinely extracts reports to measure progress made in support of Border Patrol Ground agents and AM capacity to increase air coverage in areas of threat based on intelligence. Maintenance records as to the availability of aircraft are maintained in CARMAC.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The reliability of data is routinely reconciled (a comparison of information in the TECS and AMOR systems) manually by contractor and FTE staff on a monthly and/or quarterly basis.

Program: Automation Modernization

Performance Measure	Number of trade accounts with access to Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) functionality to manage trade information
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measures the extent to which the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) is made available to and used by members of the trade community (importers, brokers, carriers, etc.) to process and manage trade-related information.
Scope of Data	This measure represents the cumulative number of ACE accounts associated with the trade community, (i.e., those outside CBP) from the introduction of the accounts feature in 2004. The number of trade accounts end-state (expected universe of accounts associated with trade community users) is an unknown variable due to marketplace dynamics. However, targets for this performance measure have been determined based on trend data.
Data Source	Data is manually gathered monthly by the CBP Modernization Office personnel as they establish new accounts for companies moving goods through borders nationwide. The data related to new accounts is recorded and contained in an Excel spreadsheet entitled "FBO Data.xls."
Data Collection Methodology	The data is collected in a spreadsheet and displayed graphically. The CBP Modernization Office team performs analysis of the reported data to assess program performance and the attainment of Program Objectives, and to identify corrective actions if necessary.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Accounts are tracked by contractor teams establishing accounts and verified by the government CBP Modernization Office leaders. Verification of ACE performance data is done through a variety of tools and techniques, including: 1) Comparative analysis between multiple reports generated from ACE. For example, a particular data point may appear in multiple ACE reports. Inconsistent data appearing on any of those multiple reports is investigated; 2) Comparative analysis with reports created outside ACE. Data sourced outside ACE is sometimes used to verify ACE-generated data to ensure consistency and standard reporting; 3) Structured Query Language analysis: Validation that the report query instructions are sourcing the correct data fields and that the data contained in those fields is defined correctly.

Performance Measure	Percent of CBP workforce using Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) functionality to manage trade information
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The number of Customs and Border Protection people using Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), compared to the targeted adoption rate shows that internal personnel have easier, timelier, access to more complete and sophisticated information than in the past.

Scope of Data	The data represents the percent of CBP personnel using ACE expressed as a percentage of the total CBP population with trade management-related job duties. The total population of CBP Users is a nationwide human resource statistic. The time span for this measure includes the introduction of the accounts feature in ACE (2004).
Data Source	The source for the number of CBP users is a function of the ACE system. User statistics are tracked automatically by the system.
Data Collection Methodology	ACE tracks and reports the number of users, over time, by user type. The CBP Modernization Office team performs analysis of the reported data to assess program performance and the attainment of Program Objectives, and to identify corrective actions if necessary.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	User data is created with each user log -on and use. Reports are generated by the system to capture this data and provide an audit trail. The Program Management Office team regularly reviews these reports and associated user logs to analyze and resolve anomalies. Verification of ACE performance data is done through a variety of tools and techniques, including: 1) comparative analysis between multiple reports generated from ACE (for example, a particular data point may be appear in multiple ACE reports. Inconsistent data appearing on any of those multiple reports is investigated); 2) comparative analysis with reports created outside ACE (data sourced outside ACE is sometimes used to verify ACE-generated data to ensure consistency and standard reporting); and, 3) structured Query Language analysis. Validation that the report query instructions are sourcing the correct data fields and that the data contained in those fields is defined correctly.

Performance Measure	Percent of network availability
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The CBP network provides the basis for linking all IT systems for communications and access to mission critical systems. High levels of system availability are needed to accomplish CBP's mission. The measure represents the percentage of network availability to users.
Scope of Data	Information is recorded for the following CBP applications: Automated Commercial Environment, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, US-VISIT, and Customs and Border Protection Network, Passenger Name Record (PNR) Network and others as requested, including, Routers; Switches; Network nGenus probes; Network Analysis Module Traffic data and RMON1 and RMON2 data; new Packet Shapers for traffic analysis; server Agent or Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) messaging; other communications devices with Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) capability on the device. Concord eHealth live can collect performance data from the applications like oracle/Windows IIS, Apache, others.
Data Source	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) data source is directly retrieved from managed device every five minutes (Can be adjusted to poll at different intervals).
Data Collection Methodology	To find the resources, eHealth uses Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agents to search for the IP addresses that we specify. It then obtains the information from the Management Information base of each device and creates elements based on that data. Then we save the results, and eHealth stores all the information into its database and its poller configuration. The e-health poller automatically collects performance and availability statistics data from the network, systems and applications through the polling process. Once the polling process collects the statistical data it is saved on the eHealth servers and backup tapes.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	E-health provides two administrative interfaces that are used to manage the poller elements: OneClickEH and the eHealth Console. These tools are used to add new elements, organize elements, update element information, and resolve polling

	errors. The Network Management Toolset adopted by CBP/DHS Network Operations Center provides 24x7 staff with real-time data on the availability and utilization of critical network infrastructure devices. This polling and reporting is based on SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), an industry standard method for gathering information from network devices for the purpose of managing those devices or reporting on availability of those devices. While we have had no reason to question the accuracy of information provided by this industry-standard and industry-tested set of protocols, we can validate our toolsets finding against those of our Managed Service Providers; who maintain their network management infrastructure with no ties to our own.

Performance Measure	Percent of time the Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS) is available to end users
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The Traveler Enforcement Communication System (TECS) is a CBP mission-critical law enforcement application system designed to identify individuals and businesses suspected of or involved in violation of federal law. TECS is also a communications system permitting message transmittal between DHS law enforcement offices and other National, State, and local law enforcement agencies, access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (NLETS). NLETS provides direct access to state motor vehicle departments. This measure quantifies the availability of TECS service to all end-users based on a service level of 24X7 service.
Scope of Data	Applications availability statistics of the major production servers associated with TECS Production, TECS Airports, TECS Land Borders and Seacats, is used to provide "TECS Systems" availability. The range of data is from all systems. Note: The scope of the data is changing as the customer base increases with new users and applications. TECS is actively adding end users.
Data Source	The Computer Associates Event and Automation tool for mainframe systems (CA OPS/MVS) is a web-based application that enables system administrators/technicians to track and analyze the performance of business processes and network infrastructure, and diagnose the cause of end-user performance as well as process monitoring and automation.
Data Collection Methodology	The Computer Associates Event and Automation tool for mainframe systems (CA OPS/MVS) monitors all system logs and task activity and has been customized to timestamp and log all down and up-times associated with a subsystem or process as well as the host system. System and started task outages are monitored by the Automated Operations team via automated processes and then compiled into a table called 'System Availability'. Technical Operations Center personnel then access the table and provide additional information regarding outages. Personnel from each shift access the System Availability table every day and update any new records in the table.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	All data logged are reviewed for accuracy and comments are added by Computer Operations staff for the purpose of identifying discrepancies. Each business day Subject Matter Experts (Systems, Applications, and Networks) meet at the Significant Outages and Incidents meeting to review the CIO Outage Report which is generated for the Office of Information Technology (OIT) Assistant Commissioner and other senior CBP management staff. The Subject Matter Experts review incidents and validate the information that is being reported. The OIT Assistant Commissioner and senior CBP management review the audited data. Discrepancies caused in outages times or impact may occur by rare events such as network rerouting data across backup links or CA OPS/MVS tool issues. These issues are identified by the Subject Matter Experts, and corrected by the Duty Officer and Technology Operations staff who provide the finalized reports to the OIT Assistant Commissioner and senior CBP management staff.

Performance Measure	Total number of linked electronic sources from CBP and other government agencies for targeting information
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - Customs and Border Protection
Description	Ability to accurately and efficiently identify a potential risk to border security in any conveyance entering the U.S. is improved by linking data sources from CBP automated systems and other government agencies, through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), as a single source for border decision makers.
Scope of Data	This measure counts the number of electronic sources to which CBP information technology systems are linked to share information for targeting purposes. Databases are considered linked if they provide transactional data or new source data that enhances existing data for risk assessment purposes. These linkages are to databases both within and outside of DHS.
Data Source	The number of linked data sources is identified and manually tabulated, and reported by the Targeting and Analysis Systems Program Office (TASPO). This measure is formally documented and located in the Microsoft SharePoint server portal at TASPO under the Performance Measures site.
Data Collection Methodology	On a quarterly basis, the TASPO office manually tabulates the list of electronic sources from which data is being linked. The list is summed and the total number of sources is graphed over time.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The TASPO team will systematically verify the number of systems linked to ACE that supports targeting, or risk assessment. This verification is done quarterly by a Database Administrator at TASPO. The Database Administrator follows the data stream to ensure that each electronic source indicated on the list is still linked and continues to provide data that is being used. In addition, the Database Administrator conducts further analysis to find new linkages between electronic sources. The results of this analysis are formally documented and stored on the Microsoft SharePoint server portal at TASPO under the Performance Measures site.

Program: Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry

Performance Measure	Border miles under effective control (including certain coastal sectors)
Program and Organization	Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure depicts the number of border miles under effective control where the appropriate mix of personnel, technology, and tactical infrastructure has been deployed to reasonably ensure that an attempted illegal alien is detected, identified, and classified, and that the Border Patrol has the ability to respond and bring the attempted illegal entry to a satisfactory law enforcement resolution.
Scope of Data	There are a total of 8,607 border miles for which the Border Patrol is responsible. This measure reports those miles that are under effective control.
Data Source	The Operational Requirements Based Budget Program database, a web-based application, maintained at the Headquarters Office of Border Patrol is the official source of this data.
Data Collection Methodology	Every quarter the 143 Border Patrol stations throughout the United States use the standard methodology for this measure to determine the number of miles of border that are under effective control in their areas of responsibility. Stations report this data through the web-based application, Operational Requirements Based Budget Program (ORBBP), to sector headquarters where the information is verified and consolidated. The 20 sector headquarters then provide their consolidated data using the web-based application to Headquarters Office of Border Patrol (OBP) twice a year. Headquarters OBP reviews all the sector reports and produces a consolidated OBP report to determine the total number of miles under effective

	control.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Patrol Agents-in-Charge of all 143 Border Patrol stations review and verify their miles under effective control by comparison to operational statistics, third party indicators, intelligence and operational reports, resource deployments and discussions with senior Border Patrol Agents. This information is again verified at the sector level through the same type of review by the Assistant Chief Patrol Agents and the Chief Patrol Agent before it is consolidated for the sector report. Once the sector data is provided to Headquarters Office of Border Patrol, it is again verified through a similar process by the Operations Planning and Analysis Division and the Southwest Border and Northern/ Coastal Border Operations Divisions (as appropriate) and the Chief of the Border Patrol.

Performance Measure	Border miles with increased situational awareness aimed at preventing illegal entries per year
Program and Organization	Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure indicates the number of border miles where the situational awareness has increased, or improved, to prevent illegal entries into the U.S. The Border Patrol uses the following levels to describe border security from the least secure to the most secure: Remote/Low Activity; Less Monitored; Monitored; and Controlled. Border regions classified as Remote/Low Activity are generally characterized by rugged and inaccessible terrain. By raising the border security status to Less Monitored (or higher), the Border Patrol improves its situational awareness and border security.
Scope of Data	There are a total of 8,607 border miles for which the Border Patrol is responsible. A border mile is denoted as increasing in situational awareness when that mile goes from any one of the lower levels of operational control to the next higher level of control.
Data Source	The Operational Requirements Based Budget Program database, a web-based application, maintained at the Headquarters Office of Border Patrol, is the official source of this data.
Data Collection Methodology	Every quarter the 143 Border Patrol stations throughout the United States use the standard methodology for this measure to determine the number of miles of border that are at this level of situational awareness in their areas of responsibility. Stations report this data through the web-based application, Operational Requirements Based Budget Program, to sector headquarters where the information is verified and consolidated. The 20 sector headquarters then provide their consolidated data using the web-based application to Headquarters Office of Border Patrol (OBP) twice a year. Headquarters OBP reviews all the sector reports and produces a consolidated OBP report to determine the total number of miles under effective control.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Patrol Agents-in-Charge of all 143 Border Patrol stations review and verify their miles at this level of situational awareness by comparison to operational statistics, third party indicators, intelligence and operational reports, resource deployments and discussions with senior Border Patrol Agents. This information is again verified at the sector level through the same type of review by the Assistant Chief Patrol Agents and the Chief Patrol Agent before it is consolidated for the sector report. Once the sector data is provided to Headquarters Office of Border Patrol, it is again verified through a similar process by the Operations Planning and Analysis Division and the Southwest Border and Northern/Coastal Border Operations Divisions (as appropriate) and the Chief of the Border Patrol.

Performance Measure	Number of Border Patrol Agents trained in rescue and emergency medical procedures
Program and Organization	Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry - Customs and Border

	Protection
Description	This measure will examine the number of agents trained and certified in rescue and emergency medical procedures. One of the Border Patrols Border Safety Initiative (BSI) objectives is to increase the number of agents trained and certified in rescue and emergency medical procedures at the field agent level to improve the Border Patrols capabilities to prevent and respond to humanitarian emergencies in order to create a safer and more secure border region.
Scope of Data	All Border Patrol Agents trained and certified to respond to rescue and medical emergencies within the Southwest Border area of responsibility are included in this measure. To be trained and certified in rescue and emergency medical procedures, one must attend the certified 8-hour training offered by the Special Operations Division, Office of Border Patrol.
Data Source	The data for this measure is contained in the Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System. Data is entered by the Special Operations Division from student training records.
Data Collection Methodology	Training records are collected by the Supervisory Border Patrol Agent responsible for the training. These records are then entered into the Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System by the Special Operations Division, Office of Border Patrol.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Training records are collected by the Supervisory Border Patrol Agents responsible for the training. These records are then entered into the Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System by the Special Operations Division, Office of Border Patrol. In addition, the sectors are required to submit quarterly reports regarding training. Data from these reports is then compared to the training records to ensure the data is accurate and to rectify any discrepancies.

Performance Measure	Percent of apprehensions at Border Patrol checkpoints
Program and Organization	Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure examines the effectiveness of checkpoint operations in apprehensions as they relate to border enforcement activities and serves as a barometer for measuring operational effectiveness. Checkpoints are temporary and permanent facilities used by the Border Patrol to monitor traffic on routes of egress from border areas and are an integral part of the Border Patrols defense-in-depth strategy. As such, activities that occur at checkpoints serve as measures not only of checkpoint operational effectiveness but as barometers of the effectiveness of the Border Patrols overall national border enforcement strategy to deny successful illegal entries into the United States. This measure will examine one checkpoint activity, apprehensions, and compare it to the Border Patrol apprehensions nationwide. This comparison will measure checkpoint effectiveness in terms of apprehensions as well as provide insights into the overall effectiveness of the Border Patrols national strategy.
Scope of Data	A summary of records is completed and the percentages are obtained from the actuals entered from the Checkpoint Activity Report (CAR) completed daily by Border Patrol Agents for all checkpoints in operation. A summary of records is completed for all apprehensions nationwide obtained from Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE). All Border Patrol checkpoints collect data on a daily basis for inclusion in this measure.
Data Source	Summary records from the Checkpoint Activity Report (CAR), a web-based application resident in the Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (BPETS).
Data Collection Methodology	The Border Patrol Agents at the checkpoints enter the data into the Checkpoint Activity Report (CAR), which is a web-based application contained in Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (BPETS). The data is immediately available to the Operations Planning and Analysis Division, OBP for review and compilation into a consolidated report.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Multiple levels of review of Checkpoint Activity Report/Enforcement Case Tracking System/Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System(CAR/ENFORCE/BPETS) data are conducted by Supervisory Border Patrol Agents first at the station level (primary) and by second level Supervisory Border Patrol Agents at the sectors before a final review reliability check is conducted at Headquarters OBP. Data are analyzed for compliance of established data protocols and accuracy.

Performance Measure	Percent of traffic checkpoint cases referred for prosecution to the U.S. Attorney's office
Program and Organization	Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure will examine the percent of border related cases brought by the Border Patrol and originating from traffic checkpoint operations that are referred to one of the 92 U.S. Attorneys located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for prosecution compared to the total number of apprehensions at traffic checkpoints. This measure will depict the effectiveness of Border Patrol checkpoint operations in identifying and prosecuting dangerous criminals thus enhancing overall public safety. All apprehensions by OBP are considered arrests (administrative or criminal). The number of cases referred for prosecution by OBP and being tracked in this measure are criminal arrests only.
Scope of Data	The number of cases referred is drawn from all apprehension activity at all Border Patrol checkpoints. Cases referred meeting the criteria for prosecution referral include Alien Smuggling, Drugs/Narcotics, Fraudulent Documents, and Other activities (which captures all other criminal cases referred).
Data Source	The Checkpoint Activity Report (CAR), generated by the Operations Planning and Analysis Division, Office of Border Patrol for all Border Patrol sectors, is the source of data for this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	The number of cases referred to the U.S. Attorneys for prosecution and the number of apprehensions are recorded daily by Border Patrol Agents in the Checkpoint Activity Report (CAR). The number of cases referred to prosecutions related to checkpoint enforcement activity is compared to all apprehension activity at Border Patrol checkpoints to determine what percent of all apprehensions are referred for prosecution as criminal cases. The cases referred are broken down into four categories: Alien Smuggling, Drugs/Narcotics, Fraudulent Documents and Other activities (captures all other criminal cases referred). The number of cases referred does not represent the number of cases accepted for prosecution. While cases referred may meet the Border Patrol criteria for referral, they may not fully meet guidelines for prosecution by the U.S. Attorneys.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Multiple levels of review of the Checkpoint Activity Report/Enforcement Case Tracking System/Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (CAR/ENFORCE/BPETS) data are conducted by Supervisory Border Patrol Agents first at the station level (primary) and by second level Supervisory Border Patrol Agents at the sectors before a final review reliability check is conducted at Headquarters, Office of Border Patrol. Data are analyzed for compliance of established data protocols and accuracy.

Program: Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology

Performance Measure	Percent of border miles covered by SBInet technology – southwest border (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The Secure Border Initiative (SBInet) is an integrated system of technology such as radars, cameras, and ground sensors that provide detection and surveillance

	capabilities to law enforcement personnel over the U.S. border. The measure describes the border miles covered by SBInet technology as a percentage of the total U.S. Southwest land border miles.
Scope of Data	While the Long Term Performance Measure will eventually cover both the Northern and Southwest Borders, the initial measure covers the Southwest Border of the United States given the operational priority of that region.
Data Source	The data source is the Wide-Area Sensor Surveillance Planning Tool (WASSPT). WASSPT is a tool that uses computer-based geometric models of terrain, models of detection performance, and models of identification performance to generate this metric.
Data Collection Methodology	The process commences with identifying areas of the Southwest U.S. border needing enhanced surveillance capabilities. Once the technology has been deployed in the designated area, the measure is computed by projecting viewshed coverage of tower-mounted radars onto the international border then measuring the linear border miles that fall beneath this technology projection. Values (metrics) provided will include: 1) Border miles in the Area of Responsibility covered by the projection of this technology; 2) Border miles in the project's Area of Responsibility not covered by the technology projection; 3) Border miles outside the project's Area of Responsibility covered by the projection of the technology located within the project Area of Responsibility; and 4) Total border miles of the Area of Responsibility border. Based on the information above the program calculates the percent of land border coverage of SBI Technology.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification and validation is conducted periodically by the SBInet Program Manager to ensure quality and reliability. The SBInet Deputy for Operations and Mission has review and change authority in this matter. The SBInet Program Manager validates the data as reliable.

Performance Measure	Total number of cumulative miles of permanent tactical infrastructure constructed
Program and Organization	Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure shows the total number of cumulative miles of tactical infrastructure constructed. Tactical Infrastructure consists of barriers built to deter or delay illegal entries into the United States. Tactical infrastructure includes pedestrian fencing, all-weather roads, vehicle fence, and permanent lighting installed in the border areas to support border enforcement activities.
Scope of Data	Permanent infrastructure is defined by Border Patrol as permanent vehicle and pedestrian fencing, all-weather roads, vehicle barriers, and permanent lighting installed in the border areas to support enforcement activities and serves as an important piece of Border Patrol's strategy to gain effective control. The placement of additional permanent infrastructure is measured as a cumulative total for miles of fencing, lighting, vehicle barriers, or all-weather roads installed.
Data Source	Permanent tactical infrastructure implementation plans and installation progress as reported by Facilities Management & Engineering and Border Patrol field personnel.
Data Collection Methodology	Weekly reports are submitted by each sector location and purchases are inputted into the Systems, Applications and Products (SAP) application, tracked in the Operational Requirements Based Budget Program (ORBBP) and reported in the Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENFORCE).
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Various management controls are in place to review data in ORBBP, SAP, ENFORCE, and the Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (BPETS).

Program: Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry

Performance Measure	Air passenger apprehension rate for major violations
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure provides a statistically valid estimate of the apprehension rate of air passengers for major violations at international airports, displaying evidence that CBP typically apprehends approximately 20% to 40% of the major violations that come through the Ports of Entry. Data is derived from the results of a comprehensive compliance examination program used to identify the rate of major violations occurring in the sample. The sample rate is used to estimate the "expected" number of major violations in the general population. The major violations found during the regular primary inspection process are then compared to the "expected" number to compute the apprehension rate for major violations among air passengers traveling to the U.S. A major violation involves serious criminal activity, including possession of narcotics, smuggling of prohibited products, human smuggling, weapons possession, fraudulent U.S. documents, and other offenses serious enough to result in arrest.
Scope of Data	CBP Officers working at the 19 largest international airports gather statistically random data on the proportion of air passengers who are responsible for a major violation, defined as a Category 1 violation in COMPEX. COMPEX is a traveler compliance program that uses randomized statistical sampling to determine the level of threat at international airports. Passengers are selected in a random sample that totals 12,000 passengers annually (1,000 passengers per month) at each of the 19 airports. This sample size was selected to obtain an overall 95% probability of finding a serious violation.
Data Source	The data used to calculate the air apprehension rate for major violations is obtained from the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS), one of the principal systems of record used by CBP. When COMPEX was first instituted, allowing CBP to finally be able to estimate the total number and rate of major violations in the traveling public, the apprehension rates were typically in the teens. Technology, especially expanded use of canine teams, and use of Automated Targeting System screening via APIS has helped identify people with outstanding warrants, lookouts, etc. Another significant improvement will occur when WHTI is in place and APIS is functional in both the land and sea environments. These major violations comprise a very small proportion of the overall number of travelers presenting themselves at the Ports of Entry and far less than 1% in both air and land. Narcotics violators constitute the biggest segment of violators that get through without detection.
Data Collection Methodology	CBP Officers working at international airports gather data on violations while processing air passengers entering the U.S. These data are entered into TECS by each responsible officer at the time of occurrence of the violation. Once entered, this data cannot be erased or altered. Data is extracted from TECS by analysts at CBP Headquarters to calculate the number of overall major violations found by CBP Officers. This number is compared to the number of major violations predicted, based on the number found in the random sample, to determine the overall Apprehension Rate.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification of data is conducted by making extractions from the Operations Management Report, Automated Targeting System, and the Homeland Enforcement Communications System. The extracted data are reviewed against hard-copy records to verify the accuracy of the reported data and identify any anomalies or inconsistencies.

Performance Measure	Air passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations (%)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection

Description	This measure is the Compliance Rate of international air passengers with all of the laws, rules, and regulations that CBP enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agriculture laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Air Compex rate, and includes ALL customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category I violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies that CBP is tasked by Congress with enforcing. This includes inadmissible alien travelers (for any reason) as well as discovery of prohibited items for other agencies, such as FDA pharmaceutical regulations, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, CPSC product safety alerts, and trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.
Scope of Data	CBP Officers working at the 19 largest International Airports gather statistically random data on the proportion of air travelers in compliance with Customs regulations. Passengers are selected in a random sample that totals 12,000 passengers annually (1,000 passengers per month) at each of the 19 airports. This sample size was selected to obtain an overall 95% probability of finding a serious violation.
Data Source	The percent of compliant passengers in the Air/Land Passenger environment is obtained from Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Category I violations, and Category II violations. Most category two violations result in a confiscation and/or fine, but not an arrest, although that is not a hard and fast rule (e.g. trafficking in illegal cigarettes under some state authorities may result in arrest). It results from a statistical sampling technique that is outcome/result driven. It is an outcome measure because it estimates the threat approaching the port of entry and the effectiveness of officer targeting toward that threat.
Data Collection Methodology	CBP Officers working at International compliance rate data while processing passengers entering the U.S. These data are entered into the TECS by each Officer at the time of occurrence of the violation. Individual compliance rate data entered in TECS is then extracted by a specialist at Headquarters at CBP- HQ to an Excel spreadsheet where the compliance rate is calculated by applying a statistically valid formula (including confidence intervals on the results) to determine the rate of compliance.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification of the data is conducted by making extractions from the Operations Management Report (OMR), Automated Targeting System (ATS), and the TECS. These data extractions are then reviewed by the headquarters program officers against hard copy records to verify the accuracy of the reported data and identify any anomalies or inconsistencies. The measure is valid because it encompasses enforcement actions taken at a port of entry and a statistically valid random sampling of passengers who are considered low risk and would not otherwise be examined. These data are used to determine the actual percentage of travelers who are compliant with all of the laws, rules, regulations, and agreements enforced by CBP.

Performance Measure	Border vehicle passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations (percent compliant)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The measure shows CBP's success at maintaining a high level of security in the land border environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions. CBP randomly samples border vehicle passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.
Scope of Data	Agricultural specialists report agricultural violations at all land border ports into the Work Accomplishment Data System (WADS) managed and maintained by the

	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal, Plant, and Health Inspection Service (APHIS). This data is used to calculate the overall compliance of all passengers entering the U.S. through the land border ports of entry with the USDA Agricultural Quarantine Regulations
Data Source	Data are taken from the Work Accomplishment Data System (WADS), maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and entered by Customs and Border Protection Agricultural Specialists.
Data Collection Methodology	The program collects data used for this measure through Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring activities. Violation data are recorded at the ports of entry by Agriculture Specialists for both commercial and privately-owned vehicles. Every violation is recorded in WADS to capture the pertinent information required to identify the plant, pest, disease, and/or health risk using the detailed identification process built into the WADS coding system. USDA uses this information to identify new risks, look for patterns in violations, and track seasonal activity.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	National and regional managers work with the ports to continually monitor and improve data quality. USDA APHIS conducts a detailed quarterly review of all data entered into WADS at the ports of entry to identify coding errors, missing data, and errors in processing that might impact the accuracy of the data used in the new threat analysis and risk management process. A report is issued quarterly and CBP and USDA APHIS work together to resolve operational issues and correct identified errors.

Performance Measure	Compliance rate for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with the established C-TPAT security guidelines
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure provides a summary of the overall compliance rate achieved for all validations performed during the Fiscal Year. After acceptance into the C-TPAT program, all C-TPAT members must undergo a periodic validation in which CBP examiners visit company locations and verify compliance with an industry-specific set of CBP security standards and required security practices. These validations are prepared using a weighted scoring system that is used to develop an overall compliance rate for each company. This measure provides a summary of the overall Compliance Rate achieved for all validations performed during the Fiscal Year.
Scope of Data	In accordance with the SAFE Port ACT, all entities importers that enroll to become C-TPAT members are required to submit a security profile and undergo a validation by a C-TPAT Supply Chain Security specialist within 1 year of certification. In addition, members must be revalidated within three years of the initial validation. Certified C-TPAT members can be Suspended/Removed from the program for failure to meet minimum security criteria as documented during a validation visit. As of August 24, 2007 5,386 total validations have been completed of C-TPAT member companies of which 130 companies or 2.4 percent have been Suspended/Removed.
Data Source	CBP maintains an internal automated database commonly referred to as the C-TPAT portal which contains a variety of data pertaining to the C-TPAT member company to include the validation report and C-TPAT status (e.g. certified, validated, suspended, and removed).
Data Collection Methodology	The Supply Chain Security Specialist collects data in a variety of ways to include review of the Company Supply Chain Security Profile which each member must submit and conducting validation visits of member supply chains throughout the world. The results of the validation visit are documented in the C-TPAT Portal utilizing the Validation Report. The compliance rate can be determined at any given time by identifying total number of companies suspended / removed as a result of a validation and dividing by total number of validations performed to date.

Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Validation results and associated documentation are collected by Supply Chain Specialists and reviewed by their supervisor, often assisted by an additional supervisor who had oversight over the actual validation. Validation reports are further reviewed by a Headquarters program manager who analyzes and addresses overall anomalies.

Performance Measure	International air passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations (percent compliant)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The measure shows CBP's success at maintaining a high level of security in the international air environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions by international air passengers. CBP randomly samples international air passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures
Scope of Data	Agricultural specialists report agricultural violations at all international airports into the Work Accomplishment Data System (WADS) managed and maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal, Plant, and Health Inspection Service (APHIS). This data is used to calculate the overall compliance of all passengers entering the U.S. through international airports with the USDA Agricultural Quarantine Regulations.
Data Source	Data are taken from the WADS (Work Accomplishment Data System), maintained by United States Department of Agriculture.
Data Collection Methodology	The program collects data used for this measure through Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring activities. Violation data are recorded at international airports by Agriculture Specialists for all arriving passengers into the U.S. Every violation is recorded in WADS to capture the pertinent information required to identify the plant, pest, disease, and/or health risk using the detailed identification process built into the WADS coding system. USDA uses this information to identify new risks, look for patterns in violations, and track seasonal activity.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	National and regional managers work with the ports to continually monitor and improve data quality. USDA APHIS conducts a detailed quarterly review of all data entered into WADS at the international airports to identify coding errors, missing data, and errors in processing that might impact the accuracy of the data used in the new threat analysis and risk management process. A report is issued quarterly and CBP and USDA APHIS work together to resolve operational issues and correct identified errors.

Performance Measure	Land border apprehension rate for major violations
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure provides a statistically valid estimate of the apprehension rate of land vehicle passengers for major violations who enter through U.S. land border ports of entry, displaying evidence that CBP typically apprehends approximately 20% to 40% of the major violations that come through the Ports of Entry. The sample rate is used to estimate the "expected" number of major violations in the general population. The major violations found during the regular primary inspection process are then compared to the "expected" number to compute the apprehension rate for major violations among vehicle passengers traveling to the U.S. A major violation involves serious criminal activity, including possession of narcotics, smuggling of prohibited products, human smuggling, weapons possession, fraudulent U.S. documents, and other offenses serious enough to result in arrest.
Scope of Data	CBP Officers working at the top 25 largest land border ports of entry gather

	statistically random data on the proportion of land vehicle passengers who are responsible for a major violation, defined as a Category 1 violation in COMPEX. COMPEX is a traveler compliance program that uses randomized statistical sampling to determine the level of threat at the land border ports. Passengers are selected in a random sample that totals 12,000 passengers annually (1,000 passengers per month) at each of the 25 land border ports. This sample size was selected to obtain an overall 95% probability of finding a serious violation.
Data Source	The data used to calculate the Land Border Apprehension Rate for Major Violations is obtained from the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS). Another significant improvement will occur when WHTI is in place and APIS is functional in both the land and sea environments.
Data Collection Methodology	CBP Officers working at land ports of entry gather data on violations while processing vehicles entering the U.S. These data are entered into TECS by each responsible officer at the time of occurrence of the violation. Once entered, this data cannot be erased or altered. Data is extracted from TECS by analysts at CBP Headquarters to calculate the number of overall major violations found by CBP Officers. This number is compared to the number of major violations predicted, based on the number found in the random sample, to determine the overall Apprehension Rate.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification of data is conducted by making extractions from the Operations Management Report, Automated Targeting System, and the TECS. The extracted data are reviewed against hard-copy records to verify the accuracy of the reported data and identify any anomalies or inconsistencies.

Performance Measure	Land border passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations (%)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure is the Compliance Rate of land border vehicle passengers with all of the laws, rules, regulations that CBP enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agricultural laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Land Compex rate, includes ALL customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category one violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, and regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies that CBP is tasked by Congress with enforcing. This includes inadmissible alien travelers (for any reason) as well as discovery of prohibited items for other agencies, such as FDA pharmaceutical regulations, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, CPSC product safety alerts, trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.
Scope of Data	CBP Officers working at the 25 largest land ports of entry gather statistically random data on the proportion of land vehicle passengers in compliance with Customs regulations. Passengers are selected in a random sample that totals 12,000 passengers annually (1,000 passengers per month) at each of the 25 land border ports. This sample size was selected to obtain an overall 95% probability of finding a serious violation. Most category II violations result in a confiscation and/or fine, but not an arrest (although that is not a hard and fast rule, for example trafficking in illegal cigarettes under some state authorities may result in arrest).
Data Source	The percent of compliant passengers in the Land Passenger environment is obtained from Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS).
Data Collection Methodology	CBP Officers working at land ports of entry gather compliance rate data while processing vehicles entering the U.S. These data are entered into the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS) by each Officer at the time of occurrence of the violation. Individual compliance rate data entered in TECS is then extracted by a specialist at Headquarters CBP to an excel spreadsheet where the compliance rate is calculated by applying a statistically valid formula (including confidence intervals on the results) to determine the rate of compliance.

Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification of the data is conducted by making extractions from the Operations Management Report, Automated Targeting System, and the Homeland Enforcement Communications System. The extracted data are reviewed against hard copy records to verify the accuracy of the reported data and identify any anomalies or inconsistencies.

Performance Measure	Number of foreign cargo examinations resolved in cooperation with the Container Security Initiative (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure provides an indicator of the benefit of locating CBP Officers at foreign locations that are cooperating with CBP under the Container Security Initiative (CSI). It provides the number of container examinations processed or mitigated by foreign Customs officials that were identified by CBP CSI as higher-risk and accepted as meeting CBP examination standards and requirements. These examinations would otherwise have taken place at US ports of entry. It is an indication of the number of higher-risk cargo shipments identified and examined prior to embarkation from foreign ports to US destinations.
Scope of Data	The measure will be the number of foreign examinations resolved through the use of host nation intelligence. Data for this measure is collected at the CSI ports operating world-wide, which is currently 58 sites. All examinations that qualify are included in the calculation for this measure.
Data Source	A Container Security Initiative port team member inputs this data into an intra-net web-based spreadsheet daily. Total numbers are extracted weekly from this spreadsheet for required reports to the CSI Division. The Automated Targeting System (ATS) was used by the port members to input mitigated data.
Data Collection Methodology	CSI Port Team Leaders track statistics using the existing web-based portal. Data is input daily and reported weekly. This statistical data is then reported via the ATS Exam Findings module.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Reliability of the data is verified and evaluated by the CSI Division. CSID Headquarters compares the data to historical volume at the given port and checks to see if it falls within certain perimeters. If it does not, CSID Headquarters will ask the CSI Port Team Leader for additional information to justify the increase in volume from previous years. Reliable data is currently available.

Performance Measure	Percent of individuals screened against law enforcement databases for entry into the United States (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure identifies the percent of individuals arriving at the ports of entry who have their names and other identification information checked against electronic law enforcement databases. A query is comprised of a review of identification documents such as passports, visas, border crossing cards, military identification, etc., for authenticity and a check of the individual's name and other identification information against the electronic law enforcement databases available through the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS) during the entry process at all ports of entry, including airports, land border ports, and seaports. More thorough screening increases the likelihood that high-risk travelers that might cause harm are not allowed entry into the United States.
Scope of Data	The scope of the data is all individuals seeking legal entry into the United States through a designated port of entry. This measure tracks the total number of individuals with name queries conducted against an electronic law enforcement database for individuals presenting themselves at a port of entry.

Data Source	The data comes from the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS), the primary electronic system of record used by Customs and Border Protection officers to check travelers against existing law enforcement databases and document the results of individuals presenting themselves for entry at a port of entry.
Data Collection Methodology	Data is entered into TECS using one of two methods, either by a scan of a machine-readable document, such as a passport, border crossing card, or Trusted Traveler card, or manual entry of identification information by the CBP officer using the TECS entry screen. In either case, TECS tracks the actual number of individuals queried. The total number of travelers is derived from several sources. At airports and seaports, data is extracted from passenger manifest lists, most of which are automated. At land border ports of entry, the number of vehicles screened is extracted from TECS and multiplied by a load factor derived from the COMPEX statistical sampling methodology to determine the estimated number of travelers. The overall number of travelers is the total of all airport, seaport, and land border ports of entry, which provides the denominator used to obtain the percent from the actual number of queries recorded.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The query data entered into TECS is highly automated. The passenger manifest data is extracted into TECS through automated linkages to carrier systems. The land border vehicle screening data entered into TECS comes from automated license plate readers that provide accurate counts of the vehicles processed. The load factors used to estimate the total number of vehicle travelers are derived from statistically valid sampling procedures conducted at a 95% confidence level. CBP Office of Information Technology monitors this data closely, and reviews and verifies the data for accuracy.

Performance Measure	Percent of requested cargo examinations conducted at foreign ports of origin in cooperation with host nations under the Container Security Initiative (CSI) (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials located at foreign ports participating under agreements between the host nations and the Container Security Initiative (CSI) request examinations on containers that have been identified by CBP as higher-risk. This measure is the percent of requested container examinations resolved or conducted by foreign Customs officials meeting CBP examination standards and requirements divided by the total number of examinations requested by CBP CSI officials. These examinations would otherwise have taken place at US ports of entry. The measure is an indication of the extent to which potential higher-risk cargo is satisfactorily inspected before it leaves the foreign port of origin. It also reflects the cooperation of foreign Customs officials, who are not required by law to complete examinations, but do so by arrangement through the Declaration of Principles between CBP and the host country.
Scope of Data	The scope of this measure is all requests for cargo examinations by made CBP CSI officials. Requests are made based on CSI standards which identify potential high-risk cargo. Data for this measure is collected at all CSI ports operating world-wide. This measure has been revised to reflect a percent, rather than a number (quantity) in order to provide context to the raw number of examinations presented under the old formulation. There are several on-going refinements and improvements to ATS targeting algorithms that will likely result in significant reductions in the total number of examinations requested, which may also impact the overall percent conducted and enable CSI to reach its targets.
Data Source	The Automated Targeting System (ATS) is the source of both the targeting data describing potential higher-risk cargo identified for examination and the host port examination data.
Data Collection Methodology	CSI officials at the CSI ports track host port examination data daily by using ATS,

	including the number of requests and completed examinations. ATS identifies the potential high-risk cargo shipments to be examined and, once the host port completes the examination in a manner meeting CSI requirements, a CSI team member at the host port enters the completed examination data using the intranet-based CSI web portal. CSI supervisors track the examination statistics on an on-going basis using the ATS Examination Findings module.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Reliability of the data is verified and evaluated by the CSI Division. Supervisors at the CSI host ports review potential high-risk shipments to ensure that the corresponding host port examination results are recorded daily. CSI Division Headquarters compares monthly examination data to historical volume at the given port and checks to see if it falls within certain parameters. If it does not, HQs CSI will ask the CSI Port Team Leader for additional information to review and justify the change in volume. Team Leaders review any identified discrepancies with host port Customs officials to ensure all examination data is accurately recorded.

Performance Measure	Percent of sea containers screened for contraband and concealed people
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The measure shows the progress towards increasing security by measuring the percent of sea containers arriving at seaports that were screened for contraband and concealed people using Non-intrusive (NII) technology. NII technology consists of x-ray imaging and electromagnetic imaging equipment that is very effective at inspecting trucks, containers, and packages for shapes, density, and hidden cargo. It is very effective at identifying weapons, narcotics, smuggled humans, and concealed cargo. NII equipment is not effective at identifying radioactive or weapons-grade materials. NII equipment and radiation portal monitor (RPM) equipment use very different technologies that accomplish distinctly different things. They complement each other and work together to fully screen cargo.
Scope of Data	All containers that arrive at a Seaport that handles the importation of sea containers into the U.S. are included in this measure. CBP has made an internal policy decision to stress examination of high-risk containers, identified by Automated Targeting System (ATS) screening of container manifests, resulting in far more high-risk examinations occurring at CSI host nation foreign ports prior to their departure to the U.S., which in turn reduces the number of exams that must be conducted at the U.S. destination ports. CBP has been continually refining the ATS algorithms and screening rule sets, which has resulted in a somewhat more selective number of containers that are identified as high-risk and trigger a mandatory examination. CBP continues to conduct 100% examination of all ATS-flagged high-risk containers, but the absolute number of containers that require examination at U.S. ports of entry is likely to continue to decline slightly over the next few years.
Data Source	Operations Management Reports Data Warehouse.
Data Collection Methodology	All sea borne containerized cargo being imported into the U.S. through Ports of Entry is recorded in the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS). In addition, any time a CBP Officer inspects sea cargo, that inspection action is also entered into TECS. On a weekly basis the data are migrated to a permanent data warehouse where they are verified and compiled. The measure is calculated based on the percent of NII examinations performed on sea containers compared to the total number of sea containers imported in the U.S.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification is regularly done by port supervisors. Data are reviewed for anomalies, outliers, and inconsistencies in data records. Any discrepancies are investigated and resolved as necessary.

Performance Measure	Percent of truck and rail containers screened for contraband and concealed people
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	The measure shows the progress towards increasing security by measuring the percent of truck and rail containers that were screened for contraband and concealed people using Non-Intrusive (NII) technology. NII technology consists of x-ray imaging and electromagnetic imaging equipment that is very effective at inspecting trucks, containers, and packages for shapes, density, and hidden cargo. It is very effective at identifying weapons, narcotics, smuggled humans, and concealed cargo. NII equipment is not effective at identifying radioactive or weapons-grade materials. NII equipment and radiation portal monitor equipment use very different technologies that accomplish distinctly different things. They complement each other and work together to fully screen cargo.
Scope of Data	All containers that arrive at Land Border Ports of Entry that handle the importation of truck or rail containers into the U.S. are included in this measure.
Data Source	Operations Management Reports Data Warehouse.
Data Collection Methodology	All land border cargo that is being imported into the U.S. through Ports of Entry are recorded in the Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS). In addition, any time a CBP Officer inspects land based cargo, that inspection action is also entered into TECS. On a weekly basis the data are migrated to a permanent data warehouse where they are verified and compiled. The measure is calculated based on the percent of NII examinations performed on land truck or rail containers compared to the total number of land truck or rail containers imported in the U.S.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Check Verification is regularly done by port supervisors. Data are reviewed for anomalies, outliers, and inconsistencies in data records. Any discrepancies are investigated and resolved as necessary.

Performance Measure	Percent of worldwide U.S.-destined containers processed through Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports
Program and Organization	Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at Ports of Entry - Customs and Border Protection
Description	This measure is the percent of worldwide U.S.-destined containers (and their respective bills of lading) processed through CSI ports as a deterrence action to detect and prevent weapons of mass destruction/effect and other potentially harmful materials from leaving foreign ports headed to U.S. ports. Processed may include any of the following: 1) U.S.-destined cargo manifest/bills of lading data reviewed using the Automated Targeting System (ATS); 2) further research conducted; 3) collaboration with host country and intelligence representatives, and 4) physical examination of the container.
Scope of Data	This measure will utilize the annual volume of U.S. destined containers processed through all CSI ports, which is currently at 58 sites. During FY 2008, the CSI Program operated at 58 foreign ports, through which 86.1% of the worldwide total of U.S.-destined containers was processed. The CSI ports included constitute the 58 largest international shipping ports. In FY 2008, CBP made the decision to "cap" the number of CSI ports to the existing 58 locations, due to the small size of remaining candidate ports and the limited benefit to further expansion. Because of this, the % of U.S.-destined containers will change very little in the future.
Data Source	Two sources are used to develop this statistic. The first is the data input into the Statistical Web-portal by each port to document the shipping volume (as expressed through Bills of Lading) processed through the port. The second is the total annual volume arriving in the U.S. as tracked by the Port Import Export Reporting Service (PIERS) subscription service.
Data Collection Methodology	CSI Port Team tracks and documents the shipping volume processed through each port using the Statistical Web-portal. The data is input daily and reported weekly by CSI to Office of Field Operations Headquarters. Data on the total annual

	volume arriving in the U.S. will be extracted from PIERS.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The CSI Division is responsible for verifying the statistics regarding shipping volume in the respective ports. The PIERS data is a subscription service with independently verified data. PIERS data is compared to historical data that is contained in the CSID Statistical Web-portal to identify any changes in shipment volumes.

United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Program: Automation Modernization

Performance Measure	Percent of field offices with access to secure tactical communications (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	In the Atlas Tactical Communications project, ICE Field Directors and Special Agents operating from 17 Field Offices will receive new industry standard two-way radios for federal, state, and local law enforcement and public safety. Each of these radios will improve agent and officer safety and mission effectiveness by enabling them to speak to other federal, state, and local law enforcement officers and first responders with the simple touch of a button while participating in enforcement and emergency operations. Therefore, the deployment of each of these radios provides an accurate measure of progress towards providing planned operational benefits.
Scope of Data	The parameters used to define the data elements of this measure are the number of field offices to be set up with access to secure tactical communications (baseline data), and the actual field offices with access to secure tactical communications beginning in FY 2009 and ending at the point of measurement.
Data Source	ICE Atlas Business Case, ver1.0, dated December 21, 2005; OCIO Project / Activity Reports. Deployment acceptance documents.
Data Collection Methodology	The data elements for this measure are collected by the project manager, entered into an OCIO Project / Activity Report submitted to the ICE CIO via SharePoint, and sent to the Atlas PMO Performance Measures Coordinator for entry into the performance measure spreadsheet used to calculate progress toward annual targets. The percent of field offices with access to secure tactical communications is derived by identifying the number of sites with secure tactical communications deployed; dividing the total number of sites deployed by the number of sites identified as the baseline; and multiplying the result by 100 to express the value as a percentage.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification of the reliability of the data will involve confirmation that the data entered in the OCIO Project / Activity Reports and used to calculate progress toward annual targets is in alignment with numbers retrieved from deployment acceptance documentation.

Performance Measure	Percent increase in ICE investigative and enforcement systems incorporated into Decision Support Systems
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	The ICE Mission Information Enterprise Query project segment contributes to the Atlas Program goal to enhance security and protection of US citizens by improving investigative and intelligence capabilities to prevent terrorism and other criminal activities both domestically and abroad. This measure helps to ensure that ICE law enforcement personnel have access to and can retrieve enforcement information from a single integrated-source of enforcement data.
Scope of Data	The parameters used to define the data elements for this measure are the actual number of ICE investigative and enforcement systems incorporated into ICE Decision Support Infrastructure at the time of measurement and the established baseline number of 22 systems.
Data Source	ICE Atlas Business Case, ver1.0, dated December 21, 2005
Data Collection Methodology	The data collection methodology used to derive the actual percent of systems incorporated into ICE Decision Support Systems is described in the Atlas Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) established for this measure. This

	percentage is determined by identifying the number of ICE investigative and enforcement systems incorporated into ICE Decision Support Systems; dividing the total number of systems incorporated by the established baseline number of systems; and multiplying the result by 100 to express the value as a percentage.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The use of the Atlas Program Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to derive the percent of systems incorporated into ICE investigative and enforcement systems is intended to promote consistency and integrity in the calculation of this performance measure by providing the performance measure formula, defining the data elements, and presenting detailed instructions for calculating the performance measure.

Performance Measure	Percent of modernized information technology services available to users (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Automation Modernization - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	Measures percent of progress toward IT modernization available to ICE users (e.g. E-mail services, desktop equipment refresh, and DHS Wide Area Network), which encompasses program modernization activities spanning seven years. This outcome is aligned directly with Atlas stated goals: establish a standard IT environment across ICE by ensuring conformance to the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture (EA), which will facilitate communication; promote information sharing and collaboration by enabling ICE to increase resource sharing capabilities between ICE users and program areas throughout ICE and the DHS community; and enhance workforce productivity by building a technological foundation to empower the ICE staff with the tools necessary to achieve mission requirements.
Scope of Data	Investment funding totals for the following Atlas sub-projects: E-mail Migration, Desktop Refresh, File Services Upgrade, OCONUS Upgrade, DHS OneNet Migration, Streaming Video, and LAN Connectivity Upgrade, were used to determine weighted annual targets from inception through completion of sub-project initiatives (FY 2005 through FY 2012). Completion percentage for each sub-project is applied to weighted targets to determine weighted results (i.e., percent x percent).
Data Source	Atlas Cost Model - Segment Summary (Annual Funding) based on the Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) and OCIO Project / Activity Reports that are supported by installation acceptance documentation.
Data Collection Methodology	Annual weighted targets are derived from the Atlas Cost Model based on sub-project funding totals. Progress results are gathered from OCIO Project / Activity Reports submitted to the CIO by project managers via SharePoint and entered into the performance measure spreadsheet to calculate progress toward annual targets.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Reliability of data for this measure will be verified by reviewing completed installation acceptance documents.

Program: Detention and Removal Operations

Performance Measure	Number of charging documents issued (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Detention and Removal Operations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	The Criminal Alien Program measures its performance by the number of charging documents issued. A charging document is the written instrument prepared to initiate removal proceedings on an alien.
Scope of Data	The number of criminal aliens processed per fiscal year by the number of fully

	operational Criminal Alien Program teams at the beginning of the fiscal year.
Data Source	ENFORCE, an event-based case management system that integrates and supports functions including subject processing, biometric identification, allegations and charges, preparation and printing of appropriate forms, data repository, and interface with the national database of enforcement events. ENFORCE supports alien apprehension processing for both Voluntary Return and Notice to Appear actions.
Data Collection Methodology	Data will be collected manually at the time of processing as well as logged in the system of record ENFORCE.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Weekly comparisons of the manual reports entered by each field office will be matched with records from the ENFORCE system. Discrepancies will be cleared prior to statistics being entered into a final report.

Performance Measure	Number of illegal aliens removed from the United States (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Detention and Removal Operations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure represents the total number of illegal aliens removed from the United States by the Detention and Removal program during the fiscal year. An illegal alien is someone who is in the United States in violation of immigration laws. Compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal constitutes an alien removed.
Scope of Data	All persons entered into the Alien Removal Module of the Enforce database during the fiscal year who have a status of having been removed from the United States are included in this measure.
Data Source	Data is maintained in the Alien Removal Module of the Enforce database. This database is maintained at headquarters by the program, but data entry occurs at field sites throughout the country. Tools in the Integrated Decision Support System are used to query the Alien Removal Module and produce reports to calculate the final results for this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	Program field offices are responsible for the entry and maintenance of data regarding the removal of illegal aliens. Case officers track the status of administrative processes and/or court cases and indicate when final orders of removal are issued, and actual removals occur in the Alien Removal Module of the Enforce database. When an alien is removed from the United States, case officers in the field will indicate the case disposition and date the removal occurred in the database. Reports generated from the Alien Removal Module are used to determine the total number of illegal aliens removed from the country during the specified time.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Headquarters staff validate the completeness and accuracy of the data entered by field offices into the Alien Removal Module through trend analysis to look for aberrations and unusual patterns. Data is analyzed on a weekly basis and compared to statistics from prior months and the previous year. An additional reliability check occurs when data is cross-referenced between field office detention facility reports of the number of removals, and data entered into the database.

Performance Measure	Percent of detention facilities in compliance with the National Detention Standards (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Detention and Removal Operations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities used by the Detention and Removal Operations program that are in compliance with National Detention

	Standards. The National Detention Standards were originally issued in September 2000 to facilitate consistent conditions of confinement, access to legal representation, and safe and secure operations across the immigration detention system. The standards have been updated into a performance based format known as the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Through an aggressive inspections program, the program ensures facilities utilized to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Compliance with the standards provides the public with assurance that detainees in the program's custody are detained in safe and secure environment and under appropriate conditions of confinement.
Scope of Data	Currently only eight service processing centers owned by the program and seven contract detention facilities are included in this measure. In the future, all facilities in formal agreements with the program's detention system will be included in the measure, including over 350 local and state facilities and five Bureau of Prisons facilities.
Data Source	The data is contained in a number of formal reports, including annual inspection reports of facilities, Bureau of Prisons reports, and contractor reports provided to the Detention Standards Compliance Unit and the Inspections and Audit Unit at the program Headquarters. These data are then compiled to determine the agency-wide percent of facilities in compliance.
Data Collection Methodology	Data for this measure is collected by annual inspections by contract personnel, which are evaluated by experienced ICE/DRO officials. These inspections review the current 38 standards that apply to all facilities, and rate whether the facility is in compliance with each standard. Based on these ratings, the compliance for each facility is the calculated. This information is communicated in formal reports to the program and the DRO Inspections and Audit Unit and the Detention Standards Compliance Unit at DRO Headquarters, which oversees and reviews all reports. The program reports semi-annually on agency-wide adherence with the Detention Standards based on calculating the number of facilities in compliance with the standards compared to the total number of facilities inspected. During this fiscal year, DRO will convert its Service Processing Centers to the new Performance Based National Detention Standards, and evaluations will then be conducted to measure compliance with those 41 standards accordingly.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The program reviews all reports of detention facilities inspections conducted by the contractor. Inspections that receive a final rating of "Acceptable" or above are reviewed by the Detention Standards Compliance Unit and the Inspections and Audit Unit, and inspections that receive deficient or at-risk ratings are reviewed by all management officials including the Director of the program.

Performance Measure	Percent of illegal aliens removed from the U.S. based on the number of illegal aliens processed for immigration law violations during the same period (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Detention and Removal Operations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure reflects the percent of illegal aliens removed from the U.S. during a fiscal year compared to the number of illegal aliens processed for immigration law violations during the same time period. The term "removal" includes removals from the U.S. under all types of orders, including orders by immigration judges, expedited and voluntary removals, and stipulated removals, as well as returns of immigration violators to their country of origin prior to or as a result of the waiving of a hearing before an immigration judge. This measure reflects the impact of program activities to ensure those in the country illegally do not remain.
Scope of Data	This measure quantifies the number of illegal aliens both returned and removed from the U.S. during the fiscal year, as a percent of the total number of illegal aliens identified as immigration law violators for the same period. The term "removal" includes removals from the U.S. under all types of orders, including

	orders by immigration judges, expedited and voluntary removals, and stipulated removals, as well as returns of immigration violators to their country of origin prior to or as a result of the waiving of a hearing before an immigration judge.
Data Source	Data is maintained in the Alien Removal Module of the Enforce database. This database is maintained at headquarters by the program, but data entry occurs at field sites throughout the country. Tools in the Integrated Decision Support System are used to query the Alien Removal Module and produce reports to calculate the final results for this measure.
Data Collection Methodology	Program field offices are responsible for the entry and maintenance of data regarding the removal of illegal aliens. Case officers track the status of administrative processes and/or court cases and indicate when final orders of removal are issued, or actual removals and/or returns occur, in the Alien Removal Module of the Enforce database. Reports generated from the Alien Removal Module are used to determine the total number of illegal aliens removed from the country during the specified time. The data used to calculate the results for this measure include all records classified as Removals and/or Returns in the database, with the total number of removable aliens being determined based on the total number of aliens arrested minus total number of aliens granted a benefit that precludes removal for a given fiscal year.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	This measure is being proposed to replace the measure historically used "removals as a percentage of final orders issued" and the newly proposed measure "Percent of aliens removed from the United States based on the number of aliens detained during the same fiscal year" since it more accurately reflects a measurable outcome of DRO performance than do the other two measures.

Performance Measure	Removals as a percentage of final orders issued (Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Detention and Removal Operations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	With certain exceptions, an alien in the United States is "removable" when an immigration judge issues a final order of removal or administrative orders are issued per statute. This measure indicates the number of aliens removed in a given year as a fraction of those ordered "removed" during the same year. The aliens removed in a given year are not necessarily the same aliens ordered to be removed in that year.
Scope of Data	This measure illustrates the total number of aliens removed compared to the total number of final orders issued in the current fiscal year.
Data Source	Data is entered into the Deportable Alien Control System (DACS) by officers at the field offices.
Data Collection Methodology	The removals are entered in DACS at the field offices. From data retrieved from DACS, this measure is calculated by dividing the number of aliens removed during the fiscal year by the number of new cases entered during the same fiscal year.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The data integrity of DACS falls within acceptable limits of any IT system. Every week through an automated process of normalization or cleaning, DRO reviews the data in the system to remove records outside the norms or that are known to be faulty. DACS provides DRO with highly reliable data that is used for executive decision-making and Congressional reporting.

Program: Federal Protective Service

Performance Measure	Effectiveness of Federal Protective Service (FPS) operations measured by the Federal Facilities Security Index

	(Retired DHS Annual Performance Plan Measure)
Program and Organization	Federal Protective Service - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	The Federal Facilities Security Index quantifies the overall effectiveness of FPS operations in accomplishing annual performance measurement goals. The index is made up of three components: 1) how effective the FPS is in implementing security threat countermeasures (by comparing actual countermeasure implementation to planned implementation); 2) how well the countermeasures are working (by testing of countermeasures); and 3) how efficient FPS is in responding to incident calls for law enforcement by measuring response time. A security index of one (100%) or greater reflects accomplishment of, or exceeding, performance targets. A security index of less than one reflects failure to meet performance goals to protect government employees and the public from acts of terrorism and other illegal activities, and reduce infrastructure vulnerability from acts of terrorism or other criminal activity.
Scope of Data	The Federal Facilities Security Index is made up of 3 components: 1) How effective the FPS is in implementing security threat countermeasures (by comparing actual countermeasure implementation); 2) How well the countermeasures are working (by testing of countermeasures); and 3) How efficient FPS is in responding to incident calls for law enforcement by measuring response time. The security countermeasures that will be measured are guard services, x-ray machines, magnetometers, cameras, and other security devices/systems.
Data Source	Data are collected and entered into the Security Tracking System database by Federal Protective Service regional offices and headquarters.
Data Collection Methodology	On a quarterly basis, data are collected on the countermeasure implementation, field tests of countermeasure effectiveness, and FPS Law Enforcement response time. The FPS Security Tracking System captures planned countermeasure deployment dates. FPS has four Mega Centers that provide a response time report, which indicates the time, location, offense, and status on all incidents. This data is analyzed to generate the effectiveness and efficiency of the performance measure. Quarterly comparison of regional performance against established target goals is performed.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Verification/validation of countermeasures implementation is conducted against implementation records. The countermeasures effectiveness is verified against surveys and quality assurance audits to ensure that the procedures and scoring criteria are accurately applied.

Performance Measure	Percent of countermeasures rated effective in federal buildings (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Federal Protective Service - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure determines what percent of countermeasures deployed, when tested, prove to be effective in preventing harm and destruction to the building and its contents. This applies only in those federal buildings were the Federal Protective Service provides security and law enforcement services. Countermeasures include systems such as cameras, x-ray equipment, magnetometers, alarms, and security guards. Effectiveness standards are based on established testing protocols and are informed by Interagency Security Committee standards. These tests occur on a regular basis and provide the program decision makers a means of assessing the effectiveness of existing countermeasures.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all buildings where the Federal Protection Service program provides security law enforcement services. This includes approximately 8,800 federal buildings nationwide. The vast majority of these buildings are either owned or leased by the General Services Administration.
Data Source	The data is stored in the Federal Protective Service Security Tracking System database, maintained at Headquarters.
Data Collection Methodology	Program field personnel conduct the countermeasure effectiveness tests on a

	regular basis. Field personnel test five systems during the assessment-cameras, alarms, x-ray equipment, magnetometers, and guard effectiveness. Typically multiple devices are tested within each of the five system areas. Test results by device gathered by the inspectors are then entered into the database. The results by device are aggregated and the percent effectiveness score is calculated based on the number of devices that passed the countermeasures effectiveness test compared to the number of devices tested.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Within the aggregate scores, a trend analysis is conducted at Headquarters to identify anomalies. If found, then the facility level data is reviewed by Headquarters personnel to ensure its validity and accuracy. In addition, testing protocols are periodically verified by Headquarters personnel through surveys and quality assurance auditing to ensure procedures and scoring criteria are accurately applied.

Performance Measure	Percent of planned federal building security assessments completed (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	Federal Protective Service - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure indicates the percent of planned federal building security assessments that are completed to standards during the fiscal year. A building security assessment is a comprehensive risk assessment that examines credible threats to federal buildings and the vulnerabilities and consequences associated with those threats. Credible threats include things such as crime activity or potential terrorism acts. Requirements for the frequency of federal building security assessments are driven by Federal Protective Service program policy and the Interagency Security Committee standards. Typically, these assessments occur on either a three or five-year basis.
Scope of Data	This measure includes all federal buildings where the Federal Protective Service is the law enforcement provider, which includes approximately 8,800 building nationwide. The number each year fluctuates based on assessment cycle of the inventory. Requirements for the frequency of federal building security assessments are driven by Federal Protective Service program policy and Interagency Security Committee standards.
Data Source	This data is housed in the Federal Protective Service Enterprise Information System maintained by the program at Headquarters.
Data Collection Methodology	Regional law enforcement security program managers upload the number of facilities scheduled for assessments each year, as well as the number of assessments completed. The actual building security assessments are conducted on an ongoing basis by field personnel according to standards established by the program. The results of each assessment are provided to FPS personnel and the Building Security Committee for their review and action. The percent is calculated based on the number completed assessments divided by the number required.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Regional law enforcement security program managers verify information received from their staff prior to entry into the database. Validity testing also occurs at headquarters by conducting trend analyses to identify any outliers or aberrations based on historical data.

Program: International Affairs

Performance Measure	Number of visa application requests denied due to recommendations from the Visa Security Program
Program and Organization	International Affairs - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	The Visa Security Program has three primary mission objectives to enhance

	national security and public safety; 1) by extending the border of the U.S. overseas, Visa Security Officers (VSOs) work proactively to identify and counteract threats before they reach the United States; 2) through proactive law enforcement work, VSOs identify the not-yet-known threats to homeland security; 3) by utilizing all available tools and authorities, VSOs maximize the law enforcement and counterterrorism value of the visa process, taking it beyond the visa decision to address the underlying threat that the visa applicant potentially represents. This measure captures the instances in which a VSO provides input, advice, or information during adjudication that results in a consular officer's decision to deny a visa to an ineligible applicant.
Scope of Data	The metric captures the number of times a VSO recommends refusal of a visa and as a result the visa is denied. This data is collected at all Visa Security Units in real-time during the visa vetting process; VSOs manually record their decisions in a tracking system.
Data Source	This data is collected at all Visa Security Units in real-time during the visa vetting process. Data is available monthly after an office becomes fully operational. VSOs manually record their decisions in a Visa Security Program tracking system. The Visa Security Program tracking system helps to manage VSO workload, records VSOs significant work efforts, findings, and VSO decision-making. The system also facilitates automated screening functions and reports performance metrics.
Data Collection Methodology	This data is collected in a tracking system at each Visa Security Program office during the visa vetting process. At the end of each month, the VSOs will run a monthly report that queries for this metric and the results are exported to an excel spreadsheet. These spreadsheets are sent electronically to Visa Security Program Headquarters to be manually consolidated into a master Excel document with a pivot table for analysis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Visa Security Officers review their monthly statistics and conduct quality checks in the tracking system prior to submission to ensure accuracy. Quality checks during consolidated analysis at headquarters also ensure that data is accurate.

Performance Measure	Percent of visa applications screened at high-risk visa adjudicating posts (New measure in the DHS Annual Performance Plan)
Program and Organization	International Affairs - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	This measure indicates the percent of visa applications that undergo review by an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Special Agent compared to the total number of visa applications received at all high-risk visa adjudicating posts. Review of visa applications by the program is an added layer of defense in the adjudication of visa applications processed by the State Department to prevent potential terrorists or known criminals from obtaining visas for travel to the U.S. ICE, where posted, ensures that visa applicants are screened against DHS databases prior to Department of State visa issuance
Scope of Data	This measure includes the screening of all visa applications received at high-risk visa adjudicating posts, which are determined by the program based on intelligence and risk information. The program currently estimates approximately 57 high-risk visa adjudicating locations around the World.
Data Source	The source of the data is the Department of State Consular Consolidated Database (CCD), which includes all visa application information submitted worldwide on a daily basis by location.
Data Collection Methodology	Visa applicants and associated documents are examined for information pertinent to a visa granting decision. When necessary, ICE Special Agents conduct further investigation which can include liaison with host nation law enforcement or an in-depth applicant interview. Any information pertinent to a visa decision is communicated to the Department of State. The percent reviewed is calculated based on the number of applications screened by ICE Special Agents divided by the total number of applications received at all high-risk locations.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Reports generated by the program are reviewed and verified by headquarters staff and approved by the Director of the Visa Security Program. Variances are researched by headquarters staff through inquiries made to the respective field office. Explanations must be provided for all material variances to ensure accuracy and reliability of the data.

Program: Investigations

Performance Measure	Percent of closed investigations which have an enforcement consequence (arrest, indictment, conviction, seizure, fine, or penalty)
Program and Organization	Investigations - United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Description	More effective immigration and customs enforcement will contribute to enhanced homeland security as well as to greater deterrence. One method for measuring this effectiveness is to determine the extent to which criminal investigations are completed successfully, i.e., closed with an enforcement consequence. However, although many criminal cases arise that are worth pursuing, the potential of an investigation is not known at its inception; therefore, it is to be expected that many cases will be closed each year without an enforcement consequence when it is determined that the investigation is no longer viable. In addition to getting criminals off the street, successful investigations also expose and remove, or contribute to the elimination of, vulnerabilities in various aspects of customs and immigration, i.e., the ways in which criminals manage to evade safeguards that are supposed to prevent their illegal activity, and areas in which such safeguards are lax or do not exist.
Scope of Data	Percent of closed cases worked by the Office of Investigations in a selected fiscal year that produced an enforcement consequence (e.g., arrest, indictment, conviction, seizure, fine and/or penalty).
Data Source	Traveler Enforcement Communications System (TECS). TECS is the official case management system for ICE that directly measures the current status and completion of an investigation. TECS will be used to retrieve and mine the data elements for the number of closed cases and to produce the number that have enforcement consequences in relation to closed cases worked.
Data Collection Methodology	TECS will be used to retrieve and mine the data elements for the number of closed cases and to produce the numbers that have enforcement consequences in relation to the cases worked.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Ad hoc reports generated through TECS are saved and repeated, as necessary, to ensure consistency of reporting. Results are compared with prior "like" reports to check for anomalies. Any geographic specific information with significant deviation is verified through the entering location.

United States Secret Service

Program: Campaign Protection

Performance Measure	Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Campaign Protectees)
Program and Organization	Campaign Protection - United States Secret Service
Description	The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees. This measure represents the percent of travel stops where the protectee safely arrives and departs. The performance target is always 100%. Anything under 100% is unacceptable.
Scope of Data	Performance data capture the activities of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and nominees and their spouses, and President-elect and Vice President-elect and their immediate families. There is no error rate for this measure.
Data Source	This program measure originates from every protective event or visit. The Secret Service conducts after action reviews to gauge performance of specific protective operations. These reviews are used to measure how successfully the Secret Service performed its mission and what can be done to increase efficiency without compromising a protectee or event.
Data Collection Methodology	Results from Protective Operations, as well as any incident that may occur, are immediately reported by detail leaders to the Special Agent in charge, who submits an After Action Report to Protective Operations program managers, and are disseminated within the organization for further analysis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Program management and the Management and Organization division continually monitor and review performance, including all instances of arrival and departure. Any breach of Protective Operations would be immediately known and subject to a thorough investigation.

Program: Domestic Protectees

Performance Measure	Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Domestic Protectees)
Program and Organization	Domestic Protectees (DP) - United States Secret Service
Description	The percent of travel stops where our Nation's leaders and other protectees arrive and depart safely. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees. The performance target is always 100%. Anything under 100% is unacceptable.
Scope of Data	Performance data capture the protection of domestic leaders consisting of the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, and other designated individuals. There is no error rate for this measure.
Data Source	This program measure originates from every protective event or visit for domestic protectees. The Secret Service conducts after action reviews to gauge performance of specific protective operations. These reviews are used to measure how successfully the Secret Service performed its mission and what can be done to increase efficiency without compromising a protectee or event.
Data Collection Methodology	Results from Protective Operations, as well as any incident that may occur, are immediately reported by detail leaders to the Special Agent in Charge, who submits an After Action Report to Protective Operations program managers, and are disseminated within the organization for further analysis.
Reliability Index	Reliable

Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Program managers and Operations Research Analysts continually monitor and review performance, including all instances of arrival and departure. Any breach of Protective Operations would be immediately known and subject to a thorough investigation.

Program: Financial Investigations

Performance Measure	Counterfeit passed as a percent of the amount of genuine currency in circulation
Program and Organization	Financial Investigations (FI) - United States Secret Service
Description	The dollar value of counterfeit notes passed on the public reported as a percent of dollars of genuine currency. This measure is calculated by dividing the dollar value of counterfeit notes passed by the dollar value of genuine currency in circulation. This measure is an indicator of the proportion of counterfeit currency relative to the amount of genuine U.S. Currency in circulation, and reflects our efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to counterfeit currency.
Scope of Data	This measure is an indicator of the proportion of counterfeit currency relative to the amount of genuine U. S. currency in circulation. The measure reports the dollar value of counterfeit notes passed on the public as a percent of dollars of genuine currency. Past audits indicate that overall error rates are less than one percent. Error is due to lag time in data entry or corrections to historical data.
Data Source	All Counterfeit program measures are collected from the Counterfeit/Contraband System. This system is used by all Secret Service investigative field offices, and provides a means of record keeping for all case and subject information.
Data Collection Methodology	The Counterfeit/Contraband System database is comprised of global counterfeit activity on US currency, which is entered by USSS personnel.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	The Counterfeit/Contraband System has many features built into it in order to provide the most accurate data possible. Along with the mainframe security features, there are many edit checks built into the applications to ensure the accuracy and validity of the data. Only authorized headquarters and field personnel have access to the applications, and they are governed by specific procedures to input case and arrest data. Recurring verification reports are generated and reviewed to ensure data accuracy.

Performance Measure	Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions)
Program and Organization	Financial Investigations (FI) - United States Secret Service
Description	An estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public that was prevented due to Secret Service intervention or interruption of a criminal venture through a criminal investigation. This estimate is based on the likely amount of financial crime that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise disrupted, and reflects the Secret Service's efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to financial crimes. The Investigative program provides manpower on a temporary basis to support protective assignments; a role that is both purposeful and efficient. Field agents provide a "surge capacity" of protective manpower, without which the Secret Service could not accomplish its protective mandate in a cost-effective manner. Although these temporary assignments occur every year, they increase significantly during a presidential campaign requiring the Secret Service to decrease its investigative performance measure targets in campaign years.
Scope of Data	This measure reports an estimate of the direct dollar loss prevented due to Secret Service intervention/interruption of a criminal venture through a criminal investigation. Error is due to lag time in data entry or corrections to historical data.
Data Source	The Financial Crimes Loss Prevented measure is collected from the Master Central Index (MCI) System. This system is used by all Secret Service

	investigative field offices, and provides a means of record keeping for all case and subject information.
Data Collection Methodology	The MCI database is comprised of case and arrest information, which is entered by USSS personnel.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	MCI has many features built into it in order to provide the most accurate data possible. Along with the mainframe security features, there are many edit checks built into the applications to ensure the accuracy and validity of the data. Only authorized headquarters and field personnel have access to the applications, and they are governed by specific procedures to input case and arrest data. An annual audit is conducted and recurring verification reports are generated and reviewed to reduce errors and ensure data accuracy.

Program: Foreign Protectees and Foreign Missions

Performance Measure	Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Foreign Dignitaries)
Program and Organization	Foreign Protectees and Foreign Missions (FP/FM) - United States Secret Service
Description	The percent of travel stops where visiting world leader protectees safely arrive and depart. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees. The performance target is always 100%. Anything under 100% is unacceptable.
Scope of Data	Performance data captures the protection of visiting heads of state, heads of government, and their spouses and other distinguished visitors to the United States as directed by the President. Data also capture external security to foreign diplomatic embassies and missions in the Washington, D.C., area (and other limited areas, consistent with statute). There is no error rate for this measure.
Data Source	This program measure originates from every protective event or visit. The Secret Service conducts after action reviews to gauge performance of specific protective operations. These reviews are used to measure how successfully the Secret Service performed its mission and what can be done to increase efficiency without compromising a protectee or event.
Data Collection Methodology	Results from Protective Operations, as well as any incident that may occur, are immediately reported by detail leaders to the Special Agent in charge, who submits an After Action Report to Protective Operations program managers, and are disseminated within the organization for further analysis.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	Program managers and Operations Research Analysts continually monitor and review performance, including all instances of arrival and departure. Any breach of Protective Operations would be immediately known and subject to a thorough investigation.

Program: Infrastructure Investigations

Performance Measure	Financial crimes loss prevented by the Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces (in millions)
Program and Organization	Infrastructure Investigations - United States Secret Service
Description	An estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public prevented due to investigations by Secret Service ECTFs throughout the United States, which were established pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act. The estimate is based on the likely amount of electronic financial crime that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise disrupted. It reflects the Secret Service's efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to electronic crimes.

	The Investigative program provides manpower on a temporary basis to support protective assignments; a role that is both purposeful and efficient. Field agents provide a "surge capacity" of protective manpower, without which the Secret Service could not accomplish its protective mandate in a cost-effective manner. Although these temporary assignments occur every year, they increase during a presidential campaign requiring the Secret Service to decrease its performance measure targets in campaign years.
Scope of Data	This measure reports an estimate of the direct dollar loss prevented due to the Secret Service's Electronic Crimes Task Forces' investigations. Error is due to lag time in data entry or corrections to historical data.
Data Source	The Financial Crimes Loss Prevented measure is collected from the Master Central Index (MCI) System. This system is used by all Secret Service investigative field offices, and provides a means of record keeping for all case and subject information.
Data Collection Methodology	The MCI database is comprised of case and arrest information, which is entered by USSS personnel.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	MCI has many features built into it in order to provide the most accurate data possible. Along with the mainframe security features, there are many edit checks built into the applications to ensure the accuracy and validity of the data. Only authorized headquarters and field personnel have access to the applications, and they are governed by specific procedures to input case and arrest data. An annual audit is conducted and recurring verification reports are generated and reviewed to reduce errors and ensure data accuracy.

Program: Protective Intelligence

Performance Measure	Number of Protective Intelligence cases completed
Program and Organization	Protective Intelligence (PI) - United States Secret Service
Description	The total number of intelligence cases completed by agents assigned to field operations. These cases generally represent an assessment of individuals or groups who have threatened a protectee of the Secret Service.
Scope of Data	Performance data capture all Protective Intelligence cases worked by the Secret Service, which are the highest priority cases worked. Because these cases may directly impact the safety of our protectees, all cases are referred for investigation and tracked until completion. Overall error rates are less than one percent. Error is due to lag time in data entry or corrections to historical data.
Data Source	The Intelligence Program measure is collected from the Master Central Index (MCI) System. This system is used by all Secret Service investigative field offices, and provides a means of record keeping for all case and subject information.
Data Collection Methodology	The MCI database is comprised of case and arrest information, which is entered by USSS personnel.
Reliability Index	Reliable
Explanation of Data Reliability Check	MCI has many features built into it in order to provide the most accurate data possible. Along with the mainframe security features, there are many edit checks built into the application to ensure the accuracy and validity of the data. Only authorized headquarters and field personnel have access to the application, and they are governed by specific procedures to input case and arrest data.

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Number of agencies who have agreed to provide information to the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) 50
Number of airspace incursions along the southern border 106
Number of analyses/simulations completed on critical infrastructure decision support systems that provide actionable information to help protect U. S. critical infrastructure 62
Number of applications for SAFETY Act coverage submitted 67
Number of biological monitoring units employed in high-risk indoor facilities within BioWatch jurisdictions 50
Number of Border Patrol Agents trained in rescue and emergency medical procedures 112
Number of charging documents issued 127
Number of civilian employees serving in the DHS interagency and intradepartmental Rotation Training Program 32
Number of cyber security data sets collected and approved 58
Number of days critical waterways are closed due to ice 104
Number of Department of Homeland Security official technical standards introduced per year 65
Number of foreign cargo examinations resolved in cooperation with the Container Security Initiative 121
Number of Graduate Fellowship and academic research awards in nuclear forensics-related specialties 11
Number of Homeland Intelligence Reports disseminated 6
Number of illegal aliens removed from the United States 128
Number of incursions into the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone 97
Number of individual Urban Area Security Designs completed for the Securing the Cities Program 12
Number of internal control processes tested for design and operational effectiveness 32
Number of kilograms of cocaine seized by DHS components 33
Number of kilograms of heroin seized by DHS Components 33
Number of kilograms of methamphetamine seized by DHS Components 33
Number of new or improved technologies available for transition to the customers at a Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 or above 60
Number of pounds of marijuana seized by DHS Components 34
Number of proof-of-concept reconnaissance, surveillance and investigative technologies demonstrated 59
Number of Protective Intelligence cases completed 138
Number of SAFETY Act "transition" (new, highly innovative) technologies awarded 67
Number of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) students supported 69
Number of Significant Citizenship Outreach Events 81
Number of States and Urban Areas with an effective Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection program 12
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Percent completion of an effective restoration technology to restore key infrastructure to normal operation after a chemical attack....56
Percent decrease in worker's compensation claims....77
Percent increase in ICE investigative and enforcement systems incorporated into Decision Support Systems....126
Percent increase in knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) of State and local homeland security preparedness professionals receiving training....26
Percent level in meeting Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) coverage target for each individual category of identified risk....74
Percent of accounts receivable from the public delinquent over 180 days....35
Percent of active Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) users....6
Percent of air carriers in compliance with leading security indicators....72
Percent of air support launches accomplished to support border ground agents to secure the border....106
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Percent of analyzed capabilities performed acceptably in preparedness and response exercises....17
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Percent of at-risk miles under strategic air surveillance....107
Percent of biometrically screened individuals inaccurately identified as being a on a US-VISIT watch list....48
Percent of border miles covered by SBInet technology – southwest border....114
Percent of borders and maritime security program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan....55
Percent of breaking homeland security situations disseminated to designated partners within targeted timeframes....7
Percent of cargo, by volume, that passes through fixed radiation portal monitors at land and sea ports of entry....13
Percent of cargo, by weight, that passes through radiation detection systems upon entering the Nation....13
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Percent of chemical and biological program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal years budget execution plan....57
Percent of civilian employees in designated positions that are qualified as National Security Professionals....35
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Percent of countermeasures rated effective in federal buildings....131

Percent of critical infrastructure and key resource sector specific protection implementation actions on track 45
Percent of customers satisfied with Individual Recovery Assistance 15
Percent of customers satisfied with Public Recovery Assistance 15
Percent of customers satisfied with the intelligence products provided 77
Percent of detention facilities in compliance with the National Detention Standards 128
Percent of DHS workforce (employees and contractors) with advanced identification cards 36
Percent of E-Verify employment eligibility verification queries that required manual review that are later resolved as "Employment Authorized" 84
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Percent of favorable responses by DHS employees on the annual employee survey 37
Percent of Federal departments and agencies with fully operational Continuity of Operations (COOP) capabilities 24
Percent of Federal, State, local and tribal governments compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) 26
Percent of field offices with access to secure tactical communications 126
Percent of fully operational Continuity of Government (COG) capabilities 25
Percent of grantees reporting significant progress toward the goals and objectives identified in their State homeland security strategies 17
Percent of high-priority chemical and biological agents detectable in target operational scenarios 57
Percent of high-priority critical infrastructure and key resources where a vulnerability assessment has been conducted and enhancement(s) have been implemented 46
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Percent of improper payments collected 37
Percent of in-country overstay leads deemed credible and forwarded to Immigration and Customs Enforcement for further investigation 49
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Time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive result 52
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The Department of Homeland Security's Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Years 2008 – 2010 is available at the following website: http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/editorial_0430.shtm

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