



FY 2011 Budget in Brief



**Homeland
Security**

Budget-in-Brief

Fiscal Year 2011



Homeland Security

www.dhs.gov

“As a nation, we will do everything in our power to protect our country. As Americans, we will never give in to fear or division. We will be guided by our hopes, our unity, and our deeply held values. That's who we are as Americans ... And we will continue to do everything that we can to keep America safe in the new year and beyond.”

President Barack Obama
December 28, 2009

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OUR VISION

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

Our Mission

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



FY 2011 Budget Overview

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Revised Enacted ²	FY 2011 Pres. Budget	FY 2011 +/- FY 2010
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Net Discretionary:	\$ 40,076,342	\$ 42,459,032	\$ 43,592,786	\$ 1,133,754
Discretionary Fees:	3,166,019	3,533,561	3,470,780	(62,781)
<i>Less rescission of prior year carryover:</i> ³	<i>(61,373)</i>	<i>(40,474)</i>	-	40,474
Gross Discretionary	43,180,988	45,952,119	47,063,566	1,111,447
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds:	9,528,715	9,395,740	9,272,171	(123,569)
Total Budget Authority:	\$ 52,709,703	\$ 55,347,859	\$ 56,335,737	\$ 987,878
Supplemental: ⁴	\$ 3,354,503	\$ 295,503	\$ -	\$ (295,503)
<i>Less rescission of prior year carryover:</i> ⁴	<i>(100,000)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

1/ FY 2009 revised enacted reflects:

- Net reprogramming/transfer adjustments for OSEM (\$17.4 million); OIG (\$16.0 million); CBP (\$-24.1 million); ICE (\$16.4 million); TSA (14.4 million);USCG (\$.400 million); USSS (\$ 2.5 million); NPPD (\$30 million); OHA (\$.430 million); FEMA (\$-39.5 million).
- Technical adjustments to revise fee/trust fund estimates for ICE - Immigration Inspection User Fee (\$7.0 million); ICE - Detention and Removal Examination Fee (\$1.4 million); ICE - Breached Bond/Detention Fund (\$15.0 million); TSA - Transportation Threat and Credentialing - Registered Traveler (-\$10.0 million), TSA - Transportation Threat and Credentialing - Transportation Worker Identification Credentials (\$22.7 million); TSA - Transportation Threat and Credentialing - HAZMAT (-\$3.0 million); TSA - Transportation Threat and Credentialing - Alien Flight School (\$1.0 million); CIS (\$185.4 million); USCG (\$7.9 million).
- Realignment of USCG Operating Expenses funding and Pursuant to P.L. 110-53 reflects TSA realignment of funds for 9/11 Commission Act implementation (\$3.675 million - Aviation Security, 13.825 million - Surface, \$2.5 million - Support).
- Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior-year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I (-\$20.0 million).

2/ FY 2010 revised enacted reflects:

- Technical adjustments for TSA Aviation Security Fees of (\$128.9 million); USCG Health Care Fund (\$5.0 million).
- Scorekeeping adjustment for a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG - AC&I (-\$.800 million).
- For comparability purposes, excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations (\$241.5 million) and National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million.

3/ Pursuant to P.L. 110-329, reflects FY 2009 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: Analysis and Operations (-\$21.373 million); TSA (-\$31.0 million); FEMA - Cerro Grande (-\$9.0 million).

Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, reflects FY 2010 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances: Analysis and Operations (-\$2.4 million); TSA (-\$4.0 million); Counter-Terrorism Fund (-\$5.6 million); FEMA (\$-5.6 million); S&T (\$-6.9 million); DNDO (-\$8.0 million).

4/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Net Discretionary, Gross Discretionary, and Total Budget Authority excludes:

- FY 2009 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L 110-252: USCG (\$112 million).
- FY 2009 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-5 (ARRA): USM (\$200 million); OIG (\$5 million); CBP (\$680 million); ICE (\$20 million); TSA (\$1.0 Billion); USCG (\$240 million); FEMA (\$610 million).
- FY 2009 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-8: USSS (\$100 million).
- FY 2009 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-32: CBP (\$51.2 million); ICE (\$66.8 million); USCG (\$139.5 million); FEMA (\$130.0 million); rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FEMA (-\$100.0 million).
- FY 2010 Overseas Contingency Operations funding provided in P.L. 111-83: USCG (\$241.5 million);
- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG (\$54.0 million).

FY 2011 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2011 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) budget will strengthen efforts that are critical to the nation's security, bolster the Department's ability to combat terrorism and respond to emergencies and potential threats, and allow DHS to tackle its responsibilities to protect the nation and keep Americans safe.

DHS executes a wide array of responsibilities in its unified security mission. To bolster these efforts, DHS collaborates and coordinates with many partners--state, local, and Tribal governments and law enforcement agencies, international allies, the private sector and other federal departments. These partnerships are essential to DHS's ability to fulfill its security mission.

The FY 2011 budget continues efforts to use our resources as efficiently and effectively as possible. We must exercise strong fiscal discipline, making sure that we are investing our resources in what works, cutting down on redundancy, eliminating ineffective programs and making improvements across the board.

To institutionalize a culture of efficiency across the Department, Secretary Napolitano launched the Department-wide Efficiency Review Initiative in March 2009. One major element of the Efficiency Review is the Balanced Workforce Strategy, a three-pronged approach to ensuring that the right workforce balance is achieved. First, we are taking steps to ensure that no inherently governmental functions are performed by contractors. Second, we put in place rigorous review procedures to ensure that future contract actions do not increase our reliance on contractors. Third, we are coordinating workforce assessments across the Department to seek economies and service improvements and reduce our reliance on contractors. In FY 2011, the Department will continue executing the Balanced Workforce Strategy by converting contractor positions to Federal jobs.

DHS secures the United States against all threats through five main missions, each of which is strengthened by this budget:

- *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security:* Guarding against terrorism was the founding mission of the Department of Homeland Security and remains our top priority today. A key element of preventing terrorism is recognizing the evolving threats posed by violent extremists, and taking action to ensure our defenses continue to evolve to deter and defeat them.
- *Securing and Managing Our Borders:* DHS monitors our air, land and sea borders to prevent illegal trafficking that threatens our country, while facilitating lawful travel and trade. We will continue to strengthen security efforts on the Southwest border to combat and disrupt cartel violence and provide critical security upgrades--through infrastructure and technology--along the Northern border.
- *Enforcing and Administering our Immigration Laws:* DHS is responsible for enforcing the nation's immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. In FY 2011, we will continue to strengthen enforcement activities while targeting criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and employees who knowingly violate the law.

- *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace:* The Department defends against and responds to attacks on the cyber networks through which Americans communicate with each other, do business, and manage infrastructure. DHS analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities, distributes threat warnings, coordinates the response to cyber incidents, and works with the private sector and our state, local, international and private sector partners to ensure that our computers, networks and cyber systems remain safe.
- *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters:* The Department provides the coordinated, comprehensive federal response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergencies while working with federal, state, local and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. DHS will continue its increased efforts to build a ready and resilient nation by bolstering information sharing, providing grants and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners, and further streamlining rebuilding and recovery along the Gulf Coast.

Ensuring shared awareness of risks and threats, increasing resilience in communities and enhancing the use of science and technology underpin these national efforts to prevent terrorism, secure and manage our borders, enforce and administer our immigration laws, safeguard and secure cyberspace, and ensure resilience to disasters.

The total FY 2011 budget request for the Department of Homeland Security is \$56.3 billion in total funding; a 2 percent increase over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Department's FY 2011 gross discretionary budget request¹ is \$47.1 billion, an increase of 2 percent over the FY 2010 enacted level. The Department's FY 2011 net discretionary budget request is \$43.6 billion², an increase of 3 percent over the FY 2010 enacted level. For purposes of comparison the Overseas Contingency Operation funding and transfer from the National Science Foundation are not included in the FY 2010 enacted level.

The following are highlights of the FY 2011 Budget Request:

PREVENTING TERRORISM AND ENHANCING SECURITY

- *Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT):* An increase of \$214.7M is requested to procure and install 500 advanced imaging technology machines at airport checkpoints to detect dangerous materials, including non-metallic materials. This request, along with planned deployments for 2010, will provide AIT coverage at 75 percent of Category X airports and 60 percent of the total lanes at Category X through II airports.
- *Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) to Staff AITs:* An increase of \$218.9M is requested for additional Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), managers, and associated support costs, to operate additional AITs at airport checkpoints. Passenger

¹ Gross Discretionary funding does not include funding such as Coast Guard's retirement pay account and fees paid for immigration benefits

² This does not include fee collections such as funding for the Federal Protective service (NPPD), aviation security passenger and carrier fees (TSA), credentialing fees (such as TWIC – TSA), and administrative cost of the National Flood Insurance Fund (FEMA).

screening is critical to detecting and preventing individual carrying dangerous or deadly objects from boarding planes.

- *Federal Air Marshals (FAMs)*: An increase of \$85M is requested for additional FAMS to increase international flight coverage. FAMs help detect, deter, and defeat terrorist and other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers and crew.
- *Portable Explosive Trace Detection (ETD)*: An increase of \$60M is requested to purchase approximately 800 portable ETD machines (\$39M) and associated checkpoint consumables (\$21M).
- *Canine Teams*: An increase of \$71M and 523 positions (262 FTE) is requested to fund an additional 275 proprietary explosives detection canine teams, 112 teams at 28 Category X airports and 163 teams at 56 Category I airports.
- *Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs)*: An increase of \$20M and 350 BDOs (210 FTE) is requested to further enhance TSA's Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques program. The FY 2011 request includes a total of 3,350 officers, to enhance coverage at lanes and shifts at high risk Category X and I airports, and expand coverage to smaller airports.
- *Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Engineering and Architecture*: An increase of \$13.4M is requested to fund systems engineering efforts to address vulnerabilities in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), the multi-layered system of detection technologies, programs, and guidelines designed to enhance the nation's ability to detect and prevent a radiological or nuclear attack.
- *Radiological/Nuclear Detection Systems*: An increase of \$41M is requested for the procurement and deployment of radiological and nuclear detection systems and equipment to support efforts across the Department.
- *Law Enforcement Detachment Teams*: An increase of \$3.6M is requested to bring deployable U.S. Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachment (LEDET) teams to full capacity. LEDETs help prevent terrorism, secure US borders, disrupt criminal organizations and support counter drug missions overseas. In FY 2009, for example, LEDETs aboard U.S Naval and partner nation assets accounted for over 50 percent of total maritime cocaine removals.
- *2012 Presidential Campaign*: Total funding of \$14M is requested for start-up costs associated with the 2012 Presidential Campaign including training for candidate/nominee protective detail personnel. The Secret Service will also begin to procure and pre-position equipment, services and supplies to support candidate/nominee protective operations throughout the country.
- *Secret Service Information Technology*: Total funding of \$36M is requested for the Information Integration and Transformation program. This funding will allow the Secret Service to successfully continue its comprehensive Information Technology (IT) transformation and provide a multi-year, mission-integrated program to engineer a

modernized, agile and strengthened IT infrastructure to support all aspects of the Secret Service's mission.

SECURING AND MANAGING OUR BORDERS

- *Journeyman Pay Increase:* In the spring of 2010, DHS will implement the journeymen pay increase, raising the journeyman grade level for frontline Customs and Border Protection Officers Border patrol agents and Agricultural Specialists from GS-11 level to the GS-12 level. An adjustment to base of \$310.4M will fund the full-year impact of the salary and benefit requirements associated with this implementation
- *CBP Officers:* An increase of \$44.8M is requested to fund 318 Custom and Border Protection Officers FTEs within the Office of Field Operations and 71 support FTEs for CBP. The decline in the number of passengers and conveyances entering the United States in FY 2009 resulted in an almost 8 percent decrease in revenues from inspection user fees. CBP therefore has fewer resources to maintain critical staffing levels for CBP officers. The proposed funding will allow CBP to maintain staffing for critical positions to protect the United States at its ports of entry.
- *Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs):* An additional \$10M is requested to establish BESTs in three additional locations: Massena, NY; San Francisco, CA and Honolulu, HI. These multi-agency teams work to identify, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations posing significant threats to border security, including terrorist groups, gang members, and criminal aliens.
- *Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Enforcement:* An increase of \$25M is requested to support Customs and Borders Protection IPR enforcement efforts including information technology systems that support IPR activities and implementation of the 5-year IPR Plan. An increase of \$5M is also requested for the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center). The IPR Center brings key U.S. government agencies together to combat IPR violations that threaten our economic stability, restrict the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and endanger the public's health and safety. ICE will also use these funds to focus on disrupting criminal organizations through the internet and support for anti-counterfeiting efforts.
- *Intelligence Analysts:* An increase of \$10M is requested to fund 103 Intelligence Analysts for Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This staffing increase will support 24/7 operations of CBP Intelligence Watch, Operations Coordination and the Commissioner's Situation Room.
- *Coast Guard Asset Recapitalization:* A total of \$1.4B is requested to continue recapitalization of aging Coast Guard surface and air assets. Included in this request is \$538M for production of the Coast Guard's fifth National Security Cutter (NSC) to continue replacement of the 378-foot High Endurance Cutters (HEC) fleet. Also included is \$240M for production of four Fast Response Cutters (FRC) to continue replacement of the 110-foot Class Patrol Boat fleet. The Fast Response Cutters have enhanced capability, high readiness, speed, and endurance, which will allow them to quickly and effectively respond to emerging threats. Additionally, \$40M is requested to

purchase one Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) HC-144A. The HC-144A will address the Coast Guard's Maritime Patrol Aircraft flight hour gap by providing 1,200 hours every year per aircraft. Finally, \$13.9M is requested for improvement and/or acquisition of housing to support military families.

ENFORCING AND ADMINISTERING OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS

- *E-Verify*: A total of \$103.4M and 338 FTEs is requested for the E-Verify Program. In FY 2011, USCIS will develop and implement an E-Verify portal that will provide a single-user interface for the program's products and services. In addition, USCIS will enhance E-Verify's monitoring and compliance activities through analytical capabilities that will support more robust fraud detection and improved analytic processes and will continue developing system enhancements in response to customer feedback, surveys, mission requirements and capacity needs.
- *Secure Communities*: Total funding of \$146.9M is requested to continue FY 2010 progress toward nationwide implementation of the Secure Communities program--which involves the identification, apprehension and removal of all Level 1 criminal aliens in state and local jails through criminal alien biometric identification capabilities. Secure Communities, in cooperation with Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, will provide a safeguard to American communities by removing those criminal aliens from the United States that represent the greatest threats to public safety and by deterring their re-entry through aggressive prosecution.
- *Immigrant Integration*: A total of \$18M is requested to fund USCIS Office of Citizenship initiatives including expansion of the competitive Citizenship Grant Program to support national; and community- based organizations preparing immigrants for citizenship, promote and raise awareness of citizenship rights and responsibilities, and enhance English language learning and other tools for legal permanent residents. The Office of Citizenship will support the implementation of the Immigration Integration program and lead initiatives to demystify the naturalization process for aspiring citizens, monitor and evaluate the administration and content of the new naturalization test, and develop educational materials and resources for immigrants and the organizations that serve them.

SAFEGUARDING AND SECURING CYBERSPACE

- *National Cyber Security Division (NCSD)*: Total funding of \$379M is requested for the NCSD to support the development of capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to incidents that could degrade or overwhelm the Nation's critical information technology infrastructure and key cyber networks. These funds will identify and reduce vulnerabilities, mitigate threats, and ensure that cyber intrusions and disruptions cause minimal damage to public and private sector networks.
- *National Cyber Security Center (NCSC)*: A total of \$10M is requested for the NCSC, to enhance cyber security coordination capabilities across the Federal government including mission integration; collaboration and coordination; situational awareness and cyber incident response; analysis and reporting; knowledge management; and technology development and management.

ENSURING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

- *Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)*: The budget seeks funding of \$1.95B, an increase of \$0.35B for the DRF. The DRF provides a significant portion of the total federal response to victims in declared major disasters and emergencies.
- *FEMA Facilities*: An additional \$23.3M is requested to address critical FEMA real estate needs. By FY 2011, the capacity of FEMA facilities will be unable to accommodate key mission responsibilities and staff. FEMA also faces a critical need to maintain and repair aging and deteriorating national facilities. To address these needs, FEMA has developed a 5-year capital plan to begin critical regional facility acquisitions and repairs.
- *Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants*: Total funding of \$100M is requested to provide program support and technical assistance to state, local and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters, support the national grant competition; and provide the required \$500,000 per state allocation. Resources will support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of pre-disaster mitigation projects.
- *Flood Map Modernization*: A total of \$194M is requested to analyze and produce flood hazard data and map products and communicate flood hazard risk. The funding will support the review and update of flood hazard data and maps to accurately reflect flood hazards and monitor the validity of published flood hazard information.
- *Rescue 21*: \$36M is requested for the Rescue 21 system, enabling the U.S. Coast Guard to enhance preparedness, ensure efficient emergency response, and rapidly recover from disasters. The Rescue 21 system replaces the U.S. Coast Guard's legacy National Distress and Response System and improves communications and command and control capabilities in the coastal zone. The system is the foundation for coastal Search and Rescue and enhances maritime domain awareness through increased communications ability with mariners and interagency partners.

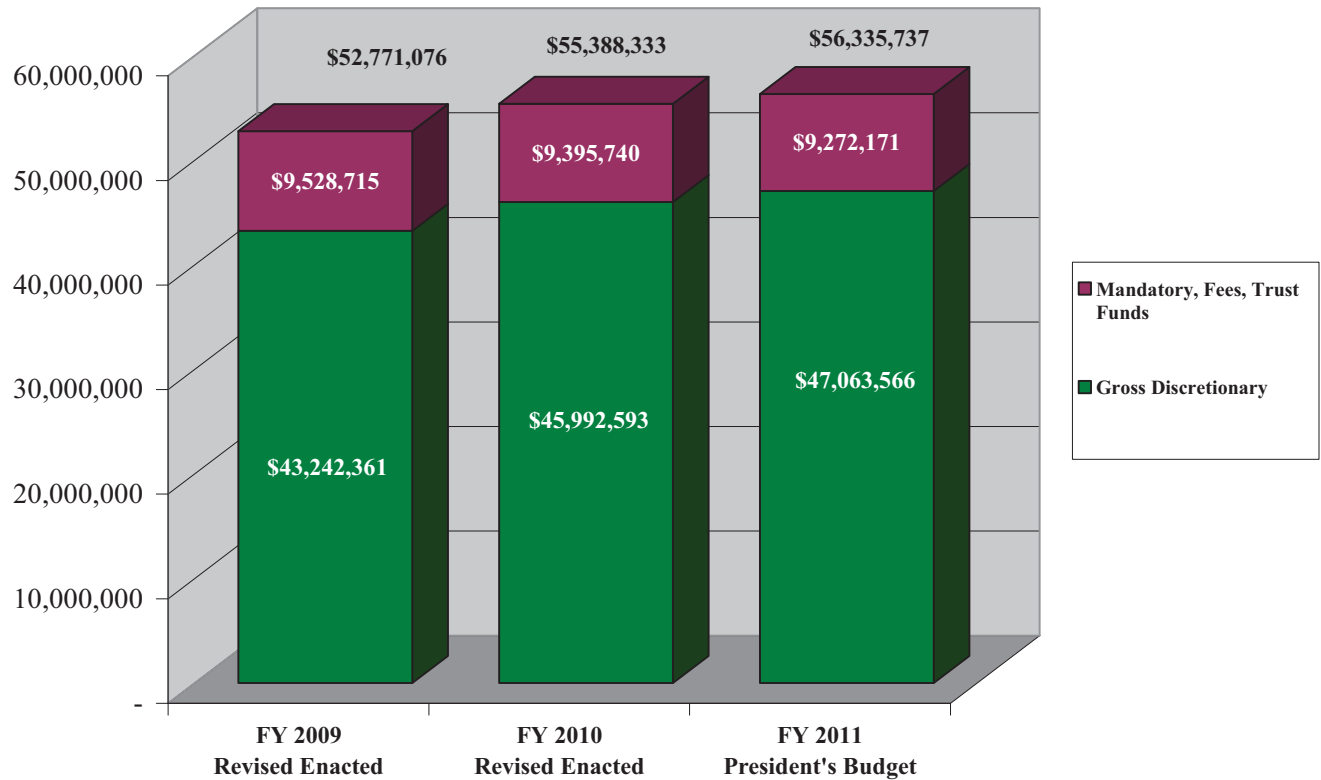
MATURING AND STRENGTHENING THE HOMELAND SECURITY ENTERPRISE

- *St. Elizabeth's Headquarters Consolidation*: To streamline the Department's core operations, \$287.8M is requested to consolidate executive leadership, operations coordination and policy and program management functions in a secure setting at St. Elizabeth's. The Department's facilities are currently dispersed over more than 40 locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR). This consolidation at St. Elizabeth's will reduce the fragmentation of components and will improve communications, coordination and cooperation across all DHS headquarters organizations.
- *Lease Consolidation – Mission Support*: A total of \$75M is requested to align the Department's real estate portfolio in the National Capital Region (NCR) to enhance mission performance and increase management efficiency.

- *Data Center Migration:* A total of \$192.2M is requested for the continuation of system and application migration of legacy data centers to two enterprise-wide DHS Data Centers to meet current and anticipated data service requirements. Funding will also be utilized for upgrading infrastructure requirements.
- *Acquisition Workforce:* The FY 2011 request includes an increase of \$24M to strengthen the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase is requested to mitigate the risks associated with skill gaps of the acquisition workforce, ensure that the Department achieves the best terms possible in major acquisitions and improve the effectiveness of the workforce.
- *Science and Technology SAFECON/TRUST R&D:* A total of \$8M is requested for the S&T Safe Container (SAFECON) and Time Recorded Ubiquitous Sensor Technology (TRUST) programs. These initiatives develop high reliability, high-throughput detection technologies to scan cargo containers entering the country for weapons of mass destruction, explosives, contraband and human cargo.
- *Grants:* A total of \$4B is requested for grant programs to support our nation's first responders. This funding assists state and local governments in the prevention of, protection against, response to, and recovery from incidents of terrorism and other events.

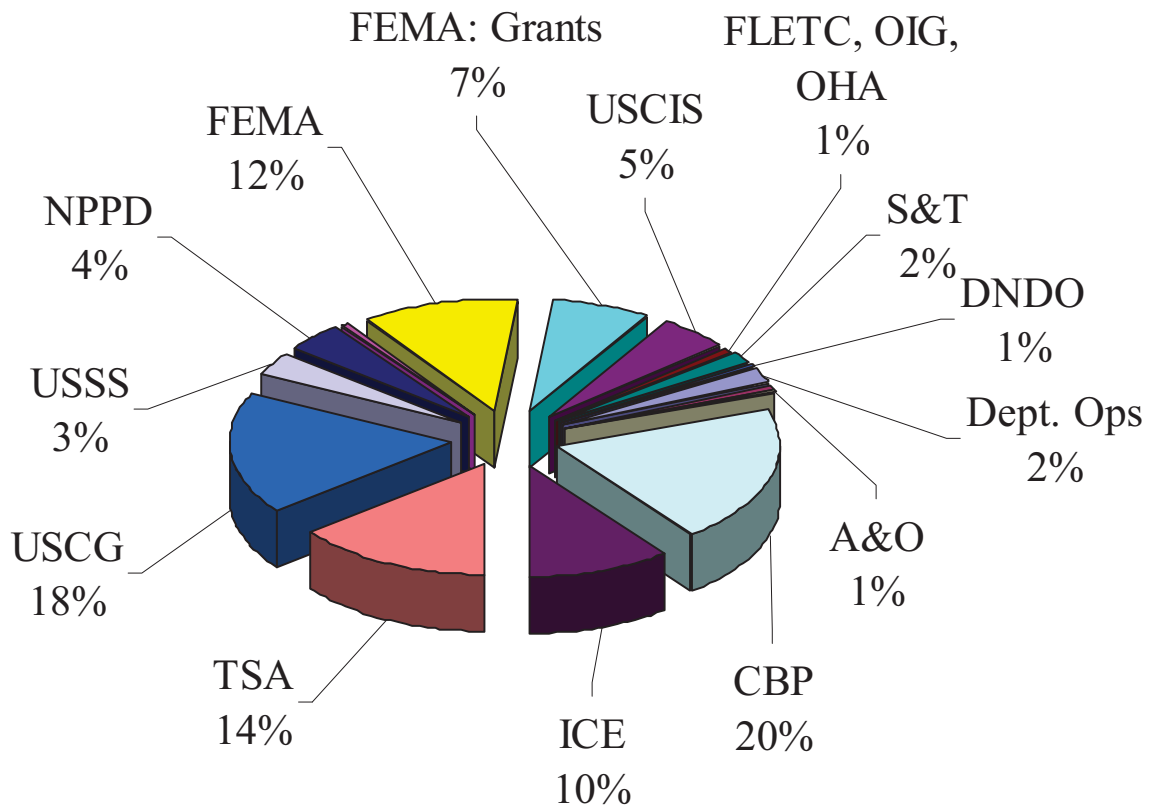
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

Dollars in Thousands



- FY 2011 Gross Discretionary funding increases by \$1.1 billion, or 2 percent, over FY 2010.
- There is an decrease of \$123 million, or 1 percent, in estimated budget authority for Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds under FY 2010.
- Excludes supplemental funding and rescissions of prior-year carryover funds.

FY 2011
Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization
\$56,335,737,000



Note: Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the National Special Event Security Fund, and the DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project.

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

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted ¹	FY 2010 Revised Enacted ²	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY 2011 +/- FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 +/- FY 2010 Enacted %
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Departmental Operations ³	\$ 659,109	\$ 802,931	\$ 1,270,821	\$ 467,890	58%
Analysis and Operations	327,373	335,030	347,930	12,900	4%
Office of the Inspector General	114,513	113,874	129,806	15,932	14%
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	11,250,652	11,449,283	11,180,018	(269,265)	-2%
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	5,968,015	5,741,752	5,835,187	93,435	2%
Transportation Security Administration	6,992,778	7,656,066	8,164,780	508,714	7%
U.S. Coast Guard	9,624,179	10,122,963	10,078,317	(44,646)	0%
U.S. Secret Service	1,640,444	1,702,644	1,811,617	108,973	6%
National Protection and Programs Directorate	1,188,263	2,432,755	2,361,715	(71,040)	-3%
Office of Health Affairs	157,621	139,250	212,734	73,484	53%
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,971,159	6,194,268	6,527,406	333,138	5%
FEMA: Grant Programs	4,220,858	4,165,200	4,000,590	(164,610)	-4%
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	2,876,348	2,859,997	2,812,357	(47,640)	-2%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	332,986	282,812	278,375	(4,437)	-2%
S&T Directorate	932,587	1,006,471	1,018,264	11,793	1%
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	514,191	383,037	305,820	(77,217)	-20%
TOTAL:	\$ 52,771,076	\$ 55,388,333	\$ 56,335,737	\$ 947,404	1.71%
Less Rescission of Prior Year Carryover Funds: ⁴	(61,373)	(40,474)	-	40,474	-100%
ADJUSTED TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:	\$ 52,709,703	\$ 55,347,859	\$ 56,335,737	\$ 987,878	2%
SUPPLEMENTAL: ⁵	\$ 3,354,503	\$ 295,503	\$ -	\$ (295,503)	\$ -
Less Rescission of Prior Year Carryover Funds: ⁵	\$ (100,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

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3/ Departmental Operations is comprised of the Office of the Secretary & Executive Management, the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding, the Office of the Undersecretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the National Special Security Events Fund (NSSE).

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- FY 2009 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-32: CBP (\$51.2 million); ICE (\$66.8 million); USCG (\$139.5 million); FEMA (\$130.0 million).
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- FY 2010 Supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 111-117: USCG (\$54.0 million);

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY EFFICIENCY REVIEW

To unify the Department, Secretary Napolitano has launched major reforms to foster a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline, cut costs and streamline operations through a series of initiatives that are expected to lead to hundreds of millions of dollars in cost avoidances. Since its launch in March 2009, DHS's Efficiency Review has implemented 20 separate initiatives Department-wide to improve efficiency, streamline operations and promote greater accountability, transparency and customer satisfaction.

The Efficiency Review has led to improvements in how the Department manages its resources in several areas, including its physical assets and support of its workforce, as well as the day-to-day expenditures required to do business.

PHYSICAL ASSETS

Strategic refinements in how DHS manages its physical assets have led to savings and improvements. For example, by using excess information technology equipment instead of buying new equipment, DHS avoided costs of \$31K in the last quarter of FY 2009.

In the area of fleet management, DHS Components are making great strides towards increasing the percentage of hybrids and alternative-fuel vehicles in their fleets. Components are also taking steps to encourage the use of alternative fuel instead of petroleum whenever possible.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Implementing an electronic tracking tool for fleet usage data to identify opportunities for alternative fuel usage; heightening vigilance for fraud, waste or abuse; and optimize fleet management;
- Initiating acquisition/leasing of hybrid vehicles for administrative use and alternative-fuel vehicles in cases where hybrids are not feasible;
- Implementing energy efficiencies in all facility management projects.

WORKFORCE SUPPORT

Supporting our workforce by giving them the tools and training they need is good business, and it translates into a more productive and efficient workforce.

DHS is maximizing training opportunities while reducing costs by standardizing training modules across the Department. Further, DHS is improving access to training and information through technology.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Developing cross component training opportunities for employees;
Establishing a plan to ensure the DHS workforce has employees sufficient in number and skill to deliver our core mission;
- Streamlining decision-making processes in headquarters offices to eliminate redundancies;

- Improving DHS communications by ensuring consistency and coordination;
- Conducting an assessment of the number of full-time, part-time employees and contractors to better manage our workforce;
- Increasing coordination across all headquarters and operating Components;
- Developing a process for obtaining preliminary applicant security background data for candidates referred for final consideration;
- Standardizing content for new-employee orientation and mandatory annual training modules DHS-wide;

EXPENDITURES ON DAY-to-DAY

Changing the way the Department spends the funds necessary to conduct its day-to-day business, from acquiring office supplies to renting facilities, has allowed DHS to significantly reduce those costs.

During the last quarter of fiscal year 2009, DHS avoided \$2.9M in costs through improved travel and conference planning. In addition, DHS expects to avoid costs of \$1.3M in fiscal year 2010 by consolidating subscriptions for several publications as well as \$87.5M in software licensing and maintenance costs over the next six years.

Initiatives in this area include:

- Consolidating subscriptions to professional publications and newspapers;
- Maximizing use of government office space for meetings and conferences in place of renting facilities;
- Minimizing printing and distribution of reports and documents that can be sent electronically or posted online;
- Leveraging buying power to acquire software licenses for Department-wide usage;
- Eliminating non-mission critical travel and maximizing use of conference calls and web-based training and meetings;
- Eliminating all external contracts for the design and production of new seals and logos
- Increasing usage of DHS-wide blanket purchase agreements for office supplies;
- As replacements are needed, converting printers, faxes, and copiers into all-in-one machines;
- Using refurbished IT equipment (computer and mobile devices) and redeploying the current inventory throughout DHS.

DHS employees submitted thousands of suggestions in response to the President's SAVE award campaign. The best of these suggestions will be incorporated into the efficiency review process.

KEY FY 2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS & REFORMS

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission is to secure the United States and the American people from all threats, ranging from acts of terrorism to natural disasters.

In 2009, our 230,000 employees strengthened existing efforts and launched new initiatives to meet our five key responsibilities: guarding against terrorism; securing our borders; engaging in smart, effective enforcement of immigration laws; preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters of all kinds; and building a mature and unified Department.

Secretary Napolitano has emphasized three cross-cutting approaches to achieve these aims – increasing cooperation with federal, state, tribal, local, private sector, and international partners; deploying the latest science and technology to support our mission; and maximizing efficiency and streamlining operations across the Department.

As a result, we have made major advances in addressing new and emerging threats to keep our homeland safe, fostering lawful trade and travel, and continuing to build a ready and resilient nation able to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Guarding Against Terrorism and Threats to Cyber Networks and Critical Infrastructure

Protecting the American people from terrorist threats is the founding purpose of the Department and a top priority. Over the past year, DHS has continued to guard against terrorism by enhancing explosives detection and other protective measures in public spaces and transportation networks, working with the private sector to protect critical infrastructure and cyber networks from attack, improving detection of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials, and building information-sharing partnerships with state and local law enforcement that enable law enforcement to better mitigate threats.

- DHS launched a new Joint Fusion Center Program Management Office to lead the Department's unified efforts to make fusion centers a key priority and to better coordinate DHS resources to enhance budget planning, operational coordination, and state and local support.
- Fulfilling a key 9/11 Commission recommendation, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) began implementing Secure Flight, which prescreens passenger name, date of birth, and gender against government watch lists for domestic and international flights.
- TSA achieved the 9/11 Act requirement of screening 50 percent of air cargo transported on domestic passenger aircrafts by February 3, 2009. 100 percent of cargo is screened on more than 95 percent of flights originating in the United States and 100 percent of all baggage is screened for explosives.
- Secretary Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder announced the creation of dual Program Management Offices to coordinate support for state and local Fusion Centers and the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative, housed within DHS and the

Department of Justice, respectively, to work in partnership to enhance information sharing between federal, state, local and tribal agencies and the private sector.

- The DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office launched a national privacy and civil liberties training program for state, local, and tribal fusion centers.
- The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office directly trained more than 3,600 federal, state and local officers and first responders in radiological and nuclear detection, and began demonstrating the first-of-its-kind Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System, which aims to detect special nuclear materials and shielding material in cargo at ports of entry.
- DHS opened the new National Cyber security and Communications Integration Center—a 24-hour, DHS-led coordinated watch and warning center that will improve national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the nation's critical information technology IT and cyber infrastructure.
- DHS worked with the Office of Personnel Management to attain new authority to recruit and hire up to 1,000 cyber security professionals across the Department over the next three years to help fulfill DHS' broad mission to protect the nation's cyber infrastructure, systems and networks.
- The U.S. Coast Guard deployed six patrol boats and 400 personnel to train Iraqi naval forces, protect Iraqi critical maritime oil infrastructure, and enforce United Nations sanctions in the Arabian Gulf, leading to increased security and cooperation.
- Secretary Napolitano and Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm launched a first-of-its-kind federal-state cyber security partnership, deploying the federally-developed cyber security technology EINSTEIN 1 to Michigan's cyber networks.
- The DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) partnered with the U.S. Secret Service, industry and academia to digitize more than 9,000 ink samples to expedite the investigation of criminal and terrorist activities by reducing matching times from days to minutes.
- DHS held the five-day National Level Exercise 2009—the first national level exercise to focus on terrorism prevention—in conjunction with federal, state, local, tribal, private sector and international partners.
- Secretary Napolitano and Deputy Secretary Lute signed agreements to prevent and combat crime with Italy, Greece, Portugal and Spain. These agreements allow for the exchange of biometric and biographic data to bolster counterterrorism and law enforcement efforts while emphasizing privacy protections.
- Secretary Napolitano and Spanish Interior Minister Perez Rubalcaba signed a Declaration of Principles formalizing the Immigration Advisory Program—which identifies high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board aircraft bound for the United States.

- Secretary Napolitano forged partnerships with Germany and Spain to facilitate scientific research and collaboration to combat transnational threats.
- The U.S. Secret Service launched the first ever international Electronic Crimes Task Force in Italy, designed to prevent, detect, and investigate electronic crimes, including potential terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure and financial payment systems.
- Secretary Napolitano and Canadian Public Safety Minister Peter Van Loan announced a series of cooperative initiatives between the United States and Canada to address terrorism and organized crime while expediting the lawful flow of travel and trade—including a biometric data sharing initiative also involving Australia, the United Kingdom and, eventually, New Zealand.

Securing our Borders while Facilitating Lawful Travel and Trade

In 2009, DHS continued to strengthen security on the Southwest border through additional manpower and new technology to disrupt the flow of illegal drug, cash and weapon smuggling that fuels cartel violence in Mexico. The Department also reinforced security on the northern border while facilitating lawful travel and trade.

- The Obama administration announced the Southwest Border Security Initiative, a joint effort of the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice and State to crack down on Mexican drug cartels by enhancing border security through additional personnel, increased intelligence capability and better coordination with state, local and Mexican law enforcement authorities. As of Dec. 8, 2009, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has seized more than \$38.3 million in southbound currency—an increase of more than 29.3 million compared to the same period in 2008. In total for 2009, CBP and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) seized more than \$101.7 million and nearly 1.59 million kilograms of drugs—an increase of more than \$48.2 million and more than 423,167 kilograms of drugs compared to the same period in 2008.
- DHS implemented the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative for land and sea travel to the United States, increasing border security while facilitating lawful travel and trade by requiring U.S. and Canadian citizens to present a passport or other approved secure document that denotes identity and citizenship when crossing the border.
- DHS and the Department of Justice joined with the Office of National Drug Control Policy to release the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, the Obama administration's strategy to stem the flow of illegal drugs and their illicit proceeds across the Southwest border and reduce associated crime and violence.
- The Department announced the expansion of Global Entry—a CBP pilot program that streamlines the screening process at airports for trusted travelers through biometric identification—as a permanent voluntary program at airports across the United States. Global Entry reduces average wait times by more than 70 percent and more than 75 percent of travelers using Global Entry are admitted in less than five minutes.
- Through Global Entry, DHS launched a first-of-its-kind initiative with the Netherlands to open membership in U.S. and Dutch expedited air travel programs to citizens of both countries in an effort to streamline entry processes for pre-screened fliers.

- CBP signed agreements to produce Enhanced Tribal Cards (ETC) with the Tohono O’Odham Tribe of Arizona, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Pascua Yaqui of Arizona, and the Seneca Nation of New York, and is currently working with 25 additional tribes across the country on the ETC initiative.
- ICE and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) signed a first-of-its-kind Drug Trafficking Enforcement Agreement, giving ICE agents the authority to investigate drug trafficking cases; enhancing information sharing capabilities; and strengthening efforts to combat international narcotics smuggling, streamline operations and bring better intelligence to frontline personnel.
- ICE and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) signed a first-of-its-kind agreement to enhance coordination and cooperation to combat arms trafficking.
- Secretary Napolitano announced new directives to enhance and clarify oversight of searches of computers and other electronic media at U.S. ports of entry—a critical step designed to bolster efforts to combat transnational crime and terrorism while protecting privacy and civil liberties.
- DHS launched a joint Coast Guard-Customs and Border Protection effort to use Predator Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) to provide improved surveillance of the United States’ maritime borders—the first time DHS will conduct UAS operations along maritime borders.
- Secretary Napolitano and Mexican Finance Minister Agustín Carstens signed a Letter of Intent and an updated and enhanced Declaration of Principles, creating a joint framework to improve security along the Southwest border and facilitate the flow of legitimate travel and trade.
- DHS, the Department of Justice and the Government of Mexico signed a Letter of Intent to develop a coordinated and intelligence-driven response to the threat of cross border smuggling and trafficking of weapons and ammunition. This first-of-its-kind arrangement leverages the combined investigative capabilities of ICE, ATF and the Attorney General of Mexico to combat violence and criminal activity along the U.S.-Mexico border.
- The United States and Mexico signed a bilateral telecommunications agreement to support a new cross-border communications network for federal, state, local and tribal public safety and law enforcement organizations focused on strengthening border security to coordinate incident response.
- Secretary Napolitano signed the Shiprider Agreement with Canada to make joint law enforcement teams along the international maritime border permanent. Shiprider enables the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and U.S. Coast Guard to cross-train, share resources and personnel, and utilize each others’ vessels in the waters of both countries.
- The Coast Guard signed the first permanent bilateral maritime law enforcement agreement with Sierra Leone, which allows coordinated interdiction operations on the high seas and within Sierra Leone’s territorial waters.

Engaging in Smart, Effective Immigration Law Enforcement

Over the past year, DHS has strengthened its immigration enforcement activities, targeting criminal aliens and employers who violate the nation's immigration laws, while making improvements to the legal immigration system.

- DHS implemented a new, comprehensive strategy to reduce the demand for illegal employment and protect employment opportunities for the nation's lawful workforce by targeting employers who knowingly hire illegal workers through investigations, prosecution and civil and criminal penalties. Since January 2009, DHS' new worksite enforcement policies have led to 1,897 cases and 2,069 Form I-9 inspections targeting employers, 58 companies and 62 individuals debarred, and 142 Notices of Intent to Fine totaling \$15,865,181 issued.
- DHS is reforming the immigration detention system, enhancing security and efficiency nationwide while prioritizing the health and safety of detainees. New initiatives include creating an Office of Detention Policy and Planning to ensure uniform conditions of confinement, medical care and design; implementing a medical classification system; centralizing all detention facility contracts under ICE headquarters' supervision; developing a plan for alternatives to detention; more than doubling the number of federal personnel providing onsite oversight at the facilities where the majority of detainees are housed; creating two advisory boards comprised of community and immigration advocacy groups; and establishing an independent Office of Detention Oversight reporting directly to the ICE Assistant Secretary.
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) launched a redesigned website—available in English and Spanish—which provides a one-stop location for immigration services and information, including real-time alerts on the status of immigration applications via text message and e-mail.
- DHS expanded the Secure Communities initiative—which uses biometric information to target criminal aliens in U.S. correctional facilities—from 14 to 107 locations in 2009, reflecting an increased emphasis on identifying and removing criminal aliens who pose the greatest threat to public safety. To date, the program has identified more than 111,000 aliens in jails and prisons who have been charged with or convicted of criminal offenses.
- USCIS and the FBI cleared the backlog of a year or more for background checks on people seeking to work and live in the U.S. or become citizens—reflecting DHS' commitment to quick, thorough and fair adjudication of immigration applications. The vast majority of these checks are now answered within 30 days. At the end of fiscal year 2009, USCIS also reduced the backlog of pending immigration applications and petitions by more than 90 percent and reduced average processing times for naturalization applicants by nearly five months as compared to fiscal year 2008.
- DHS standardized its 287(g) agreements with 67 state and local law enforcement agencies—improving public safety by prioritizing criminal aliens who are a threat to local communities, ensuring consistent and uniform policies and providing a force multiplier for ICE's immigration enforcement efforts across the country.

- DHS began accepting petitions for qualified widows of U.S. citizens and their minor, unmarried children to seek permanent legal status.
- DHS signed a new agreement with Mexico formalizing arrangements for the expedited and humane repatriation of Mexican nationals.
- USCIS increased employer participation in E-Verify, the nation's preeminent employment eligibility verification system, from 88,000 companies at the end of fiscal year 2008 to more than 177,000 employers today.
- DHS launched the new "I E-Verify" campaign, which highlights employers' commitment to working with DHS to maintain a legal workforce and reduce the use of fraudulent identity documents through enrollment in the modern and effective E-Verify system—letting consumers know which businesses are working hard to follow the law and are committed to protecting employment opportunities.

Preparing for, Responding to and Recovering from Disasters

In the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency, the Department provides a coordinated, comprehensive federal response and works with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery effort. This year, DHS increased efforts to build a ready and resilient nation by providing grants and training to our homeland security and law enforcement partners, coordinating the federal government's response to H1N1, and streamlining rebuilding and recovery along the Gulf Coast.

- DHS led the federal response to the H1N1 outbreak, creating regional coordination teams comprised of representatives from DHS and the Departments of Defense and Health and Human Services, to oversee, coordinate and execute national incident management responsibilities. DHS also coordinated outreach efforts to Congressional, state, local, tribal, private sector and international officials regarding the H1N1 outbreak.
- Since Jan. 20, Louisiana and Mississippi have received more than \$2.1 billion in public assistance from DHS, including \$125 million for debris removal and emergency protective measures, \$935.5 million in public works and infrastructure projects, \$258 million for mitigation activities to increase resilience, and over \$542 million for K-12 education. In addition, over 6,000 displaced households in Louisiana and Mississippi have been transitioned to permanent housing.
- To cut through red tape and streamline and expedite the decision-making process for public assistance for recovery efforts in the Gulf Coast, Secretary Napolitano established two joint public assistance teams and a new arbitration process to resolve long-standing issues over public assistance funding. Over the past ten months, the Joint Expediting Team and the Unified Public Assistance Project Decision Team have resolved 156 projects, distributing more than \$100 million dollars to support the repair and replacement of fire and police stations, schools like the Southern University of New Orleans and Holy Cross School, libraries and other infrastructure critical to the recovery of Gulf Coast communities.

- FEMA partnered with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide long-term housing to more than 11,000 families displaced by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.
- FEMA has responded to 47 declared disasters since Jan. 21, including the Red River flooding in North Dakota and Minnesota, the September flooding in Georgia, and the earthquake and tsunami that struck American Samoa.
- DHS provided families remaining in temporary Katrina housing as of June 2009 the option to buy their mobile homes at heavily discounted rates and continues to work with HUD to provide additional rental assistance.
- DHS created the FEMA “Children’s Working Group” to ensure that the unique needs of children are fully integrated into response and recovery efforts during a disaster.
- In partnership with the Ad Council, the *Ready Campaign* launched a series of television, radio and online public service announcements focused on family preparedness.
- In February 2009, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center established the Rural Policing Institute, which trains and shares information with law enforcement agencies and emergency response providers in rural areas.

Unifying and Maturing DHS

Six years since the Department's creation, DHS' goal remains the same: one enterprise dedicated to a shared vision for homeland security. Over the past year, DHS implemented a series of wide-ranging efficiency initiatives that leverage the economies of scale in DHS in order to recover millions of dollars and create a culture of responsibility and fiscal discipline. At the same time, the Department leveraged new technology to improve DHS operations, coordination and outreach.

- DHS broke ground on its new headquarters at the St. Elizabeth’s Campus. While DHS currently operates in more than 35 offices around the National Capitol Region, the consolidated headquarters will unify DHS’s many components into one cohesive department and is expected to save taxpayers \$163 million over the next 30 years.
- Secretary Napolitano launched the Efficiency Review Initiative to improve efficiency, streamline operations and promote greater accountability, transparency and customer satisfaction through a series of initiatives—including eliminating non-mission critical travel, renegotiating contracts, utilizing government facilities in lieu of private rentals, reducing printing and postal mail and maximizing the use of web-based communication, trainings and meetings, implementing energy efficiencies in DHS facilities, and maximizing DHS’ buying power to receive the lowest price possible when acquiring office supplies and software licenses—collectively expected to lead to hundreds of millions of dollars in cost avoidances.
- Secretary Napolitano announced the first-ever DHS policy to engage the direct and interactive involvement of Native American Tribes in developing regulatory policies, recommending grant procedures for tribes, and advising on key issues. DHS launched the first DHS YouTube Channel and blog, as well as a redesigned website to enhance the

Department's web presence, increase transparency and provide accurate, up-to-date information to the public.

- The DHS Science and Technology Directorate launched the Virtual USA initiative, an innovative information-sharing initiative that helps federal, state, local and tribal first responders communicate during emergencies by linking disparate tools and technologies in order to share the location and status of critical assets and information—such as power and water lines, flood detectors, helicopter-capable landing sites, emergency vehicle and ambulance locations, weather and traffic conditions, evacuation routes, and school and government building floor plans—across federal, state, local and tribal governments.

SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Description:

Departmental Management and Operations provides leadership, direction and management to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is comprised of separate appropriations which include the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM); the Under Secretary for Management (USM); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO); the National Special Security Events (NSSE) State and Local Fund; and the DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project.

OSEM provides resources for 13 offices that individually report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Deputy Secretary, the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Office of the Executive Secretary, the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement, the Office of Policy, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman, the Privacy Office, and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.

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

OCFO is comprised of the Budget Division, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, the Office of Financial Operations Division, the Financial Management and Policy Division, the Internal Control Management Division, the Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), the Grants Policy and Oversight Division, the Departmental Audit Liaison Office, and the Workforce Development Division.

OCIO consists of five program offices: Executive Front Office, Information Security Office, Enterprise Business Management Office, Office of Applied Technology, and the Information Technology Services Office.

NSSE provides funding to state and local governments hosting major events that are considered to be nationally significant by the President - or his representative, the Secretary of DHS. Beginning in September 1998 through February 2008, there have been 28 events designated as NSSEs. Some of these events have included presidential inaugurations, presidential nominating conventions, major sports events and major international meetings.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Janet Napolitano, Secretary
Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary
Elaine C. Duke, Under Secretary for Management
Peggy Sherry, Acting Chief Financial Officer
Richard Spires, Chief Information Officer

Established: 2003

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

Budget Request: \$1,270,821,000

Employees (FTE): 2,202

Since the standup of DHS, there have been five unplanned NSSEs including presidential funerals and world economic summits (i.e., G8 and G20).

DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project is responsible for the collocation and consolidation of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeth's campus. The DHS Management Directorate provides the coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the entire Department for the "One DHS" culture.

Responsibilities:

OSEM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight of all the Department's components. The Secretary serves as the top representative of the Department to the President, Congress, and the general public.

USM's primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services and provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental Management and Operations functions that include IT, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and administrative services. The USM implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs. In this effort, the USM is continuing the design and implementation of a functionally integrated mission support structure for the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of administrative support services.

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

OCIO is responsible for all the Information Technology projects in the Department. The OCIO provides information technology leadership, as well as products and services, to ensure the effective and appropriate use of information technology across DHS. The OCIO coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize costs and improve consistency of the information technology infrastructure. The OCIO enhances mission success by partnering with other DHS components to leverage the best available information technologies and management practices. OCIO is the lead organization in providing the capability for DHS to partner in the sharing of essential information to Federal, State, Tribal, and Local governments as well as private industry and regular U.S. citizens for protection of the Homeland. OCIO coordinates the planning and design structure to ascertain the best IT practices, processes, and systems to support both OCIO and component missions in accordance with the Department's overall goals. OCIO is the lead organization in developing and maintaining the DHS Information Security Program, which includes oversight and coordination of activities associated with FISMA (Federal Information Security Management Act). OCIO is also responsible for providing performance metrics and overall evaluation of DHS component IT programs as related to DHS and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)

- The Immediate Office of the Secretary continued to provide the strategic vision and leadership to the Department necessary to maintain focus on the Secretary's five Goals: protect our Nation from dangerous people; protect our Nation from dangerous goods; protect critical infrastructure; strengthen our Nation's preparedness and emergency response capabilities; and strengthen and unify DHS operations and management.
- The Office of the Chief of Staff was integral to assisting the Secretary in directing the Department's resources toward accomplishing the Secretary's goals.
- The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs created and coordinated a Department tribal policy and enhanced the role of tribal governments at DHS.
- The Office of Public Affairs successfully developed strategic communications planning and coordination for major DHS announcements and rollouts.
- The Office of Legislative Affairs attended, coordinated, and developed material for 131 hearings; to include multiple DHS witnesses.
- The Office of the General Counsel provided legal advice concerning a myriad of issues involving the Department's first-ever transition of Administrations. This included advising the departing and incoming Secretaries; the provision of ethics advice to the many individuals involved in the transition process; the provision of legal advice concerning succession orders within the Department; and advice on the use of appropriated funds.
- The Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties continued and increased Civil Liberties Impact Assessments (CLIA): In FY 2009, CRCL hired five full-time staff to conduct proactive CLIAs. CRCL matured the cooperative process used to conduct statutorily mandated CLIAs, and established relationships with DHS components to incorporate CLIAs into the regular development process of agency programs and initiatives.
- The Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman established a Pilot Program for the Virtual Ombudsman System (VOS) in FY 2009. The VOS supports the Ombudsman's statutory mandate to assist individuals and employers who experience problems with USCIS and propose changes to mitigate such problems. The VOS will enable CISOMB to fulfill its statutory mandate.
- The Office of Privacy created a Handbook for Safeguarding Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII) at DHS, October 2008 - The handbook applies to every DHS employee, contractor, detailee and consultant.
- The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement co-chaired an interagency effort to update the 2007 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy. The strategy was designed to help coordinate U.S. interagency counterdrug and security initiatives along the Southwest Border and identify the major goals and objectives for closing gaps in U.S.

and Mexico counternarcotics capabilities in the region. CNE also served as the Co-Executive Agent for developing the Implementation Plan for the Strategy.

Under Secretary for Management

- In FY 2009, DHS achieved an energy reduction of 13.6% from the 2003 baseline level of 118,271 British Thermal Units (BTU) per Gross Square Feet (GSF). The mark of 102,190 BTU/GSF exceeded the target of 104,100 BTU/GSF by reducing the amount of energy consumed per square foot. Additionally, the Department purchased 4.1% of its electricity from qualified new renewable energy sources. Also in 2009 DHS achieved reductions in total and lost time injury and illness rates of 48% and 55%, respectively, from the baseline year of 2003. These far surpassed Presidential initiative goals of 3% per year.
- The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer participated in two source selection panels with the General Services Administration (GSA). The first was the award of a Design-Build contract for the new USCG Headquarters Building at St. Elizabeth's. A \$435M contract was awarded, including GSA funds, \$34.5M of DHS ARRA funds and \$56.5M of DHS FY 2009 funds. The second panel selected was two Architectural Firms to design the remaining phases of development of the St. Elizabeth's campus through the GSA Design Excellence program.
- The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer developed and issued DHS-wide workforce protection guidance for H1N1; and co-chaired the OSHA-sponsored Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health Emerging Issues Working Group, including the four Task Groups on H1N1 federal government policy for workforce protection.
- The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer established the baseline staffing configuration for TALENTLink and deployed the system to FEMA and DHS Headquarters components.
- In FY 2009, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer coordinated and conducted the first DHS Veterans Job Fair.
- The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer implemented a Department-wide web based HR Resource Center for established policies, programs, and practices.
- The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer established a department-wide contract vehicle with Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Businesses. The contract provides a department-wide platform for acquiring program management, administration, clerical and technical services (PACTS). Thirty-four awards have been made to 27 businesses since its inception.
- The Acquisition Professional Career Program, within the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, hired an additional 52 interns bringing the total number of program participants to 100 by the end of FY 2009. Other efforts to address the shortage of acquisition professionals include the expansion of the program from the acquisition career field of contracting to program management and systems engineering.

- The Acquisition Review Board (ARB) executed 28 acquisition review boards of major programs and all ARRA projects, the formal means for a program or project to receive authorization to proceed from phase to phase through the acquisition life cycle. These reviews have provided visibility at the highest levels and a disciplined process to get documented decisions and approvals to proceed.
- The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) conducted its first review of its classification management programs of DHS Headquarters. The favorable review gives credibility to the Department as one that takes classification matters seriously and has successfully implemented processes and procedures to ensure the protection of classified information.
- In FY 2009, the Office of the Chief Security Officer implemented changes to the personnel security process for contractor suitability requirements that will result in increased timeliness and cost avoidance.
- The Office of the Chief Security Officer developed a separate and distinct Consolidated Headquarters Security Division within the management structure of the OCSO. This division is located on-site (i.e., at St. Elizabeth's) and is staffed and supported with the personnel and resources necessary to continue the design process, planning and preparation of a comprehensive high level security plan that will ensure a safe and secure working environment for DHS employees and protect our operational mission.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

- The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) completed the Department's multi-year plan to implement OMB Circular No. A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, and reduced the number of component conditions that contributed to our material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting by more than half since FY 2006. OCFO achieved compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act, the Debt Collection Improvement Act, and the Government Performance and Results Act.
- Continuing on a multi-year trend of improvement, the DHS Annual Performance Report was cited by the Mercatus Center as one of the best examples of performance reporting in the government, ranking it fourth out of 24 agencies. The DHS report provided a well organized, concise and easy to read direct link between mission outcomes and the dollars spent, including information on the public benefit and positive outcomes DHS delivers for the use of tax-payers dollars.
- DHS continues the Transformation and Systems Consolidation project to establish standard business processes, strengthen internal controls, provide timely, accurate and comprehensive reporting and establish a standard line of accounting. In 2009, DHS requested and received industry proposals to provide an integrated financial, acquisition and asset management solution and, based on those proposals, is evaluating and selecting a contractor. The contract award is expected during May 2010.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- Infrastructure Transformation Program – OCIO completed major large scale migrations of four legacy data centers to the two new DHS Enterprise Data Centers, resulting in increased security and reduction of overall costs. Additionally, OCIO transitioned more

than 66% of component network sites under central network management as part of the network consolidation initiative in support of “One Infrastructure”. The OCIO also received the GSA Transition Excellence Award for successful leadership in advancing telecommunication services. These accomplishments strengthen IT security, enable more effective information sharing across components and further enable DHS components to meet their mission objectives.

- The OCIO completed budget reviews of all level 1, 2 and 3 IT programs and provided recommendations to leadership on several billion dollar investments. The OCIO developed guidance for collection of cost, schedule and performance metrics for all investments in the Operations and Maintenance phase and developed a rating methodology and tool for reporting the CIO rating of IT investments. Eighty-one percent of Level 1 and 2 programs are reporting within 10% of planned cost and schedule. Additionally, the DHS IT budget was aligned with the OCIO IT Strategic Plan and the Integrated Planning Guide. These initiatives achieved consolidation across DHS, and investment alignment of similar types of programs and technologies.
- The application of enterprise data management (EDM) best practices has resulted in over \$26M of cost avoidance across DHS. The EDMO has identified additional implementations of EDM best practices that will result in \$50M of cost avoidance in FY 2010. The EDMO has successfully transitioned the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Program Management Office from DOJ to DHS. NIEM is now used in 42 of the 50 states for information sharing initiatives, and was recognized by the American Council on Technology – Industry Advisory Council (ACT-IAC) organization intergovernmental solution award.
- The OCIO improved DHS web site accessibility by 19% this fiscal year and 50% since starting the Web Accessibility and Remediation Program two years ago. Four components are currently at 100% green – ICE, NPPD, USCIS, and USSS. The Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST) continues to improve upon the Department-wide selection and use of IT products that meet Section 508 compliance requirements by conducting hands-on assessments of IT applications before they are released to employees. During FY 2009, the number of IT applications tested for Section 508 compliance increased by 54%. This represents an increase from 129 in FY 2008 to 198 in FY 2009. Of importance here is that not only did OAST assess 198 applications, but OAST also prevented 68 from being loaded onto DHS workstations due to lack of Section 508 compliance.
- DHS achieved 96% Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance at the Department level for FY 2009. DHS achieved 93% compliance for Certification and Accreditation (C&A) activities. Near real-time visibility was implemented for Security Metrics, as well as daily delivery of Information Security FISMA Reports to components resulting in more effective and timely management of over 9,700 information security weaknesses.

Budget Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted ¹		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	518	\$140,842 ²	603	\$147,818	645	\$157,041	42	\$9,223
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	526	191,231	637	254,190	1046	266,969	409	12,779
DHS HQ Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	362,800	-	362,800
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	139	55,033	173	60,530	202	65,552	29	5,022
Office of the Chief Information Officer ³	111	272,103	203	338,393	309	398,459	106	60,066
Office of the Federal Coordinator for the Gulf Coast Rebuilding Office ⁴	9	1,900	10	2,000	-	-	(10)	(2,000)
NSSE State and Local Fund	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
Net Discretionary -Excluding Supp.	1,303	\$657,204	1,626	\$802,931	2,202	\$1,270,821	576	\$467,890
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,303	\$657,209	1,626	\$802,931	2,202	\$1,270,821	576	\$467,890
Supplementals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) ¹		200,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Budget Authority	1,303	\$857,209	1,626	\$802,931	2,202	\$1,270,821	576	\$467,890

¹ FY 2009/FY 2010 FTEs are based on revised levels.

² Includes a total of \$19.6M in reprogrammings from USM, CFO, CIO, Dept Ops, and State Department.

³ The FY 2010 Enacted level for CIO is 94 FTP/FTE.

⁴ OFCGCR will be closing on March 31, 2010.

FY 2011 Highlights:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

- **Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....\$1.4M (10 FTE)**
This program increase provides for 10 positions (10 FTE) and \$1.4M for increased staffing and support to provide a forum for state and local and tribal partners to offer input in the Department’s policy and operations.
- **Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....\$1.2M (6 FTE)**
The protection of civil rights and civil liberties is a top priority of this Administration, particularly in the context of national security and law enforcement. Ensuring that civil liberties are protected in the Department's efforts to secure the homeland is central to our mission. Ensuring that the rights of employees are protected and that DHS maintains a diverse and professional workforce is important to continually improve the morale and success of the Department. Based on past experiences, these moderate increases in personnel provide enormous results for the Department and are critical to ensure that our way of life is protected as we seek to secure the nation.
- **Office of Public Affairs.....\$945K (0 FTE)**
This program increase provides \$945K, which will secure additional space for the National Joint Information Center (NJIC) and support current OPA operations. The NJIC will support the White House Office of Communications and establish a dedicated facility in Winchester to support the Continuity of Operations Plan/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) functions for the Public Affairs Office.
- **Office of Legislative Affairs.....\$289K (0 FTE)**
This program increase provides \$289K, which will support the OLA efforts to continue the development and advancement of the Department’s legislative agenda. This includes the establishment and maintenance of constructive congressional relations, the development of Departmental protocols for interactions with Congress and contributions to the distribution and communication of the Department’s strategic message.
- **Office of the Executive Secretary.....\$538K (2.5 FTE)**
The program increase of 3 positions (2.5 FTE) and \$538K will fund the DHS mission critical efficiency review efforts that have been initiated by the Secretary. The Secretary launched the Efficiency Review Initiative on March 27, 2009. Since that time, the DHS Efficiency Review has implemented 20 separate initiatives Department-wide.
- **Office of Privacy.....\$993K (4 FTE)**
The program increase of 6 positions (4 FTE) and \$993K is required to support the review of all Intelligence and Analysis products. The additional staff will ensure intelligence and incident-related information reaches the right individuals at the right time while creating a culture of awareness for privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.
- **Office of Policy..... \$6.0M (0 FTE)**
The program increase of \$6M will assist the Office of Policy in developing analytical expertise in Strategic Planning, Policy Development, International Affairs and State, and

Local Law Enforcement coordination functions. The Secretary tasked the Office of Policy to develop and implement polices related to information sharing, resiliency, and strategic requirements development. These efforts underway in FY2010 and will have continued attention in FY2011.

Under Secretary for Management

- **Acquisition Workforce.....\$24.2M (150 FTE)**
In support of strengthening the Federal acquisition workforce, DHS requests an increase to the Department’s acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities. The increase requested is to mitigate the risks associated with gaps in either capacity or capability of the acquisition workforce, to improve the effectiveness of the workforce, and to enhance contract oversight.

DHS HQ Consolidation

- **Mission Support.....\$75M (0 FTE)**
The intent of the Consolidated Headquarters initiative is to align the real estate portfolio in the National Capital Region (NCR) to enhance mission performance and support efficient management. The St. Elizabeth’s development and the consolidation of mission support functions are interrelated.
- **St. Elizabeth’s.....\$287.8M (0 FTE)**
To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will consolidate executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management functions in a secure setting at St. Elizabeth’s by reducing the total number of locations that house DHS components to as few as possible. This will reduce fragmenting component business units, as well as standardize the work environment and improve communication and coordination across all Headquarters units. The \$287.8M will support the continuation of the Phase 1 development of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Headquarters and initiate construction of the Phase 2A DHS Headquarters, and the National Operations/Collocation of Component Operations Centers.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

- **Improved Financial Accountability.....\$3.3M (0 FTE)**
By improving financial management in the Department, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) will enable internal assurance teams to conduct reviews of Department operations, remedy GAO/IG high risk/management challenge areas, and strengthen internal controls over operations. The OCFO will also support a series of external evaluations of programs to be conducted periodically by Federally Funded Research and Development Centers or other independent parties outside the Department and enhance the Program Analysis and Evaluations (PA&E) mission to provide information on key analytical issues to Department leadership and the Administration.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- **Data Center Consolidation.....\$192.2M (0 FTE)**
The Department requests a total of \$192.2M to fund the continuation of system and application migration of legacy data centers to two enterprise-wide DHS Data Centers (DC1 and DC2) to meet current and anticipated data service requirements. Funding will also be utilized for upgrading infrastructure requirements. A portion of this funding is provided to the components and managed through the Working Capital Fund.
- **Office of Accessible Systems and Technology.....\$1.4M (0 FTE)**
Increased funding in FY 2011 will allow the CIO to support a program management office dedicated to guiding and supporting all DHS components in removing barriers to information access, and the employment of qualified individuals with disabilities in accordance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (as amended).
- **Enterprise Systems Delivery Office (Web 2.0).....\$5M (0 FTE)**
Increased funding in FY 2011 will consolidate legacy component data center Web 2.0 infrastructure, which will be integrated into the target SharePoint environment at the department's enterprise data centers.
- **Enterprise Data Management Office.....\$7.6M (0 FTE)**
Increased funding in FY 2011 will allow DHS to build data standards for the Information Sharing Environment such as Alerts and Warnings, Suspicious Activity, Terrorist Watch Lists, and Cargo/Trade Screening. It will also support the National Information Exchange Model Program Management Office, including support to State and Local participation in the Information Sharing Environment through the tools, training and technical support for the NIEM program. All of these initiatives will increase the success of the DHS goals for Information Sharing and increase the effectiveness of DHS Terrorism Preparedness, Prevention, and Response Discretionary Grants program.
- **Information Security and Infrastructure.....\$32.3M (0 FTE)**
Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) supports investment and investment-related Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and O&M for the capabilities developed in the Enterprise Services Division (ESD) of the IT Services Office (ITSO). Specifically, the ISI funds development of capabilities in Network Services, ADEX/E-mail Services, and supports the management and oversight of the ITP.
- **Homeland Top Secret/SCI Network.....\$16.1M (0 FTE)**
Increased funding in FY 2011 will provide a centrally governed and managed enterprise-level Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) network that is highly scalable, and has flexibility to add server and storage resources as needed. It will leverage existing and planned DHS network circuits to DHS field components, enabling intra-DHS TS/SCI communication, including shared redundant and controlled access to Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) and Intelligence Community (IC) resources. It will provide an infrastructure on which to host existing and planned intelligence applications, consolidated common provisioning of enterprise applications including Microsoft Office, file shares, and e-mail; central network and security operations and monitoring capability; leverage type-certified workstation solutions, wide area network (WAN) and communication interface designs, and provide

centrally managed back up, Disaster Recovery, and Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) capability for the TS/SCI network.

- **Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN).....\$2.2M (0 FTE)**
An increase of \$2.2M is requested for the Homeland Secure Data Network to provide security enhancements to the classified wide-area network for DHS and its components, with specific and controlled interconnections to the Intelligence Community and federal law enforcement resources. With HSDN capabilities, DHS has the ability to collect, disseminate and exchange both tactical and strategic intelligence information throughout the Department and homeland security partners.

National Special Security Events

- **National Special Security Events.....\$20M (0 FTE)**
Under the direction of the Secretary, the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS) will be responsible for the administration of \$20M to establish a National Security Special Event (NSSE) State and Local Reimbursement Fund. This fund will be used to reimburse State and Local governments for the actual costs associated with the increased security measures for an unplanned NSSE.

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

Description:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning (OPS).

Responsibilities:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of I&A and OPS. This appropriation includes both National Intelligence Program (NIP) funds for I&A and non-NIP funds for OPS. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work closely together and collaborate with other Departmental components and related federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, foreign, and private sector partners, to improve intelligence analysis, information sharing, incident management support, and situational awareness.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Bart Johnson,
Acting Under Secretary,
Office of Intelligence and Analysis

John C. Acton,
Director,
Office of Operations Coordination and
Planning

Established: 2006

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

Budget Request: ***\$347,930,000***

Employees (FTE): *870*

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) is responsible for the Department's intelligence and information gathering and sharing capabilities for and among all components of DHS, State, local, and private sector partners, and the Intelligence Community (IC). As a member of the IC, I&A's primary contribution to our national security is its ability to execute its homeland security intelligence analysis and warning mission while serving as a nexus for integration and coordination of actionable intelligence from both domestic and foreign sources. I&A serves as the primary federal interface with State and Local Fusion Centers, providing for reciprocal intelligence and information sharing in support of homeland security operations across all levels of government and the private sector. The blending of actionable intelligence, coupled with access to component and stakeholder source data, allows for unique analytical mission support and the subsequent development of intelligence related products. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (U/SIA) leads I&A and is the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and is also the Department's Chief Information Sharing Officer responsible for implementing the objectives of the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE) within DHS.

Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) integrates DHS and interagency planning and operations coordination in order to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from terrorist threats/attacks or threats from other man-made or natural disasters. OPS plays a pivotal role in DHS' mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America by facilitating the Secretary's responsibilities across the full spectrum of incident management (i.e., prevention, protection, response and recovery). OPS provides situational awareness, assessments, and operations coordination for the DHS Secretary and facilitates operational information sharing with all DHS

components, as well as for Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector and international partners. In support of the Secretary's role as Principal Federal Official for domestic incident management, OPS develops and coordinates Departmental and interagency strategic-level operations plans.

Starting in FY 2011, OPS is responsible for the administration of a National Security Special Event (NSSE) State and Local Reimbursement Fund under the direction of the Secretary. The fund will be used to reimburse state and local governments for the actual costs associated with the increased security measures for an unplanned NSSE. Funds are appropriated to the Departmental Management and Operations account.

Service to the Public:

Analysis and Operations provides the resources that enable the critical support necessary to ensure the protection of American lives, economy, and property by improving the analysis and sharing of threat information. This includes advising all levels of government (Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local), the private sector and the public with timely warning and advisories concerning threats to the homeland.

I&A's intelligence contribution to our national security is its ability to execute their homeland security intelligence analysis and warning mission while serving as a nexus for integration and coordination of actionable intelligence from both domestic and foreign sources. I&A's mission is to strengthen the Department's and our partners' ability to perform their homeland security functions by accessing, integrating, analyzing, and sharing timely and relevant intelligence and information, while protecting the privacy and civil liberties of the people we serve. DHS' unique functional expertise resides with data rich operational intelligence organizations at the component, State, and local levels where information is gathered and synthesized for dissemination to homeland security.

OPS supports the DHS mission to lead the national unified effort to secure America by maintaining the National Operations Center (NOC) and by providing 24/7 incident management capabilities to ensure a seamless integration of threat monitoring and information flow. The NOC serves as a 24/7 multi-agency organization, fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response, and private sector reporting. The NOC is the primary national-level hub for domestic incident management, operations coordination, and situational awareness, fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency, response and private sector reporting. OPS provides information flow for other Federal, State, local, tribal and private sector entities as well as decision support to the White House, the Secretary of Homeland Security, DHS components and interagency partners.



OPS National Operations Center (NOC)

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- OPS developed the Integrated Planning System (IPS), modeled after the National Planning and Execution System. OPS is the lead for using IPS to develop interagency plans addressing the 15 National Planning Scenarios and other high priority plans.
- OPS coordinated DHS reporting for H1N1 and facilitated the development of Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) H1N1 portal.
- OPS assumed responsibility for coordination of Department-wide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) from I&A.
- OPS awarded the contract for the COP Technology Refresh/NOC IT Enhancements.
- I&A increased the quality of joint seal analytic production with partner agencies as a part of an ongoing effort to leverage information and expertise from other experts and apply it against core DHS business areas. Products included a joint seal product with Central Intelligence Agency on Mexican cartels, a comprehensive assessment on border violence published under the Anti-Drug Intelligence Community Team (ADICT) seal. I&A also contributed to a National Intelligence Estimate on Mexico and co-authored several articles for the Presidential Daily Brief pertaining to border violence. These products helped shape the southwest border violence picture for the President and his senior advisors.
- I&A redirected the mission of the Homeland Intelligence Support Team (HIST) to serve as the primary organization responsible for implementing the specific actions of the National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy Implementation Plan.
- By the end of FY 2009, I&A deployed a total of 43 Intelligence Operations Specialists to State and Local Fusion Centers and deployed the Homeland Secure Data Network, a SECRET-level communications platform, to 30 locations.
- I&A fully integrated the Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Cell (IRSCC) within the DHS Operations Directorate and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC). Integration of the IRSCC into DHS Operations and the NRCC ensures seamless coordination, cooperation, and interaction of remote-sensing activities during incident response operations.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Analysis and Operations	594	\$327,373	682	\$335,030	870	\$347,930	188	\$12,900
Net Discretionary - Excluding Supp.	594	\$327,373	682	\$335,030	870	\$347,930	188	\$12,900
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	594	\$327,373	682	\$335,030	870	\$347,930	188	\$12,900
Supplementals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	594	\$327,373	682	\$335,030	870	\$347,930	188	\$12,900
Prior Year Rescissions	-	-[21,373] ¹	-	-[2,358] ²	-	-	-	-

¹ Pursuant to P.L. 110-161, \$21.4 million rescission of prior-year unobligated balances.

² Pursuant to P.L. 111-298, \$2.4 million rescission of prior-year unobligated balances.

FY 2011 Highlights:

Funding and personnel for A&O highlights are classified.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Description:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Richard L. Skinner, Inspector General

Established: 2003

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

Budget Request: ***\$129,806,000***

Employees (FTE): *665*

Responsibilities:

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

In addition, OIG is responsible for the oversight of the management and expenditures of all contracts, grants, and governmental operations related to the on-going disaster relief operations, Americans Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) audits, and anti-terrorism efforts. This oversight is being accomplished through internal control reviews and contract audits to ensure appropriate control and use of disaster assistance funding. OIG ensures that this oversight encompasses an aggressive and on-going audit and investigative effort designed to identify and address fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG also coordinates audit activities of other inspectors general, who oversee funds transferred to their respective departments and agencies by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Service to the Public:

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

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- In FY 2009, the OIG shifted its major strategy to address the investigative oversight efforts of the border control mission and statutory obligations to the Department to protect our Nation from dangerous people and from dangerous goods. The OIG issued

- 111 management reports (audits and inspections) and 55 financial assistance grant reports. Currently, due to these efforts, \$156.7M of questioned costs were identified, of which \$46.6M were determined to be unsupported. In addition, \$63.6M were recovered as a result of identifying disallowed costs from current and prior year reports and \$6.7M of funds that could have been put to better use.
- DHS management concurred with 93 percent of the OIG's recommendations.
- OIG investigations resulted in 828 reports issued, 283 arrests, 248 indictments, 241 convictions, and 44 personnel actions. Investigators closed 1,021 investigations and 14,152 complaints. Additionally, investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and cost savings totaled \$55.3 million.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011+/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Audit, Inspections and Investigations	577	\$98,513	632	\$113,874	665	\$129,806 ³	33	\$15,932
FEMA - DRF - Transfer	-	16,000	-	[16,000] ²	-	-		[-16,000]
Net Discretionary - Excluding Supp.	577	114,513	632	113,874	665	129,806	33	15,932
Mandatory / Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	577	\$114,513	632	\$113,874	665	\$129,806	33	\$15,932
Supplementals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	-	5,000 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	577	\$119,513	632	\$113,874	665	\$129,806	33	\$15,932

¹ Pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5), FY 2009 revised enacted reflects funds received for oversight/audit of programs, grants and projects.

² Excludes enacted transfer of \$16 million from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund.

³ Includes \$16 million to annualize funding levels for Emergency Management Oversight disaster relief activities, which in previous years had been transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund.

FY 2011 Highlights:

- The Office of Audits plans to issue and start approximately 101 programmatic and financial audits. The issued audit reports will include nearly 41 FY 2010 carryover audits that include at least 30 financial and grant audits performed by a contractor with OIG oversight, and 60 new performance audits scheduled for completion in FY 2011. In addition, the Office of Audits will participate aggressively on the Nation's travel security audits in compliance with the Department's security reassessment effort.
- The Office of Inspections estimates that it will initiate and complete 25 reviews. The Office of Inspections recognizes the need to break the cycle of carryover reviews by limiting the number of planned new reviews. This will enable the office to respond more quickly to unplanned Congressional requests and mandated work while avoiding the necessity to unduly delay planned work. The office will be more responsive to the Secretary's emphasis on priorities such as immigration enforcement, transportation security, chemical security, critical infrastructure protection, and border security.
- The Office of Investigations will continue to protect the personnel, property, and integrity of DHS by vigorously investigating all allegations of corruption involving personnel or programs and investigating the most serious allegations of program fraud and other employee criminal misconduct. The office will continue its emphasis on staffing the border offices while also seeking to ensure effective investigative coverage in areas where there is high volume of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration services benefit processing.
- The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) plans to complete 25 management reviews of FEMA programs and operations and 75-125 reviews of FEMA grants. The office will deploy experienced staff to FEMA Headquarters and Joint Field locations to provide on-the-spot advice, assistance, and oversight to DHS, FEMA, state, and local officials after major natural or man-made events that are federally declared disasters.

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Description:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for protecting the sovereign borders of the U.S. at and between official ports of entry (POEs). CBP is the frontline protecting the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror. CBP also protects economic security by regulating and facilitating the lawful movement of goods and persons across U.S. borders. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

Responsibilities:

CBP is responsible for ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the U.S. legally and safely through official POEs. CBP officers prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction, and illegal or diseased plants and animals. CBP ensures that travelers and immigrants present appropriate documentation prior to entering the U.S. CBP works to prevent the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, stolen goods such as vehicles, and strategically sensitive technologies.

CBP is the guardian of America's borders. CBP's Border Patrol works to prevent the illegal entry into the U.S. of persons and contraband between POEs. CBP is responsible for protecting more than 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline. CBP's Office of Air and Marine patrols our Nation's borders to interdict illegal drugs and terrorists before entry into the United States and provides surveillance and operational support to special national security events.

CBP officers work at foreign and domestic POEs to ensure the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States. CBP officers are deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative, prescreening shipping containers to detect and interdict terrorists' weapons and other illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. This and other programs that partner with foreign nations and private industry expands our nation's zone of security. CBP's entry specialists and trade compliance personnel also enforce U.S. trade and tariff laws and regulations in order to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment pursuant to existing international agreements and treaties.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:

David V. Aguilar, Acting Deputy Commissioner

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation; Border Security and Control Between Ports of Entry; Secure Border Initiative (SBI); CBP Air and Marine; Automation Modernization

Budget Request: **\$11,180,018,000**

Gross Discretionary: **\$9,817,117,000**

Mandatory, Fees

& Trust Fund: **\$1,362,901,000**

Employees (FTE): **58,575**

Service to the Public:

Annually, CBP has direct contact with approximately 360 million people crossing the borders through POEs and approximately 1.0 million people each day. CBP also serves hundreds of thousands of shippers, drivers, pilots, and importers associated with approximately 25.8 million processed trade entries.

CBP protects the American public from acts of terrorism by constant vigilance at and between POEs. CBP protects American businesses and workers by ensuring that travelers and goods move safely and efficiently across our borders: that immigrants and visitors are properly documented; and that customs, immigration and trade laws, regulations and agreements are enforced.



CBP Honor Guard

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- Border Patrol agent staffing increased by nearly 15 percent, from 17,499 in FY 2008 to 20,119 at the end of FY 2009.
- CBP officers staffing increased by 7.9 percent from 19,726 in FY 2008 to 21,294 at the end of FY 2009 and Agriculture Specialists staffing increased by 5.1 percent from 2,277 to 2,394 at the end of FY 2009.
- Through the deployment of the right mix of new resources and enforcement operations supported by intelligence activities, CBP increased the number of miles of border under effective control from 757 in FY 2008 to 939 miles by the end of FY 2009.
- CBP apprehended over 556,000 people between our POEs and encountered over 224,000 inadmissible aliens at the POEs.
- CBP processed over 360 million pedestrians and passengers and more than 109 million cars, trucks, buses, trains, vessels and aircraft at 327 POEs.
- CBP has significantly expanded outbound targeting operations in support of the DHS mandate to increase southbound validations of weapons shipments to Mexico. National Targeting Center Cargo (NTC-C) coordinated with CBP ports to conduct examinations and with the CBP Mexico Attaché to verify the legitimacy of the shipments and the anticipated arrival of the shipment by the Government of Mexico. NTC-C also reviewed outbound and in-transit cargo destined to other high risk countries such as controlled

chemicals and dual-use equipment used in the production of Weapons of Mass Destruction/Weapons of Mass Effect (WMD/WME).

- CBP estimates that there were over 17 million entries into the United States from the 35 Visa Waiver Program countries that use the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) web-based application. Currently, the ESTA website appears in English and 20 other languages. In addition to the ESTA web-based application, CBP automated the paper form I-94W in FY 2009.
- CBP deployed the new Vehicle Primary Client software application to U.S. land border ports. This critical software quickly and effectively provides officers with vital information on border crossers. The training and deployment of the new software is completed at all the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) implemented sites. The software is currently deployed at over 580 lanes across the land borders.
- CBP's Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program signed a mutual recognition arrangement with Japan Customs and Tariff Bureau's Authorized Economic Operator industry partnership. The C-TPAT program also developed a Mexico strategy in FY 2009 which included conducting a series of workshops along the southwest border. The workshops developed an operational plan to temporarily assign Supply Chain Specialist to select southwest borders ports to verify compliance with minimum security criteria and selecting high risk Mexico manufacturers to confirm security measures were in place. In 2009, C-TPAT has validated 2,572 companies. Of the completed validations, 888 were initial validations and 1,684 were revalidations.
- CBP has the largest and most diverse law enforcement canine program in the United States. CBP canine officers and border patrol agents use specially trained detector dogs to combat terrorist threats, identify explosive threats, and interdict concealed persons, currency, agriculture, narcotics and other contraband at the POEs, at international mail facilities, and along the border between the POEs. Canine teams are assigned to 78 POEs and 120 Border Patrol stations, sectors and special operations groups throughout the United States.



CBP Canine Officer Inspection

- CBP apprehended 45,283 “Other Than Mexicans” aliens at the southwest border, 3,130 aliens along the northern border, and 4,242 on the coastal border, of which all of those subject to removal were detained.
- CBP launched e-Allegations, a new online system that allows concerned citizens to report suspected trade violations.
- CBP’s security and enforcement strategy for securing U.S.-bound ocean cargo was strengthened on January 26, 2009 when the Importer Security Filing (ISF) and Additional Carrier Requirements rule (Security Filing 10+2) became effective. Through the ISF, CBP significantly increases the scope and accuracy of information gathered on the goods, conveyances, and entities involved in the shipment of cargo arriving by vessel into the United States.
- CBP operated 24 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBET) in 15 IBET regions. IBET operate as intelligence-driven enforcement teams comprised of U.S. and Canadian federal, state/provincial, and local law enforcement personnel. They incorporate an integrated mobile response capability (air, land, and marine) designed to provide collaboration and support to top participating law enforcement agencies and to serve as a force multiplier to maximize border enforcement efforts in support of CBP’s National Strategy.
- CBP currently operates a combination of 32 permanent and 125 tactical traffic checkpoints nationwide as part of a three-tiered, defense-in-depth strategy to secure our nation’s border between the POEs. This strategy involved the use of line-watch operations on the border, roving patrol operations near the border and traffic checkpoints on highways leading away from the border. In FY 2009, border enforcement success included 15,846 individuals arrested, 3,921 cases referred for prosecution and 4,694 narcotic seizure events and incidents.



39-foot Midnight Express vessel

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2010 +/- FY 2011	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,781	\$1,275,849	3,840	\$1,418,263	3,836	\$1,415,915	(4)	(\$2,348)
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	18,540	2,595,128	19,527	2,749,784	20,333	2,918,325	806	168,540
Border Security and Control Between POE's	21,596	3,471,420	22,966	3,587,037	22,989	3,575,416	23	(11,620)
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,732	266,679	1,943	309,629	1,895	298,330	(48)	(11,299)
Subtotal	45,649	\$7,609,076	48,276	\$8,064,713	49,053	\$8,207,986	777	\$143,273
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	-	528,000	-	519,826	-	503,251	-	(16,575)
Automation Modernization	63	511,334	63	422,445	63	347,575	-	(74,870)
Facilities Management	-	403,201	-	319,570	-	275,740	-	(43,830)
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology ¹	185	745,000	200	800,000	200	574,173	-	(225,827)
Small Airports	54	7,057	54	8,000	54	8,164	-	164
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balance - Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	(99,772)	-	(99,772)
Gross Discretionary	45,951	\$9,803,668	48,593	\$10,134,554	49,370	\$9,817,117	777	(\$317,437)
Customs Unclaimed Goods	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	5,897	-	-
Mandatory fees	9,486	1,441,088	9,630	1,308,832	9,205	1,357,004	(425)	48,172
Total	55,437	\$11,250,653	58,223	\$11,449,283	58,575	\$11,180,018	352	(\$269,265)
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) ²	20	680,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementals ³	63	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	55,520	\$11,981,853	58,223	\$11,449,283	58,575	\$11,180,018	352	(\$269,265)

¹ The FY 2009 revised enacted budget includes a \$30 million transfer to NPPD for the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project.

² Pursuant to P.L. 111-5, economic stimulus funds provided for Salaries and Expenses: \$160 million; Border Security Fencing: \$100 million; and Construction: \$420 million.

³ Pursuant to P.L. 111-32, Defense War Supplemental funds provided for Salaries and Expenses: \$46.2 million; and Air and Marine Interdiction and Operations: \$5 million for Unaccompanied Children and Southwest Border operations.

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **Journeyman Pay Increase..... \$310.4M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2011 Budget funds the full-year impact of the salary and benefit requirements associated with the implementation of raising the journeyman grade level for frontline CBP officers, Border Patrol agents and Agricultural Specialists--from the GS-11 level to the GS-12 level. This change will be implemented in the spring of 2010. The work responsibilities of CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and Agricultural Specialist have continued to increase since the creation of DHS.
- **CBP Officers..... \$44.8M (389 FTE)**
CBP officers are critical to CBP's mission to protect the U.S. at its POEs from the infiltration of terrorists and other criminal elements into the country as well as to address the illegal smuggling of drugs, contraband, and aliens across our borders. The President's Budget requests an adjustment to base of \$44.8M to fund 318 CBP officers and 71 support personnel.
- **Data Center Migration..... \$26.6M (0 FTE)**
Resources are requested for the Data Center consolidation effort, which will standardize Information Technology (IT) resource acquisitions across components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time. The data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2011.
- **Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement..... \$25M (0 FTE)**
Resources are requested for IPR enforcement. The additional resources will be used to enhance information technology systems and enforcement that support IPR activities and will aid the implementation of the IPR 5-Year Plan and CBP's strategic goal of releasing legitimate cargo without delay, ensuring that infringing goods are intercepted, and preventing and deterring violations.
- **Intelligence Analysts..... \$10M (52 FTE)**
Resources are requested to fund 103 Intelligence Analysts to support 24/7 operations of CBP Intelligence Watch, Operations Coordination and the Commissioner's Situation Room. These positions will make certain that CBP's leadership is provided with the intelligence information required to make tactically and strategically sound decisions while also insuring cost-effectiveness.

Program Decreases

- **SBI -\$158.3M (0 FTE)**
A total of \$574M is requested for SBI in FY 2011, this is a reduction of \$158M from the FY 2010 enacted level. This funding level maintains CBP's investment in priority border technology, including the construction, deployment and evaluation of Block 1 of the

SBI-net initiative to additional border patrol sectors in Arizona. Moreover, the FY 2011 request expands the deployment and integration of technology along the northern border. The request permits deployments of new tactical infrastructure, P-25 Tactical Communications modernization, and other technology (i.e., mobile sensor capabilities), and continue to support field maintenance and logistics activities for deployed tactical infrastructure, SBI-net, P-25, Mobile Surveillance Systems, and legacy systems.

- **Facilities Management..... -\$99.8M (0 FTE)**
The Facilities Management Account contains a rescission of prior year balances in the amount of \$99.8M. CBP will cancel or reduce the size of certain construction and facilities projects. Funding in the Facilities Management account in FY 2011 will be used for the sustainment and support of existing buildings and structures as well as other efforts, such as tunnel remediation.

- **Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)..... -\$75M (0 FTE)**
ACE is an automated process that facilitates legitimate trade while helping to interdict illicit/unsafe goods; streamlines the flow of all trade information; and provides CBP/DHS with risk-based decision-making capabilities to further secure U.S. borders. In FY 2011 ACE program will enter into an operation and maintenance steady state and continue to enhance border security, expedite trade flow and simplify and expedite cargo releases.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Description:

As the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses its unique immigration and customs authorities to prevent terrorist and criminal activity by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal organizations.

Responsibilities:

ICE protects America and upholds public safety by identifying and dismantling criminal organizations that exploit our nation's borders. ICE makes America safer by identifying, apprehending, and removing criminal and other illegal aliens from the United States.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
John Morton, Assistant Secretary

Established: 2003

*Major Divisions: Office of Investigations;
Office of International Affairs; Office of
Detention and Removal; Secure
Communities/Comprehensive Identification and
Removal of Criminal Aliens Program Office;
Office of Intelligence; Office of the Principal
Legal Advisor*

Budget Request: ***\$5,835,187,000***

Gross Discretionary: *\$5,523,800,000*

Mandatory, Fees

& Trust Fund: *\$311,387,000*

Employees (FTE): *20,876*

- The Office of Investigations (OI) is responsible for investigating a broad range of domestic and international activities arising from the illicit movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security. For example, OI investigates illegal arms trafficking, intellectual property and financial crime, identity and benefit fraud, commercial fraud, human trafficking, child pornography, and child sex tourism.
- The Office of International Affairs (OIA) expands ICE's law enforcement reach around the globe. OIA enhances ICE's mission through international partnerships and the strategic placement of ICE assets to prevent dangerous goods and people from reaching the United States. ICE's Visa Security Units are a critical piece to disrupting terrorist travel.
- The Office of Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) is responsible for ensuring that aliens ordered removed depart the United States. DRO, in partnership with other ICE programs, target aliens for removal based upon the risk they present to public safety and national security.
- Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) Program Office coordinates the planning activities devoted to criminal alien enforcement across ICE. Through SC/CIRCA, ICE leverages technology to increase national security and public safety by prioritizing deployment of resources to areas where criminal aliens present the greatest threat to the public.
- The Office of Intelligence (Intel) is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic, operational and tactical intelligence that directly supports ICE's

law enforcement and homeland security mission. Intel is also responsible for sharing potentially critical information developed by ICE's front line officers and agents with the Intelligence Community through the production of Homeland Intelligence Reports.

- The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) is the only legal office with authority to represent the United States in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). OPLA also provides legal advice and training to ICE's operational and management programs.

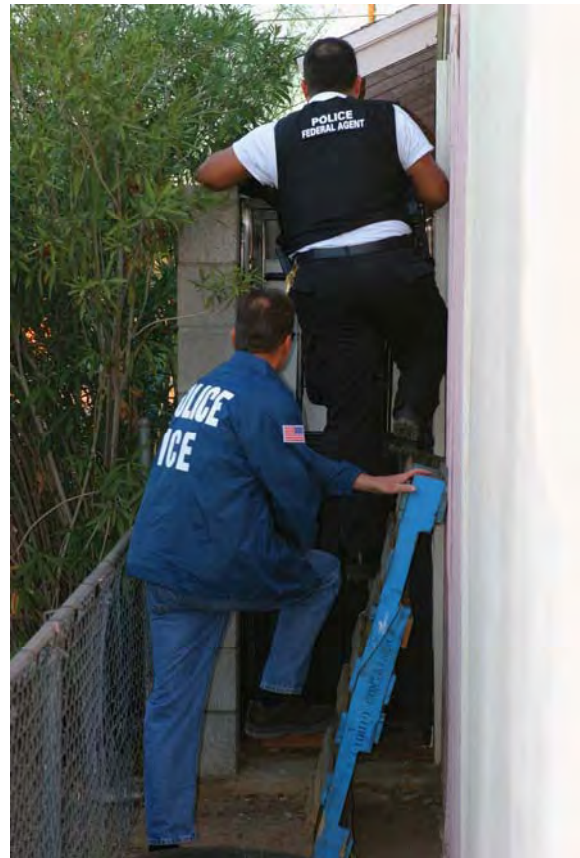
Service to the Public:

With more than 20,000 employees worldwide, ICE is a key component of the DHS layered defense approach to protecting the nation. Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 marked another year of successful investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of dangerous criminals. Additionally, ICE's civil immigration enforcement efforts produced increasing numbers of removals of criminal and other illegal aliens.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

Domestic Investigative

- ICE successfully protected the men and women of our Armed Forces by obtaining a 25-count indictment against a trading company in Ireland for purchasing aircraft engines and components from U.S. firms and illegally exporting them to Iran. Among the alleged recipients of these goods was a foreign military entity designated by the U.S. for its role in Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile program and Iran Aircraft Industries. In 2009, ICE's counter proliferation investigations resulted in 704 criminal arrests, 290 indictments, and 247 convictions.
- In 2009, ICE supported the Administration's National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy, by increasing its investigation and intelligence capabilities in its Southwest border offices and improving coordination with state, local, tribal and Mexican law enforcement officials. Through the detailing of agents, officers, and other personnel, beginning in March 2009, ICE initiated 6,444 investigations along the Southwest border, an increase of 27 percent over the same time period in FY 2008.



ICE agents enforce both immigration and customs for our nation.

- ICE bolstered border security throughout 2009 through the efforts of its Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs). These ICE-led task forces made 1,105 criminal arrests, 1,032 administrative arrests, 415 indictments, 423 convictions, and have seized over 3,998 pounds of cocaine, 73,863 pounds of marijuana, 700 pounds of methamphetamine, 307 pounds of ecstasy, 38 pounds of heroin, 382 vehicles, 24 boats and approximately \$12,921,092 in U.S. currency and monetary instruments. In FY 2009, ICE expanded the BEST program to the following key border locations: Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; New York-New Jersey; Deming, New Mexico; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Detroit, Michigan; and Mexico City.
- On December 16, 2009, the ICE-sponsored Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT), Clayton Rouche was sentenced in U.S. District Court in Seattle, Washington to 30 years confinement and five years probation after pleading guilty on April 28, 2009 to exportation of cocaine, importation of marijuana, and conspiracy to launder money. Rouche was the head of the “United Nations Gang”, a.k.a. UN GANG which is a violent, multi-ethnic, poly-criminal organization operating in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, Canada. The UN GANG is involved in multinational narcotics trafficking and money laundering activities.
- In FY 2009, several ICE ongoing initiatives targeted the misuse of the financial sector, money services businesses, corrupt foreign officials, cross-border financial fraud, and bulk cash smuggling. Attempts to protect the integrity of the U.S. financial infrastructure have led to multiple successes, including the seizure of \$122M related to a foreign corruption case. ICE initiated 3,864 financial investigations, resulting in 1,409 arrests, 673 convictions, and seizures totaling \$243,112,970 in monetary and non-monetary assets.
- ICE continued to prevent and deter the exploitation of the country’s nonimmigrant system by proactively developing 7,192 compliance enforcement investigations for field investigation. These investigations resulted in 1,853 administrative arrests, and 25 criminal arrests. Further, ICE was responsible for the indictment and conviction of the owner/operator of an ICE Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) certified institution for unlawfully bringing over 400 illegitimate foreign students into the United States.
- The son of Liberian dictator Charles Taylor committed numerous human rights abuses, including torture, while running the infamous Anti-Terrorist Unit during his father’s violent regime. The investigation, prosecution and conviction of Mr. Taylor reflected a cooperative partnership among ICE, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of State. On January 8, 2009, a District Court Judge sentenced Taylor to 97 years in a federal prison after his conviction by jury, which marks the first time that the offense of Torture was successfully prosecuted since its inception in 1994.
- In support of the Philadelphia Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), ICE, in conjunction with the FBI and other JTTF partner agencies in New York and Detroit, conducted 15 criminal arrests within the United States on charges including material support to terrorism, against individuals engaged in supporting the terrorist organization Hezbollah. In addition, another 15 individuals who were associated with the primary targets of this operation were arrested

on immigration administrative violations. Since 2006, ICE agents led a proactive/undercover investigation with the FBI into an operation involving the sale and export of stolen and counterfeit merchandise to a Hezbollah procurement network in the United States and abroad and to disrupt another procurement scheme to obtain Stinger missiles, warheads, bulk quantities of M-4 rifles, and night vision equipment also in support of Hezbollah's terrorist organization. These arrests are expected to dramatically reduce Hezbollah's ability to facilitate their overseas operations.

- As a result of an ICE investigation into alien smugglers and sex traffickers, seven Guatemalan and two Mexican nationals were found guilty of conspiracy, sex trafficking of children by force, and importation and harboring of 15 illegal aliens (women and girls) for purposes of prostitution and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 40 years depending on their level of involvement.
- In April 2009, ICE launched a new worksite enforcement strategy, focused on holding employers accountable for their hiring practices and promoting self compliance. ICE initiated 1,461 worksite enforcement investigative cases, which resulted in 443 criminal arrests and 1,644 administrative arrests. ICE reinvigorated the use of the Form I-9 inspection and civil fines to foster a culture of compliance. Throughout the year, ICE initiated 1,444 Form I-9 inspections, nearly tripling the total from the previous year.

International Investigative

- ICE supported the war on drugs through record-breaking bulk case seizures. ICE agents worked with counterparts in Colombia and Mexico on a series of bulk cash seizures, which netted \$41 million dollars and totaled the largest bulk cash seizure case in ICE history. Following the record seizures, ICE identified cocaine and bulk cash smuggling routes between the United States and Mexico. This information allowed ICE and DHS to better protect our nation's borders.
- ICE opened new Attaché offices in several strategic locations, including Brussels, Belgium; Cartagena, Colombia; Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Amman, Jordan, bringing the total number to 60 offices in 43 countries. The Office of International Affairs (OIA) increased investigative cases by 20 percent, conducted over 8,500 outreach events to 68,343 foreign government and U.S. Government partners with host governments, and initiated over 200 investigative referrals.
- The Visa Security Program (VSP) expanded operations to two new highest-risk visa adjudicating posts for a total of 14 posts in 12 countries consistent with the VSP Expansion Plan. The VSP screened 904,620 visa applicants, conducted vetting of 301,700 applicants, and recommended 1,027 visa applicants for refusal based on derogatory information.
- The Office of International Affairs multilateral operations led an unprecedented multilateral Bulk Cash Smuggling operation with Group of Eight (G8) member countries, targeting illicit cash couriers traveling on commercial airlines to locations in the Middle East and Asia. This effort resulted in simultaneous interdictions in airports in member countries, examination of approximately 515 international flights, and at least 63 cash seizures with an approximate aggregate value of \$3M.

Detention and Removal

- One of ICE's top priorities is the removal of criminal aliens. This year ICE removed many dangerous criminals including the final removal of a Ukrainian national and former Nazi camp guard, a Sudanese national who admitted associations to Al Qaeda, and 73 aliens who were wanted in their home countries for crimes ranging from fraud to homicide.
- In FY 2009, ICE also continued its efforts to identify and remove criminal aliens through Secure Communities/Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA). In FY 2009, in conjunction with its partners in the Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security, ICE deployed the Secure Communities biometrics-based information-sharing capability to 88 jurisdictions in 9 states. These deployments enabled ICE to review more than 100,000 biometric identifications of aliens charged with or convicted of criminal offenses. Of those identified, almost 10,000 criminal aliens were charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses. Level 1 offenses include violent crimes such as rape, homicide, or kidnapping. These are crimes that pose the greatest threat to public safety. ICE removed more than 13,000 aliens charged with or convicted of crimes, more than 1,400 of whom were aliens charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses.
- CAP also placed 234,939 detainees, made 249,486 arrests of which 101,779 were criminal aliens, and screened over 300,000 individuals. ICE removed approximately 135,880 criminal aliens, nearly a 19 percent increase over FY 2008.
- The Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS) partnered with the United States Attorney's office to convict and indict 6,842 criminal immigration cases. This was a 102 percent increase in convictions and 49 percent increase in indictments from FY 2008.
- The National Fugitive Operations Program (NFOP) focused 80 percent of their efforts on targeting fugitive aliens that pose a threat to national security, or the community, were convicted of violent crimes, or had criminal records. .
- ICE Fugitive Operations Team officers, in conjunction with local and Federal partners, arrested a Jamaican national and fugitive on the ICE Most Wanted Criminal Alien List. This fugitive had been convicted of numerous crimes including criminal possession of a weapon and assault with intent to cause injury.
- Through enforcement activities performed by both Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) field offices and the Fugitive Operations Support Center, the NFOP reduced the ICE fugitive alien backlog by 4.17 percent, from October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009.
- Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) completed 387,790 removals, including returns, which is 18,569 more than FY 2008. The tangible increase in removals was assisted by DRO pursuing new alternatives in air removal operations, such as increasing private leases and charters and adding additional routes.
- ICE processed over 825,000 fingerprints submitted through SC/CIRCA interoperability; 100,328 of these resulted in an IDENT match, of which 9,486 identified criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses and 86,111 identified Level 2 and 3 offenses.
- ICE removed 2,105 criminal aliens charged with or convicted of Level 1 offenses and identified through the SC/CIRCA interoperability efforts.

- ICE reduced criminal alien detention times to approximately 42 days, a nine percent reduction from FY 2008.

Intelligence

- The Office of Intelligence enhanced its direct support to the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT), which is a multi-agency task force designed to decrease options for terrorist travel overseas and to the United States. ICE analysts identified 18 new ECT targets for investigation, 4 of which have been subsequently arrested and are awaiting trial in the United States. The Office of Intelligence also provided on-site tactical intelligence collection and translation support to operations conducted in Brazil, Colombia, and Guatemala and authored over 30 detailed intelligence reports on alien smuggling organizations' operations and methods.
- In support of Operation Secure Communities, the Office of Intelligence established two Intelligence Cells, in Los Angeles and San Antonio, under a pilot program to identify "at-large" criminal aliens or violent offenders previously removed who return to the United States illegally and remain out of custody. This pilot program identified 414 criminal aliens and provided support to 253 criminal investigations related to identity and benefit fraud, vehicle theft, and human trafficking.
- ICE's Intelligence Document Exploitation (IDocX) program, which supports criminal investigations and enforcement actions by quickly digitizing seized documents and media thus enabling rapid analysis and exploitation. IDocX deployed 30 missions domestically and overseas, such as the support provided to a major human rights violator investigation in Bosnia and a Counter-Proliferation investigation in Miami that resulted in four convictions. The IDocX capability played a pivotal role in an ICE investigation related to a \$100 million U.S. Government contract fraud scheme that resulted in three indictments, two convictions and \$250,000 in fines.
- ICE established a State, Local, and Tribal Program Office with the Office of Intelligence assigned personnel to state and major urban area Fusion Centers. These analysts responded to over 300 requests for information from non-Federal law enforcement agencies and provided direct support to more than 60 state and local criminal investigations.
- The Office of Intelligence satisfied over 820 requirements directly associated with violent criminal organizations on the Southwest Border by providing regular assessments of the most troubled areas of the region. Additionally, the Office of Intelligence tripled its presence in that region in response to the Southwest Border surge by rapidly deploying analysts to key locations on the border and in Mexico.

Legal

- In FY 2009, ICE's Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) represented the United States in 389,352 new matters before the Immigration Courts and completed 351,234 cases.
- ICE attorneys, in addition to in-person hearings before the Immigration courts, handled 4,112 administrative removal cases for aliens convicted of aggravated felonies and obtained 29,012 stipulated removal orders.
- The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor successfully litigated a removal order of a former member of the Irish Republican Army who was then removed from the United States.

- After extensive litigation, OPLA secured a removal order for a significant mafia figure and convicted heroin trafficker who for years thwarted his removal. ICE removed him to Italy.
- OPLA secured from immigration judges removal orders for two individuals who are wanted by Bosnian authorities for their participation in the Srebrenica genocide in July 1995.

Management

- In its first stand alone audit, ICE received a clean opinion from its independent auditors and the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General. This opinion found that ICE's financial statements were fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- ICE modernized tactical communications systems for 20 ICE field office locations. ICE also acquired, integrated, and deployed mobile law enforcement communications technology to key ICE emergency and crisis responders.
- ICE continued to improve internal functions through professionalizing the workforce, scrutinizing program requests for sole-source actions, and rolling out new guides to make the acquisition process more user-friendly.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	18,278	\$4,943,617	19,557	\$5,342,134	20,164	\$5,439,100	607	\$96,966
Automation Modernization	18	57,000	19	90,000	36	84,700	17	(5,300)
Construction	9	5,000	-	4,818	-	-	-	(4,818)
Net Discretionary – Excluding Supp	18,305	5,005,617	19,576	5,436,952	20,200	5,523,800	624	86,848
Federal Protective Service (Offsetting) ¹	1,225	640,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandatory/Fees	600	322,400	676	304,800	676	311,387	-	6,587
Subtotal	20,130	\$5,968,017	20,252	\$5,741,752	20,876	\$5,835,187	624	\$93,435
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	-	20,000 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental	85	66,800 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	20,215	\$6,054,817	20,252	\$5,741,752	20,876	\$5,835,187	624	\$ 93,435

¹ In FY 2010 the Federal Protective Service (FPS) has transferred from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD).

² Pursuant to P.L. 111-5, \$20.0 million for Automation Modernization

³ Pursuant to H.R. 2346, funds will remain available until September 30, 2010 of which \$11,800,000 shall be for the care, treatment, and transportation of unaccompanied alien children; and of which \$55,000,000 shall be for response to border security issues on the Southwest border of the United States.

FY 2011 Highlights:

In FY 2011, ICE will focus on core infrastructure needs. These key investments will bolster ICE’s enforcement and efficiency efforts.

Program Increases

- **Detention and Removal Operations\$20M (0 FTE)**
This request will help detention and removal operations to maintain current bed space. The funding will covers such items as contract costs, medical care, and oversight.
- **Co-Location of ICE Facilities.....\$19.9M (0 FTE)**
This request funds the third year of the ICE-wide co-location strategy to consolidate ICE personnel and operations scattered across multiple buildings in select metropolitan areas with the intended result of improved operational efficiency and long-term cost savings.
- **Office of Investigations Mission Support.....\$15M (84 FTE)**
This request will fund a total of 84 mission support FTE to help alleviate administrative functions performed by agents and allow them to focus on their primary function, investigation of transnational and border crime.
- **Data Center Migration.....\$10.4M (0 FTE)**
This request is targeted at migrating data center operations, active online data, and other IT assets from two Department of Justice (DOJ) data centers and multiple processing centers to two new DHS data centers while ensuring near continuous operations of mission-critical IT systems through contingency infrastructure, planning, and testing, to provide systems and data integrity that align with the DHS goal of ensuring that two new DHS Data Centers support fully redundant IT systems.
- **Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs).....\$10M (23 FTE)**
This request will establish BESTs in three additional locations (Massena, NY; San Francisco, CA and Honolulu, HI) to prevent smuggling and illegal entry of persons, with a priority on terrorist groups, gang members, and criminal aliens.
- **Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement.....\$5M (13 FTE)**
This request will fund a total of 13 FTE for the ICE-led National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center (IPR Center), a collaborative effort bringing together key US government agencies, to stop intellectual property rights (IPR) violations that threaten our economic stability, restrict the competitiveness of US industry, and endanger the public’s health and safety. Additionally, ICE will focus on disrupting criminal organizations through the internet to facilitate IPR crime and provide support for anti-counterfeiting efforts.
- **Information Technology Improvements.....\$84.7M (36 FTE)**
A total of \$84.7M is requested for Automation Modernization.

- Atlas IT Infrastructure (\$9M): The FY 2011 request of \$9.0 million will fund the continuing four-year project to modernize network infrastructure at approximately 750 ICE locations by upgrading legacy local area networks (LANs) to provide increased performance, security, and reliability.
- Atlas Tactical Communications (\$8M): This request will be used to acquire Project 25-compliant tactical communications equipment to modernize tactical communications systems in the Chicago Region (states of Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin).
- Atlas Cyber Security Modernization (\$8M): This request will be used to continue implementation of recommended security solutions identified as a result of risk assessments, and ICE's Top 25 security concerns.
- ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (\$38.7M): This request funds a number of case management (including the TECS Modernization initiative), information sharing, and operational support service projects that will improve dissemination of intelligence information across DHS and the Intelligence Community. The request increases the sharing of information with Federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.
- DRO Modernization (\$9M): This request will be used to develop and deploy the final release of the Detainee Location Tracking (DLT) System and Central Reservation System (CRS) as part of the Bed Space, Tracking, and Transportation (BST&T) Management Solution. Funding will also provide for the Transportation Management System (TMS) module.
- Electronic Health Records (\$7M): This request will be used to begin the design and development of a system that enhances and supports the documentation and coordination of medical services provided to ICE detainees while in custody.
- Financial System Modernization (\$3M): This request will be used to continue ICE's efforts to ensure near-term viability of ICE's current financial system and preparation for migration of the current financial systems to the DHS enterprise solution.
- ICE Decision Support Systems (\$2M): This request will be used for various activities including the development of a new extraction, and transformation and loading process for the integration of data from Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (LESM) data sources to the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW).

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Description:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The TSA is an agency of over 56,000 personnel, with approximately \$8.2 billion in budget authority, substantial regulatory and law enforcement authority and nationwide presence.

Responsibilities:

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

The focus of TSA is to identify, prioritize, and mitigate risks, ultimately minimizing the impact of potential incidents. Information sharing among agencies and stakeholders – including intelligence information – is a cornerstone of the risk management model.

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

- Ensuring a thorough and efficient screening of all aviation passengers, baggage, and air cargo on passenger planes;
- Promoting confidence by deploying Federal Air Marshals internationally and domestically to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews;
- Managing security risks of the surface transportation systems by establishing clear lines of communication and collaborative working relationships with federal, local and private stakeholders, providing support and programmatic direction, conducting on-site inspections, and developing security programs;

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Acting Assistant Secretary, Gale Rossides

Established: 2001

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

Budget Request:	\$8,164,780,000
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$7,910,780,000</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees & Trust Fund:</i>	<i>\$254,000,000</i>
Employees (FTE):	56,221



Transportation Security Officers Conduct Screening Operations for the Presidential Inauguration

- Developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost effective terrorist-related screening programs.
- Screening over 625 million domestic and international aviation passengers, and utilizing screening equipment in approximately 2,200 lanes; and
- Managing the security risk to the US surface transportation system while ensuring freedom of movement of people and commerce. These systems accommodate approximately 751 million passengers traveling on buses each year; over 9 billion passenger trips on mass transit per year; nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck); over 140,000 miles of railroad track (of which 120,000 miles are privately owned); 3.8 million miles of roads (46,717 miles of Interstate highway and 114,700 miles of National Highway System roads); 582,000 bridges over 20 feet of span; 54 tunnels over 19,685 feet in length; and nearly 2.2 million miles of pipeline.

Service to the Public:

TSA's responsibilities, which span all modes of transportation, ensure the provision of proactive security measures and a quick and efficient response to any threat, including terrorist incidents and natural disasters.

TSA is committed to the highest level of transportation security for the United States. Public confidence in the safety and security of the nation's transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the transportation industry. The nation's economy depends upon implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures. The U.S. and its citizens remain targets for terrorists and other criminals. Protecting our transportation systems is a national security priority and TSA's goals reflect this responsibility. Federal, state, and local governments and private industry continue to work together to achieve our common goal: safe and secure transportation worldwide.

TSA also engages the public to enhance security awareness in the transportation system and increase mission performance. The public adds its own significant layer of security by its vigilance in looking for and reporting suspicious behavior. The likelihood that a passenger will take action if an event occurs in a transportation system has increased significantly.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- Achieved 50 percent screening of all cargo on passenger aircraft and 100 percent screening of cargo on all narrow body passenger aircraft departing from the U.S. by February 2009.
- Increased the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team deployments from 4 - 5 per week in 2007 to approximately 40 - 50 per week in 2009. Of the VIPR



TSA Screens World War II Veterans as part of the Honor Flight Program



National Explosives Detection Canine Teams Provide Additional Layer of Security in the Transportation Sector.

operations completed, approximately 55 percent were dedicated to the surface domain, including highways, freight rail, pipelines, passenger rail/mass transit, and maritime; the remaining 45 percent were focused in the aviation domain, including air cargo, commercial aviation, and general aviation.

- Conducted Corporate Security Reviews (CSRs) with three freight rail transportation companies that are the control entities of 90 short line railroads; completed vulnerability assessments on 14 high threat rail corridors; completed 93 CSRs for companies operating one or more essential pipelines; and executed 15 cooperative agreements for a total of 96 non-proprietary, TSA-certified Explosives Detection Teams for mass transit.
- Completed over 11,000 airport inspections, 35,000 aircraft operator inspections, and 5,600 foreign air carrier inspections to ensure compliance with current requirements; conducted follow up inspections to address previously identified compliance issues; and completed over 2,200 flight school inspections.
- Delivered 74 Reduced-Size Explosives Detection System (RS-EDS) and 80 Medium-Speed Explosives Detection System (MS-EDS) to support both stand-alone and in-line checked baggage inspection systems, and executed facility modifications at 23 airports.
- Provided preventive and corrective maintenance to over 13,500 pieces of security equipment, and safely and efficiently disposed of over 2,500 pieces of obsolete or unserviceable transportation security screening equipment.
- Issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) on November 17, 2009 for aircraft repair station security that clarifies the agency's inspection authority and imposes security requirements for both domestic and foreign repair stations, notably pertaining to control access for aircraft and aircraft components, inspections, verification of employee background information, designation of a security coordinator, and establishment of a contingency plan.
- Completed the migration of TSA's main data center to the DHS consolidated solution, and achieved a rating of 100 percent on the OMB Federal Information Security Management Act scorecard.
- Conducted 2,800 covert tests at airports, including core-enhanced tests, focused tests, field tests of new advanced technology equipment, other transportation mode tests, and extensive cargo security testing. Conducted risk assessments of TSA operations and executed 10 internal reviews to address potential weaknesses, as well as eight audits of airline security fees remitted to TSA.
- Reduced the number of Transportation Security Officer injuries and illnesses by over 70 percent. The Total Case Rate was reduced from a rate of 29.06 total cases per 100 employees in FY 2005 to 7.55 in FY 2009, a decrease of 74.2 percent. The Lost Time Case Rate decreased from 12.89 cases per 100 employees in FY 2005 to 3.53 cases in FY 2009, a decrease of 72.6 percent
- Processed approximately 400,000 vetting actions per week, perpetually vetting over 7 million people per day. A vetting action can include a simple automated check and/or a more involved adjudication process.

- Began program implementation of Secure Flight with the first domestic aircraft operator on January 27, 2009; 24 airlines (including one international airline) have cutover to Secure Flight as of January 12, 2010.
- Enrolled over 1.4 million workers in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program as of December 9, 2009. The TWIC program vets workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of U.S. ports.
- Awarded over 57 percent of the \$1B provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 on contracts for passenger and checked baggage explosives detection systems. Through the Passenger Screening Program and Electronic Baggage Screening Program, these systems will support aviation security requirements while supporting American jobs.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted ¹		FY 2010 Revised Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget ²		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Aviation Security	49,666	\$4,738,663	49,282	\$5,214,040	53,608	\$5,559,894	4,326	\$345,854
Surface Transportation Security	353	63,431	593	110,516	787	137,558	194	27,042
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	195	162,718	246	215,619	262	210,944	16	(4,675)
Transportation Security Support	1,383	952,485	1,501	1,001,780	1,558	1,052,369	57	50,589
Federal Air Marshals	-	821,481	-	860,111	-	950,015	-	89,904
Gross Discretionary	51,597	\$6,738,778	51,622	\$7,402,066	56,215	\$7,910,780	4,593	\$508,714
Mandatory/Fees	6	254,000	6	254,000	6	254,000	-	-
Supplemental ²	15	\$1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	51,618	\$7,992,778	51,628	\$7,656,066	56,221	\$8,164,780	4,593	\$508,714
Prior year Rescissions	-	-[31,000]	-	-[4,000]	-	-	-	-

¹ The FY 2009 Revised Enacted amounts include: a) revised fee estimates; b) distribution of the \$20 million enacted funding for the 9/11 Act Implementation between Aviation Security (\$3.7 million), Surface Transportation Security (\$13.8 million), and Transportation Security Support (\$2.5 million); and c) transfer of \$2.25 million from Aviation to Support and reprogram of \$2 million from FAMS lapsed funds.

² A small portion of \$1 billion provided in the FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds 30 temporary positions in FY 2009 and FY 2010 to implement ARRA funding. The FY 2011 request includes funding to make these positions permanent.

The Transportation Security Administration's budget request of \$8.2B reflects a total gross discretionary increase of \$508.7M and 4,593 FTE for transportation security initiatives above the FY 2010 Enacted. This includes a reduction of \$513.9M from one-time increases for explosives detection systems and pilot projects, and an increase of \$901.6 million for transportation security initiatives. Of the total amount, \$43.3M supports annualization of the additional 109 Bomb Appraisal Officers, 15 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, 50 Air Cargo Inspectors, and 100 Surface Transportation Inspectors provided in the FY 2010 budget. The remaining funds support base adjustments to maintain current operating levels.

A significant portion of the new initiatives are in aviation security to increase passenger and international security. These include funding to support additional passenger and baggage screening technology, Transportation Security Officers, explosives detection canine teams, Behavior Detection Officers, and Federal Air Marshals. The 2011 Budget Request also includes increased funding to support increased international aviation security efforts and additional Field Intelligence Officers.

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **Passenger Aviation Security..... \$769M (4,155 FTE)**
TSA requests \$769M and 4,155 FTE increase in Passenger Aviation Security. Major initiatives include the following efforts:

- **Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) - \$214.7M and 10 positions (5 FTE)** to purchase and install 500 AITs at airport checkpoints. The FY 2011 request, combined with units TSA plans to install in 2010 will mean that 1,000 AIT scanners will provide AIT coverage at 75 percent of lanes at Category X airports and 60 percent of the total lanes at Category X through II.
- **Transportation Security Officers (TSO) - \$218.9M and 5,355 positions (3,550 FTE)** for additional TSOs and managers to operate the AITs at the checkpoint. The increase in TSOs supports the accelerated deployment of AIT.
- **TSO Mission Support – \$95.7M and 255 positions (128 FTE)** to fund the support and airport management costs associated with the 5,355 new TSOs and screener managers. This request includes funding for training, uniform purchases, checkpoint consumables, Federal Security Director staff, rent, recruitment, benefits, and increases in information technology costs.
- **Portable Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) - \$60M** to purchase approximately 800 portable ETD machines (\$39M) and associated checkpoint consumables (\$21M).
- **Whisper Communications - \$6M** to purchase radios for TSOs to use at the checkpoint with new AIT equipment.



Screening of an Airport Passenger by Advanced Imaging Technology

- **Canine Teams** - *\$71M and 523 positions (262 FTE)* to fund an additional 275 proprietary explosives detection canine teams, 112 teams at 28 Category X airports and 163 teams at 56 Category I airports.
- **Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs)** – *\$20.2M and 350 BDOs (210 FTE)* to further enhance TSA’s Screening Passengers by Observation Techniques program. The FY 2011 request includes an additional 350 BDOs, for a total of 3,350, to enhance coverage at lanes and shifts at high risk Category X and I airports, and expands coverage to smaller airports.
- **International Aviation Security****\$125M (37 FTE)**
TSA requests \$125M and 37 FTE for International Aviation Security to fund the following efforts:
 - **Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)** - *\$85M* to increase FAMS coverage on international flights initiated in response to the threat posed by the attempted bombing on Northwest Flight 253. The requested funding will enable the FAMS to continue the present mission tempo in international flight coverage in FY 2011, while maintaining domestic flight coverage levels.
 - **Strengthen International Programs** - *\$40M and 74 positions (37 FTE)* to manage international programs at 15 of our 19 existing offices around the globe. The 74 new positions, which include 34 Transportation Security Specialists, 10 International Industry Representatives, and a 10-person Rapid Response Team, will be strategically placed in high risk areas such as the Middle East and Africa.
- **Enhanced Information Sharing****\$7M (16 FTE)**
TSA requests \$7M and 31 Field Intelligence Officers (16 FTE) to increase staffing at Category X, I, and II airports and provide technical enhancements in communications. With the increase in funding, TSA can cover 100 percent of Category X airports and approximately 73 percent of Category I airports with Field Intelligence Officers.

U.S. COAST GUARD

Description:

For over two centuries the U.S. Coast Guard has safeguarded the nation's maritime interests at home and around the globe. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the nation's maritime transportation system, resources, and environment.

Responsibilities:

The Coast Guard is a unique agency in the U.S. Government and maritime leader in the world. As one of the five Armed Services of the United States, the Coast Guard is the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Moreover, unlike its sister services in the Department of Defense (DoD), the Coast Guard is also a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic authorities. The Coast Guard provides value to the public on a daily basis by executing its 11 statutory missions through an adaptive and efficient operating model to meet the nation's many maritime safety, security, and stewardship needs.

Service to the Public:

The Coast Guard's military, multi-mission, maritime assets provide agile and adaptable operational capabilities that are well suited to serve the nation's interests. The national benefit of this multi-mission character is exemplified at the field level by an individual asset's ability to seamlessly and at times simultaneously carry out distinct yet complimentary functions in the maritime domain – law enforcement, national defense, facilitating maritime commerce, maritime safety, environmental protection, and humanitarian response. In short, whether in our nation's intercoastal waterways, ports, coastal areas, or maritime approaches, the Coast Guard is *Here to Protect, Ready to Rescue*.

The unique composition of the Service positions the Coast Guard to meet a broad range of national interests and to do so in a highly cost-effective manner. The Coast Guard secures the nation's vast maritime border while ensuring the safe and efficient transportation of people and

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:

*Admiral Thad W. Allen, Commandant
Vice Admiral David Pekoske, Vice
Commandant*

*Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Cutter
Service; named USCG in 1915)*

Mission-Programs:

*Search and Rescue; Marine Safety;
Aids to Navigation; Ice Operations;
Marine Environmental Protection;
Living Marine Resources; Drug Interdiction;
Migrant Interdiction; Other Law Enforcement;
Ports, Water, and Coastal Security; and
Defense Readiness*

<i>Budget Request:</i>	<i>\$10,078,317,618</i>
<i>Gross Discretionary:</i>	<i>\$8,466,537,618</i>
<i>Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds:</i>	<i>\$1,611,780,000</i>

<i>Civilian Employees:</i>	<i>7,773</i>
<i>Military Service Members:</i>	<i>42,171</i>

Additional Personnel:

<i>Military Selected Reserve:</i>	<i>8,100</i>
<i>Auxiliary:</i>	<i>30,047</i>



***USCGC WAESCHE (WMSL 751), the
second National Security Cutter, will
commence operations in FY 2011.***

goods. It responds to disasters to quickly restore order and enable a resilient U.S. Maritime Transportation System. It protects the marine environment and guards natural resources. It defends the nation at home and abroad alongside the other Armed Services. And it saves the lives of those in distress, both at sea and ashore.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

In FY 2009, the U.S. Coast Guard:

Delivered Unprecedented Service to the American Public

- Responded to 23,555 Search and Rescue incidents and saved 4,747 lives and nearly \$95M in property.
- Removed 352,862 lbs of cocaine, 71,234 lbs of marijuana, seized 58 vessels, and detained 322 suspected smugglers.
- Interdicted nearly 3,700 undocumented migrants attempting to illegally enter the United States.
- Screened over 248,000 commercial vessels and 62 million crew and passengers for terrorist and criminal associations prior to arrival in U.S. ports, identifying nearly 400 individuals with terrorism associations.
- Facilitated the safe and efficient movement of vessels on the Nation's 25,000 miles of waterways, 12,000 miles of inland waterways, and 95,000 miles of coastline comprising the U.S. Marine Transportation System.
- Conducted over 14,000 inspections on U.S. flagged vessels.
- Performed over 17,300 inspections at port facilities to ensure compliance with safety, security, and environmental protection regulations.
- Completed 6,900 dockside safety exams on commercial fishing vessels.
- Conducted nearly 4,500 marine casualty investigations.
- Investigated and responded to approximately 3,600 pollution incidents.
- In cooperation with state efforts, the Coast Guard conducted over 43,000 recreational vessel boardings. Additionally, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the U.S. Power Squadrons completed over 130,000 vessel safety checks.
- Conducted over 5,400 fishery boardings.
- Issued over 14,000 public notifications of bridge activities impacting navigation safety.



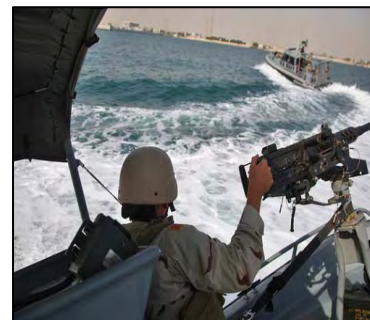
A Defender Class boat patrols the waters of New York Harbor.

Enhanced Maritime Security and Protected Against the Threat of Terrorism

- Continued the deployment of six patrol boats, two Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETs), and their supporting and command elements in the Arabian Gulf to bolster

the Combatant Commander's ability to secure sea-lanes, prosecute terrorism at sea, train Iraqi naval forces, and protect Iraq's vital offshore oil infrastructure.

- Conducted:
 - 49,276 armed waterborne patrols projecting presence near maritime critical infrastructure or key resources;
 - 18,690 security boardings of small vessels in and around U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal regions;
 - 4,000 escorts of high-capacity passenger vessels, such as ferries and cruise ships;
 - 1,855 security boardings of High Interest Vessels (designated as posing a greater-than-normal risk to the U.S.);
 - 1,429 escorts of high-value U.S. naval vessels transiting U.S. waterways; and,
 - 660 escorts of vessels carrying Certain Dangerous Cargoes (CDCs).
- Supported DoD and Coast Guard strategic goals during a six month, out of hemisphere deployment of CGC BOUTWELL, and conducted familiarization engagements and professional exchanges with foreign coast guards and navies around the world.
- Enhanced the African Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership (AMLEP) with the nations of Sierra Leone, Morocco, Cape Verde, and Senegal during CGC LEGARE's deployment to USAFRICOM's theater of operations.
- Provided security for 239 military outload evolutions in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.
- Countered piracy off the coast of Somalia through the implementation of a Maritime Security (MARSEC) Directive and seven Port Security Advisories, and partnered with industry to assist the fleet with compliance.
- Began enforcement of Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) regulations nationwide on April 15th and have since inspected over 48,000 TWICs in port facilities throughout the United States.
- Protected Navy ballistic missile submarines in American Waterways.
- Deployed personnel to Iraq to aid the Port of Umm Qasr to reach International Ship and Port Facility Security Code compliance and further Iraq's efforts to establish comprehensive maritime security.



A Transportable Port Security Boat conducts vessel on vessel tactics with the U.S. Navy Maritime Expeditionary Security Squadron Five in Kuwait.

- Deployed to the Middle East with U.S. Navy Maritime Security Squadrons to support Operation Iraqi Freedom point defense and harbor security operations in Kuwait.

Secured Our Borders

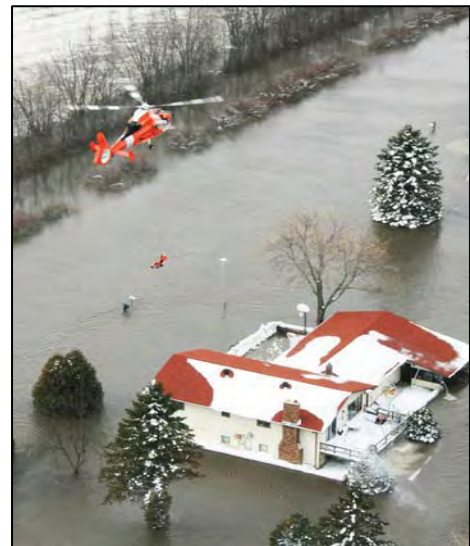
- Contributed to the disruption of 123 illicit drug movements; 42 events involved the Coast Guard's Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capability deployed aboard Coast Guard cutters and U.S. Naval warships. Coast Guard AUF equipped aircraft and precision marksmen deployed on U.S. Naval warships assisted in confiscating 24% of the total cocaine removed in FY 2009.
- Conducted 62 international port security revisits/reassessments in FY 2009. Ensured foreign nation compliance with port and ship facility protocols to increase the security of commerce bound for the United States.
- Deployed Coast Guard LEDETs aboard U.S. Navy (USN) and partner nation warships; removed over 187,737 lbs of cocaine, 4,035 lbs of marijuana, detained 128 suspected smugglers, and seized 16 vessels. LEDETs aboard USN and partner nation warships accounted for over 50% of total FY 2009 cocaine removals.
- Supported the U.S. Extended Continental Shelf Task Force by conducting seafloor mapping and data collection missions to help define the limits of the outer continental shelf.
- Detected 112 illegal incursions by foreign fishing vessels into the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- Participated in two Arctic West Patrols supporting various science missions, including studies on polar bears and methane gas, and enforcing treaties protecting U.S. fisheries.



A polar bear cub observed by researchers on the pack ice of the Northern Arctic region. Coast Guard Cutter POLAR SEA supported the scientists.

Improved Resilience of the Maritime Transportation System (MTS)

- Conducted icebreaking operations to prevent ice-related flooding in Fairport, Ohio and Grand Haven, Michigan, responded to winter flooding in Fargo, North Dakota, and assisted in rescuing over 100 people stranded on an ice floe in the Great Lakes.
- Updated the Nation's 43 Area Maritime Security Plans. Revisions incorporated lessons learned from recent hurricanes to enhance MTS recovery.



A U.S. Coast Guard HH-65C Dolphin helicopter lowers a rescue swimmer into the Red River flood waters in Fargo, ND.

- Facilitated nearly 1.3 million commercial vessel transits in 12 of the Nation's most congested ports.
- Conducted over 25,400 container inspections, identifying more than 5,200 deficiencies that led to 780 cargo or container shipments being placed on hold until dangerous conditions were corrected.
- Achieved a 98% Aids to Navigation availability rate ensuring the resilience and safety of the nation's MTS.
- Established five National Centers of Expertise to improve marine safety performance and industry dialogue regarding vintage vessels, towing vessels, liquefied gas vessels, outer continental shelf, and casualty investigations.
- Charted and marked 65 nautical miles of the Alaska's Kuskokwim River, a previously uncharted river used for supplying 56 remote Alaskan Villages.
- Conducted nearly 11,000 Port State Control examinations, including examinations of ballast water to prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species and testing oily water separators to prevent oil from being discharged into the ocean.
- Tracked over 1,200 icebergs that drifted into the transatlantic shipping lanes. For 96 years these efforts have helped prevent ship collisions with icebergs.
- Delivered maritime training and capacity-building assistance to more than 60 nations.
- Partnered with the Canadian Coast Guard and marine industry to conduct three major domestic icebreaking operations, assisting over 479 vessel transits and facilitating the shipment of over \$600 million of raw materials.
- Performed icebreaking operations to facilitate the shipment of vital heating oil and prevent flooding by breaking ice in Maine's Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers and New York's Hudson River.
- Performed over 12,000 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex VI exams onboard U.S. and foreign ships to ensure compliance with international and U.S. shipboard air emission standards.

Enforced Our Immigration Laws

- Increased Coast Guard presence in the vicinity of Haiti to deter a potential mass migration and reduce loss of life associated with attempts to illegally enter the U.S. by sea.
- Partnered with the Mexican Navy to conduct coordinated interdiction exercises including counter drug and migrant interdiction operations to detect, deter, and disrupt transnational smuggling threats.
- Leveraged the Biometrics at Sea System (BASS) to identify felons and repeat offenders attempting to enter the country illegally via the Mona Passage and the

Florida Straits. During FY 2009, the Coast Guard collected data from 2,749 individuals; 711 were found to have criminal records resulting in the prosecution of 333 individuals by the U.S. District Attorney's Office.

Strengthened the Homeland Security Enterprise

- Facilitated timely and actionable intelligence to support interagency illegal drug and undocumented maritime migrant interdictions resulting in seizures of 89 percent of illicit narcotics and 56 percent of illegal migrants.
- Collaboratively responded to a myriad of incidents with other DHS, state, and local partners: H1N1 pandemic influenza, US Airways 1549 crash into the Hudson River in New York, flooding on the Red River in North Dakota, tsunami damage to American Samoa, and Typhoon MELOR damage to islands in the Western Pacific Ocean.
- Established an exchange process with the Transportation Security Administration to confirm whether workers hold a valid TWIC prior to being issued a Merchant Mariner Credential. Issued 73,168 credentials to qualified merchant mariners ensuring the safe, secure, and efficient navigation of ships.
- Updated the next generation of Coast Guard Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments for FEMA to assist local agencies and states in identifying and requesting Coast Guard catastrophic incident capabilities.



A marine science technician from Marine Safety Detachment American Samoa discusses tsunami clean up efforts at Pago Pago Harbor.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2011 +/-	
	Revised	Enacted	Revised	Enacted¹	Pres. Budget		FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Search & Rescue	5,610	\$1,005,074	5,630	\$985,991	5,644	\$936,370	14	(\$49,621)
Marine Safety	4,394	644,271	4,667	649,711	4,730	650,054	63	343
Aids to Navigation	8,112	1,199,783	7,919	1,215,310	7,860	1,219,873	(59)	4,563
Ice Operations	924	157,411	933	167,397	926	141,297	(7)	(26,100)
Marine Environmental Protection	1,142	174,410	1,143	202,241	1,159	198,711	16	(3,530)
Living Marine Resources	4,461	816,252	4,554	893,391	4,540	915,947	(14)	22,556
Drug Interdiction	5,967	1,109,732	6,101	1,193,726	6,119	1,239,658	18	45,932
Migrant Interdiction	3,388	658,859	3,498	742,322	3,591	747,425	93	5,103
Other Law Enforcement	639	130,524	654	148,840	635	158,581	(19)	9,741
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	11,254	1,640,804	11,370	1,802,134	11,215	1,700,995	(155)	(101,139)
Defense Readiness	3,505	567,587	3,518	540,686	3,517	557,626	(1)	16,940
Net Discretionary – Excluding Supplementals	49,396	\$8,104,707	49,987	\$8,541,749	49,936	\$8,466,537	(51)	(\$75,212)
Mandatory	7	1,519,472	8	1,581,214	8	1,611,780	-	30,566
DoD Transfer, P.L. 110-252	-	251,503	-	-	-	-	-	-
DoD Transfer, P.L. 111-83	-	-	872	241,503	-	-	(872)	(241,503)
NSF Transfer, P.L. 111-117	-	-	247	54,000	-	-	(247)	(54,000)
Proposed DoD Transfer	-	-	-	-	[872]	[254,461]	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	-	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	49,403	\$10,115,682	51,114	\$10,418,466	49,944	\$10,078,317	(1,170)	(\$340,149)
Prior year Rescissions	-	-[14,873]	-	-	-	-	-	-

Recapitalizing to Preserve Future Capability:

The FY 2011 President's Budget continues funding for recapitalization of aging assets (e.g. cutters, aircraft, boats, and C4ISR) and infrastructure.

Recapitalization is vital to preserving future surface, air, and shore asset capability, and is an essential investment for the Nation. What the Coast Guard builds today will secure the Nation's borders, rescue those in peril, preserve our economic resources and vitality, and protect the environment for decades to come.



The Coast Guard plans to decommission four High Endurance Cutters (HEC) in FY 2011. HECs provide primary long-range maritime interdiction capability for DHS, and will be recapitalized through the National Security Cutter (NSC) program. Coast Guard Cutter HAMILTON, pictured above, is over 40 years old.



Coast Guard Cutter WAESCHE (WMSL 751), the second NSC, will be operational in FY 2011. The Coast Guard's HECs will be replaced by more capable NSCs. The FY 2011 request includes funding for the production of the fifth NSC.

The FY 2011 President's Budget continues the disposition of legacy assets where new surface and air assets are coming online. Additionally, savings from targeted reallocations of operational capacity, efficiencies, and consolidation initiatives are redirected to support continued recapitalization of aging assets and infrastructure. While these capacity shifts may create short-term impacts on Coast Guard service delivery if recapitalization schedules are not met, operational commanders

will allocate resources to meet the Nation's highest order maritime safety, security, and stewardship needs. Monitoring performance and adapting through risk management will be a key strategic challenge for the Coast Guard in FY 2011. In general, long-term performance ultimately depends on the pace and stability of future recapitalization.

Preservation of the Coast Guard's maritime capability through the timely and planned replacement of High Endurance Cutters (HECs) through the National Security Cutters (NSC) program is a strategic imperative for DHS. The FY 2011 Budget provides funds for production of NSC #5. Other FY 2011 recapitalization priorities include the HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and the Fast Response Cutter (FRC), which will replace aging assets (i.e., HU-25 Falcon and 110-foot Island Class Patrol Boat, respectively) approaching the end of their service lives.

In addition to recapitalization, the FY 2011 Budget includes pay and standard personnel costs associated with the military workforce, training, operating funds for new assets, and unit and depot level maintenance.

FY 2011 Highlights:

Recapitalize Operating Assets and Sustain Infrastructure

▪ **Surface Assets..... \$856M (0 FTE)**

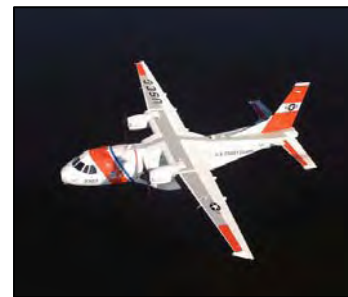
The budget provides \$856M for surface asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: production of National Security Cutter (NSC) #5; continued analysis and design of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC); production of Fast Response Cutters (FRC) #9 - #12; production of Cutter Small Boats - one Long Range Interceptor and one Short Range Prosecutor; and operational enhancement of three Medium Endurance Cutters at the Coast Guard Yard through the Mission Effectiveness Project.



Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

▪ **Air Assets.....\$101M (0 FTE)**

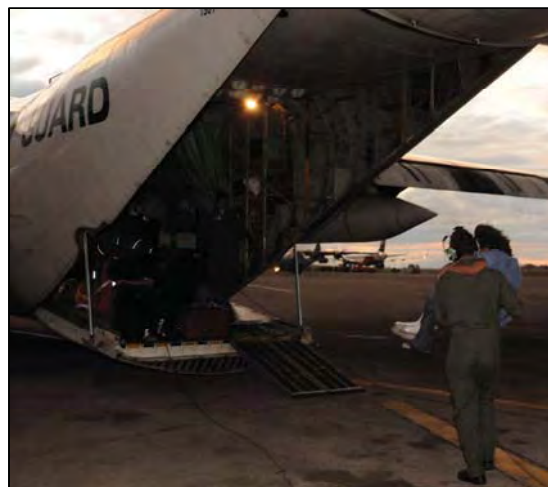
The budget provides \$101M for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: production of HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft #15; HH-60 engine sustainment and avionics, wiring and sensor upgrades for eight aircraft; HC-130H avionics and sensor development and testing, and the acquisition of components for two center wing box replacements; and HC-130J fleet introduction.



HC-144A Maritime Patrol

▪ **Asset Recapitalization – Other \$155.5M (0 FTE)**

The budget provides \$155.5M for the following equipment and services: continued development of logistics capability and facility upgrades at shore sites where new assets will be homeported; and design and development of command, control, computer, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C4ISR) integrated hardware and software systems for surface and air assets.



A Coast Guard C-130 evacuates U.S survivors from Haiti following the devastating January 12, 2010. earthquake.



A Coast Guard Response Boat-Medium (RB-M) assists New York City first responders following the Hudson River crash landing of US Airways Flight. 1549.

- **Response Boat Medium (RB-M).....\$42M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$42M to order 10 boats to replace the aging 41-foot utility boat and other non-standard boats with an asset more capable of meeting the Coast Guard’s mission requirements.

- **Rescue 21..... \$36M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$36M to complete deployment at Sectors Detroit, MI; Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA; Honolulu, HI; San Juan, PR; Guam; and Buffalo, NY; and continue deployment at Sectors Lake Michigan and Sault Sainte Marie, MI; Ohio River Valley, KY; Upper Mississippi River, MO; and Lower Mississippi River, TN. The Rescue 21 system is the Coast Guard’s primary communications, command, and control system for all inland and coastal zone missions.

- **Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation (ATON) Recap Projects \$69.2M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$69.2M to recapitalize shore infrastructure for safe, functional and modern shore facilities that effectively support Coast Guard assets and personnel. FY 2011 funding supports:
 - Survey and Design – Planning and engineering of out-year shore projects.
 - Minor Shore Projects – Provides funds to complete minor shore construction projects that are less complex but enable the Coast Guard to respond to critical operational and life safety issues associated with degraded shore facilities.
 - ATON Infrastructure – Improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure.
 - Chase Hall Barracks – Continue renovations to the Coast Guard Academy’s Chase Hall by modernizing and improving habitability of the cadet barracks.
 - Newport, RI Pier – Improve an existing pier face to provide over 800+ linear feet of moorings for Coast Guard Cutters JUNIPER, WILLOW and IDA LEWIS and create the necessary pierside support facilities.
 - Aviation Technical Training Center – Build upon efforts funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to rehabilitate Thrun Hall at the Aviation Technical Training Center in Elizabeth City, NC.

- **Housing \$14M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$14M for the construction, renovation, and improvement of Coast Guard military family housing. The Coast Guard currently owns 4,020 military housing

units, the average age of which is over 40 years. Funding is critical to improving Coast Guard-owned housing facilities, enhancing the quality of life of the military workforce and their families, and reducing the overall shore infrastructure maintenance backlog.

Military Workforce Costs and Operating and Maintenance Funds

- **Annualization of Prior Year Funding..... \$44.2M (319 FTE)**
The Budget provides \$44.2M to continue the following FY 2010 initiatives (highlights only): increased counternarcotics enforcement through enhanced Law Enforcement Detachment (LEDET) and armed helicopter capacity, improved financial management oversight, Marine Safety program enhancement, Biometrics at Sea System, and SeaHawk Charleston, SC, Command Center sustainment. Additional funding and Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) provide full year resources.
- **Military Workforce..... \$86.2M (0 FTE)**
The budget provides \$86.2M to maintain parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the Department of Defense (DoD). As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which includes pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce. The Coast Guard's multi-mission military workforce is unique within DHS. This request includes funding for Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH), childcare benefits for Coast Guard members, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, and military health care costs.
- **Shore Facilities \$4.3M (0 FTE)**
The Budget provides \$4.3M for the operation and maintenance of Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) shore facility projects scheduled for completion prior to FY 2011. Funding is required for daily operating costs for energy, utility services, grounds maintenance, routine repairs, and housekeeping. These costs also include the operation and maintenance of the ATON's day/night/sound/electronic signal, power system, and support structure.
- **Response Boat-Medium (RB-M) Maintenance \$2M (5 FTE)**
The budget provides \$2M for FY 2011 operations and maintenance costs associated with delivery of 18 RB-Ms. This request also includes electrical system support personnel and associated personal protective equipment to support the platform's increased capability.
- **Rescue 21 Follow-on \$7.1M (1 FTE)**
The budget provides \$7.1M for follow-on funding to operate Rescue 21, the Coast Guard's primary system for performing the functional tasks of command, control, and communications in the inland and coastal zones for Coast Guard operations including search and rescue and maritime security missions. This funding will support five distinct cost categories that sustain Rescue 21: equipment operation and maintenance, circuit connectivity, property and power, training, and technology refresh.
- **Rescue Swimmer Training Facility (RSTF) \$1.9M (7 FTE)**
The budget provides \$1.9M for the operation and maintenance of the RSTF and its Modular Egress Training Simulator (METS), or dunker, as well as recurring training costs. The RSTF will directly support Aviation Survival Technician (Rescue Swimmer)

training and qualification standards, as well as egress certification/recertification for air crews and small boat crews.

▪ **Surface and Air Asset Follow-on..... \$62.5M (173 FTE)**

The budget provides a total of \$62.5M to fund operations and maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, and associated subsystems delivered through major cutter, aircraft, and associated C4ISR acquisition efforts. Funding is requested for the following assets:

- NSC – Shoreside logistics support and maintenance funding necessary for three NSCs located in Alameda, CA; unit operations and maintenance funding for the third NSC scheduled for delivery in FY 2011.
- Training System Personnel – Funding and training personnel for the NSC C4ISR training suite at Training Center Petaluma, CA.
- FRC – Operating and maintenance funding for the first five FRCs scheduled for delivery in FY 2011 and homeported in Miami, FL; shore-side maintenance personnel needed to support FRCs being delivered in FY 2011; and, personnel to operate and maintain the seventh and eighth FRCs scheduled for delivery early in FY 2012.
- Transition Aviation Training Center Mobile and Air Station Miami to HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) – Funding to support a change in aircraft type, allowance, and programmed utilization rates at Aviation Training Center Mobile, AL and Air Station Miami, FL.
- HC-144A MPA – Operating and maintenance funding and personnel for aircraft #12 and personnel for aircraft #13; logistics support personnel and maintenance funding for the HC-144A product line.
- Armed Helicopters for Homeland Security Follow-on – Recurring funds to maintain Airborne Use of Force (AUF) Kit “A” equipment for 22 HH-65C helicopters.
- C4ISR Follow-on – Funding to maintain new high-speed Ku-band satellite communications systems installed on major cutters prior to FY 2011.

FY 2011 Efficiencies, Reallocations, and Decommissionings

▪ **Maritime Safety and Security Teams..... -\$18.2M (196 FTE)**

In FY 2011, five Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs) will be decommissioned. The seven remaining MSSTs will deploy regionally to mitigate the highest prevailing port security risks in the Nation’s critical ports.

MSSTs will continue to escort vessels, patrol critical infrastructure, perform counter terrorism activities, enforce laws aboard high interest vessels, and respond to unanticipated surge operations (e.g., mass migration response, hurricane response, terrorist attack, etc.) consistent with regional threats.

As part of this initiative, the Coast Guard will reinvest partial MSST savings in the Law Enforcement Detachment (LEDET) program to address increased demand for LEDET

services in support of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2011 investment increases the roster of all 17 existing LEDETS from 11 to 12 members per team, and creates one new 12-person LEDET. LEDETs are high return-on-investment National assets that augment Defense operations in support of Combatant Commanders and counter drug operations in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.

- **Rotary Wing Capacity** **-\$5.5M (34 FTE)**
In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will improve the efficacy of domestic air operations by realigning rotary wing capacity to provide four medium-range H-60 helicopters to the Great Lakes region. To facilitate this delivery of enhanced multi-mission capability, two H-60 helicopters from Operations Bahamas Turks & Caicos (OPBAT) and two H-60s from Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT) in Chesapeake, VA will be permanently relocated to Coast Guard Air Station (CGAS) Traverse City, MI. Upon arrival of the four H-60s, five H-65 helicopters presently stationed at CGAS Traverse City will be removed from active service.

The Great Lakes region is characterized by extreme weather conditions including heavy icing throughout the year. The H-65 lacks de-icing capabilities and is poorly suited for heavy weather missions. The H-60 brings “all weather” capabilities to the region as well as nearly twice the range and endurance of the H-65. Due to limited demand for services and improved endurance from the H-60, the Coast Guard will discontinue two seasonal Coast Guard Air Facilities at Muskegon, MI and Waukegan, IL.

- **High Endurance Cutters** **-\$28.2M (383 FTE)**
In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will decommission four High Endurance Cutters (HEC). The average age of the HEC fleet is 42 years. A disproportionate share of the depot level maintenance budget is being used to sustain these aging assets. With two NSCs anticipated to be operational by 2011, the Coast Guard is positioned to begin decommissioning these legacy assets.
- **Medium Endurance Cutter** **-\$2.8M (43 FTE)**
In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will decommission the Medium Endurance Cutter ACUSHNET, a decommissioning originally planned for 2009. ACUSHNET is well past its useful service life and has unique systems that are costly and difficult to sustain.
- **HU-25 Aircraft** **-\$7.7M (32 FTE)**
In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will retire four HU-25 fixed-wing aircraft. Three aircraft will be immediately replaced by new HC-144A aircraft. The fourth HU-25 will be retired from service at Coast Guard A/S Cape Cod, reducing aircraft allowance at this station from four to three until a replacement arrives. Three aircraft provide the minimum manning required to maintain 24X7 Search and Rescue capability.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Description:

The United States Secret Service is mandated to carry out a unique dual mission of protection and investigation. The Secret Service protects the President, Vice President, other visiting heads of state and government, and National Special Security Events; safeguards the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy; investigates electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other designated buildings within the Washington, D.C. area. Our protective and investigative missions continue to put us to the test daily, but the men and women of the Secret Service demonstrate an unfaltering commitment and devotion to the successful completion of our mission. The Secret Service continues to carry on its tradition of excellence.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Mark Sullivan, Director

Established: 1865

Major Divisions: Office of Protective Operations, Office of Investigations, Office of Protective Research, Office of Professional Responsibility, Office of Human Resources and Training and Office of Administration

Budget Request: **\$1,811,617,000**

Employees (FTE): 7,014

Responsibilities:

The Secret Service is responsible for the protection of the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, former presidents, and their spouses and immediate families; visiting heads of states and governments; major presidential and vice presidential candidates; and other individuals as designated by the President. The Secret Service also protects the Executive Residence and grounds; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President; various White House Office locations and other designated buildings in the District of Columbia; foreign and diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events.

The Secret Service is also responsible for investigating the counterfeiting of currency and securities; forgery and alterations of government checks and bonds; theft and fraud relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers; financial access device fraud; telecommunications fraud; computer and telemarketing fraud; fraud related to federally-insured financial institutions; and other criminal and non-criminal cases.

Service to the Public:

The Secret Service protects the leaders of the United States and ensures the integrity of the nation's financial systems by investigating crimes involving identity theft, financial institution fraud, and money laundering. The Service also works to ensure the integrity of the nation's cyber infrastructure through investigations into electronic crimes involving computers, telecommunications devices, scanners, and other electronic equipment.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- Successfully provided protection for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates during the final month of the 2008 Presidential Campaign; and provided protection of the post-election President-elect and Vice President-elect along with security for the inaugural events.
- Provided incident-free protection to all designated protectees in travel status and within protected facilities, and provided appropriate equipment and staffing for enhanced protection services for White House protectees.



A United States Secret Service Uniformed Division Officer safeguards the President of the United States on White House grounds.

- Provided protection and security operations at the 64th United Nations General Assembly and at National Special Security Events, including the 56th Presidential Inauguration, the President's State of the Union message to Congress, and the G-20 Economic Summits in Washington, DC and Pittsburgh, PA.
- In preparation for the 2009 Inauguration, conducted more than 90 training events for agencies from all levels of government; this allowed the Secret Service and other security partners to coordinate efforts, establish jurisdiction, effectively communicate and ensure the safest and most expedient practices to ensure the safety and security of all those in attendance.
- Continued screening all incoming mail, packages and gifts destined for the White House Complex for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive contamination. Procured laboratory, detection, security and information technology equipment and other support equipment required to commence operations at the new White House mail screening facility in FY 2010.
- Provided 180 new special agents with Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program training and continued to expand the training provided at the National Computer Forensics Institute to state and local partners.
- Collaborated with federal and local law enforcement agencies and private industry through 35 Secret Service Financial Crimes Task Forces and 28 Electronic Crimes Task Forces.
- Began operations at the newly relocated Joint Operations Center in September 2009.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	6,736	\$1,411,219	7,055	\$1,478,669	7,014	\$1,567,642	(41)	\$88,973
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	-	4,225	-	3,975	-	3,975	-	-
Net Discretionary – Excluding Supp	6,736	1,415,444	7,055	1,482,644	7,014	1,571,617	(41)	88,973
Mandatory – DC Annuity	-	225,000	-	220,000	-	240,000	-	20,000
Subtotal	6,736	\$1,640,444	7,055	\$1,702,644	7,014	\$1,811,617	(41)	\$108,973
Supplementals ¹	70	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	6,806	\$1,740,444	7,055	\$1,702,644	7,014	\$1,811,617	(41)	\$108,973

¹ Pursuant to P.L. 111-8, supplemental funds were provided for Salaries and Expenses: \$87,270 million (70 FTE) for additional staffing to support the protective mission; and Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses: \$12,730 million for deferred maintenance at the James J. Rowley Training Center.



The Secret Service conducts a crime scene investigation.



The Secret Service secures venue perimeters in Pittsburgh, PA for the G-20 Economic Summit.

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **White House Communications Agency Interoperability\$15M (0 FTE)**
This budget requests funding to allow the Secret Service to continue the implementation of IP protocols and multi-level secure technologies into the Secret Service planned information technology (IT) and voice infrastructure in support of the protective mission. The Secret Service will modernize its global mobile communications program by combining the existing domestic land mobile radio system with the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) shared satellite-based communications system for international protective operations. In addition to closing the technology gap for the interoperability disparity with WHCA, this initiative improves efficiencies. Upon completion of the project, the Secret Service will experience improved security, performance, flexibility, and reliability of its communications capabilities and IT infrastructure to meet mission needs.

- **Information Assurance\$6M (1 FTE)**
This budget requests funding to provide enterprise-wide protection of the Secret Service's dynamic information-sharing environment by consolidating disparate information assurance initiatives into one comprehensive information technology security program. It will deliver secure information at the right time, to the right recipient, and in the right format under every circumstance. The Secret Service enterprise information infrastructure must be securely managed and protected from any adversarial cyber threat to prevent negative impacts to data confidentiality, availability, and integrity. Effective security ensures that vital services are delivered in all operating conditions.

- **USSS Cyber Security\$6M (1 FTE)**
This budget requests funding to provide increased security capabilities across the core of the Secret Service infrastructure. By focusing on key external mandates and aligning critical information technology security infrastructure modernization activities, this initiative will continue to improve and enhance the Secret Service's data perimeter security, access and authentication mechanisms, real-time event logging, and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance.

- **Database Architecture and Maintenance\$6M (1 FTE)**
This budget requests funding to provide the foundation for designing, implementing, and ensuring the integrity of the databases supporting all Secret Service protective, investigative, and administrative applications. This multi-year program includes modernization and transformation efforts to augment database infrastructure and tools to improve overall performance and reliability, and provide failover and disaster recovery capabilities. It will also allow the Database Architecture Branch of the Secret Service to augment its data competencies and tools to better facilitate information sharing capabilities across the divisions and field offices within the Service and the DHS.

- **2012 Presidential Campaign\$14M (0 FTE)**
This budget requests funding for start-up costs associated with the 2012 Presidential Campaign. During 2011, the Secret Service will begin preparations for the 2012 Presidential Campaign by providing training to candidate/nominee protective detail personnel. Secret Service personnel will travel to Washington, DC to receive candidate-nominee protective detail and operations training at the James J. Rowley Training Center. The Service will also send personnel to instruct at regional training centers to provide protective detail support training. The Service plans to train approximately 2,000 other Department of Homeland Security agents/officers to assist with the campaign protection effort. In addition, funding is requested to procure and lease equipment and purchase services and supplies to support candidate/nominee protective operations.

- **COLD (Combined Operations Logistics Database)\$3M (0 FTE)**
This budget requests funding to enhance the Combined Operations Logistics Database (COLD). It has been incrementally developed and expanded over the past decade in response to evolving operational requirements, but has not undergone a ground-up upgrade since its inception. The current version of COLD is at or near its limit. The Secret Service requires a robust operations logistics and scheduling capability that enables effective, efficient, and seamless achievement of mission objectives. An enhanced COLD is envisioned to serve as an enterprise scheduling integrator of all assets and personnel; thus enabling greater collaboration with key mission partners, including the Department of Defense, the Executive Office of the President, and the Department of Homeland Security.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

Description:

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is a diverse organization with a cross-cutting and unifying mission of risk reduction. NPPD works to reduce risks to the Nation through five mission areas: protect the Nation's citizens and visitors against dangerous people and goods; protect the Nation's physical infrastructure; protect and strengthen the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructure; strengthen the Department's risk management platform; and, strengthen partnerships and foster collaboration and interoperability.

Responsibilities:

NPPD leads protection and risk reduction for the Nation's physical and virtual critical infrastructure and key resources from man-caused disasters, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. Through use of biometric and biographic identification and management capabilities, the Directorate enhances the security of citizens and people traveling to the United States. Critical to meeting its missions is NPPD's ongoing collaboration and information sharing with its Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners.

NPPD's responsibilities include:

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

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Rand Beers, Under Secretary

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Cyber Security and Communications, Infrastructure Protection, Federal Protective Service, US-VISIT, Risk Management and Analysis

Budget Request: ***\$2,361,715,000***

Net Discretionary: *\$1,246,715,000*

FPS Fees: *\$1,115,000,000*

Employees (FTE): *2,969*

- Providing biometric and biographic identity management and screening services to other Departmental entities as well as to other Federal, State, local, and international stakeholders for immigration and border management.
- Leading the Department's effort to develop, implement, and share a common framework addressing the overall analysis and management of homeland security risk.

Service to the Public:

NPPD serves the public through these major program activities:

- *Cyber Security and Communications* – Collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, national disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, Cyber Security and Communications protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation's communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels.
- *Infrastructure Protection* – Leads coordinated efforts for reducing risk to the Nation's physical critical infrastructure and key resources from man-caused disasters, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents by integrating and disseminating critical infrastructure and key resources threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; by developing risk mitigation strategies; and by overseeing the NIPP. These efforts help to ensure that essential government missions, public services, and economic functions are maintained. Infrastructure Protection also ensures, through regulatory initiatives such as its ammonium nitrate and chemical facility anti-terrorism standards (CFATS) programs, that critical infrastructure and key resources elements are not exploited for use as weapons of mass destruction against people or institutions.
- *Federal Protective Service* – Leads the Department's comprehensive security and law enforcement services to more than 9,000 Federal facilities nationwide for mitigating risk to those facilities and their 1.1 million occupants. Operational activities include conducting comprehensive risk assessments of Federal facilities to determine, recommend, and install appropriate risk mitigation measures. Further, personnel provide regular security awareness training to stakeholders, conduct criminal investigations, respond to critical incidents, and provide support to major events.
- *United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT)* – Leads the collection, storage, and sharing of biometric and biographic identity information on foreign visitors seeking entry into the United States and other immigration benefits, as well as on U.S. citizens applying for access to government sites, programs, and critical infrastructure. Since 2004, US-VISIT has provided immigration and border management officials with records of entries and exits of individual foreign nationals. The identity confirmation and analysis services provided by US-VISIT allow partnering government and law enforcement agencies to assist in confirming the identity of an individual; determining whether an individual should be admitted into the United States; determining eligibility for immigration

benefits; or, if necessary, apprehending or detaining the individual for law enforcement action.

- *Risk Management and Analysis* – Integrates risk management approaches that increase the effectiveness of homeland security risk management in conjunction with partners from across DHS and the homeland security enterprise. Risk Management and Analysis enables and advances the effective management of risk by providing strategic risk analysis, enhanced homeland security enterprises risk management capabilities, and integrated risk management approaches.



National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center.

FY 2009 Accomplishments

Cyber Security and Communications

- Expanded the cyber intrusion detection capabilities of the Federal Executive Branch through the deployment of nine EINSTEIN 2 sensors to departments and agencies and three EINSTEIN 2 sensors to awarded NETWORKX Vendors' Trusted Internet Connection locations.
- Increased staffing for the 24x7x365 operations center, by hiring United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team analysts capable of in-depth incident tracking, detection, and mitigation, enabling around-the-clock analysis and fusion support.
- Published the first information technology (IT) sector-wide baseline risk assessment in collaboration with industry and government partners. The baseline risk assessment provides an all-hazards risk profile that can be used to inform resource allocation for research and development and other protective measures to enhance the security and resiliency of the critical IT sector functions.
- Provided technical assistance to all 56 States and Territories to support the implementation of statewide communication interoperability plans and the alignment of those plans to the National Emergency Communications Plan.
- The National Communications System provided telecommunications infrastructure analysis and incident management support for the 2009 Presidential Inauguration, Hurricane Ike, and after the earthquake/tsunami disaster in American Samoa.



Conducted a Regional Resiliency Assessment on the Chicago Financial District

Infrastructure Protection

- Expanded the focus of vulnerability assessments from primarily individual assets to emphasis on critical infrastructure and key resource “clusters,” regions, and systems in major metropolitan areas, and increased the number of nationwide critical infrastructure and key resource vulnerability assessments and Regional Resiliency Assessment Programs conducted. Five assessments were completed in 2009, located at the Chicago Financial District, the Raleigh-Durham North Carolina Research Triangle, the New Jersey Turnpike Exit 14 Chemical Corridor, the New York bridges, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- Coordinated the establishment of the Regional Consortium Coordinating Council and facilitated interactions with Sector-Specific Agencies (SSAs) to establish strong relationships between the sectors and this newest part of the sector partnership model. This new council builds further links with critical infrastructure and key resources owners and operators, enabling more robust implementation of the NIPP and the sector-specific plans. Infrastructure Protection also developed and delivered NIPP-related training to help government and private sector security partners implement critical infrastructure and key resources program management activities.
- Deployed 10 additional protective security advisors, ensuring DHS coverage in each State. Protective security advisors facilitate information sharing between DHS and the State and local governments, and critical infrastructure and key resource owners and operators.
- Enhanced bombing prevention (TRIPwire) capability to include additional partner content-providing organizations, and expanded the TRIPwire user base to 7,500 registered users, to include select private sector security and international partners through TRIPwire Community Gateway. Provided TRIPwire Community Gateway to all 18 sectors and the TRIPwire Field Tool to better support the user community with increased utility and portability.
- Developed and deployed the Chemical Security Assessment Tool, the Top Screen Module facility data collection tool, the Security Vulnerability Assessment template, and the Site Security Plan module to ensure compliance with CFATS and to protect high-risk chemical facilities from attack. Issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to begin the process of regulating certain ammonium nitrate transactions nationwide to prevent its use in an act of terrorism.

Federal Protective Service

- Provided security at nearly 9,000 Federal facilities, and assessed security at more than 2,500 facilities while conducting numerous investigations and preventing hundreds of thousands of prohibited and potentially dangerous items from being brought into Federal buildings.



Protected Federal facilities at the 2009 Presidential Inauguration.

- Provided law enforcement and security services at national security events that posed increased threats at or in the vicinity of Federal facilities, including the inauguration of the President of the United States.
- Found 94 percent of countermeasures deployed in Federal buildings, including cameras, x-ray equipment, magnetometers, alarms, and security guards to be effective in preventing harm and destruction to the building and its contents, based on Interagency Security Committee standards.

US-VISIT

- Tested and reported on the collection of biometrics from non-U.S. citizens exiting the United States in two different settings at airports: 1) collection by Transportation Security Administration staff at the airport terminal screening checkpoint; and 2) collection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection at the boarding gate.
- Transitioned from a 2-print to a 10-print collection capability at 2,600 air, sea, and land inspection lanes, facilitating travel by reducing the number of travelers referred for secondary inspection. Ten-print capability provides more matchable data, which reduces the likelihood of misidentifying a traveler as being on a US-VISIT watchlist, and increases opportunities to identify persons of interest. The transition also allows for a search of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Criminal Master File.
- Implemented the initial operational capability for the Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System Interoperability project. Enhancing data sharing through interoperability increases the probability of identifying persons of interest and supports U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's support of State and local law enforcement through its Secure Communities program.



Executed the US-VISIT Air Exit Pilot Program.

Risk Management and Analysis

- Led a full review of the Homeland Security National Risk Assessment requirement, culminating in a viable process and implementation plan in October 2009. The Homeland Security National Risk Assessment, when executed in 2010, will inform strategy formulation and strategic decision making by the Nation's homeland security leaders.
- Completed the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making (RAPID) prototype proof of concept. RAPID is intended to gauge, at a strategic level, risks across the full range of DHS responsibilities and how program effectiveness may influence those risks.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted¹		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	75	\$51,350	129	\$44,577	183	\$46,137	54	\$1,560
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	636	836,913	1,024	899,416	1,162	865,965	138	(33,451)
US-VISIT	119	300,000	199	373,762	399	334,613	200	(39,149)
Federal Protective Service	-	-	1,225	1,115,000	1,225	1,115,000	-	-
Gross Discretionary	830	\$1,188,263	2,577	\$2,432,755	2,969	\$2,361,715	392	(\$71,040)
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	(1,225)	(1,115,000)	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Discretionary	830	\$1,188,263	1,352	\$1,317,755	1,744	\$1,246,715	392	(\$71,040)
Prior year rescissions	-	-	-	-[8,000]	-	-	-	-

¹ The FY 2009 Revised Enacted includes a \$30 million transfer from Customs and Border Protection to Infrastructure Protection and Information Security for the Border Interoperability Demonstration Project.

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **Federal Network Security (Federal Enterprise Cybersecurity)..... \$9.5M (6 FTE)**
The Assessment, Testing, and Analysis Capability program will objectively measure the effectiveness of Federal cybersecurity programs, systems, and infrastructure, and establish and maintain a holistic view of the Federal Government's current security state. This function provides comprehensive risk analysis, vulnerability and threat assessment, and penetration testing capabilities. The output will be used to develop and evolve future required cybersecurity capabilities and practices.
- **Cybersecurity Coordination.....\$5M (13 FTE)**
This enhancement for the National Cyber Security Center will allow for the enhancement of cybersecurity coordination capabilities across Government including mission integration; collaboration and coordination; situational awareness and cyber incident

response; analysis and reporting; knowledge management; and, technology development and management.

- **National Coordination Center 24X7 Watch.....\$2.2M (0 FTE)**
Funding will provide additional resources to the National Coordinating Center (NCC) 24x7 Watch, the National Communications System response capability for telecommunications events. The NCC Watch provides 24x7 operations and maintains situational awareness on the health of the Nation’s telecommunications infrastructure, as well as time sensitive alerts, warnings, and in-depth analyses on national security/emergency preparedness issues impacting the NCS’ 24 departments and agencies and industry partners.
- **Title Globe.....\$1.3M (0 FTE)**
An increase of \$1.3M will support Title Globe, a monthly continuity communications capabilities test platform for departments and agencies specified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 20, National Continuity Policy.
- **Public Safety Broadband Interoperability.....\$1.0M (0 FTE)**
An additional \$1M will support the implementation of DHS’s responsibilities for the Emergency Response Interoperability Center in conjunction with the Federal Communications Commission. These efforts will include setting the broad policy framework for public safety broadband networks, providing technical assistance and coordinating Federal broadband interoperability efforts.
- **Infrastructure Information Collection Program.....\$1.5M (2 FTE)**
An increase of \$1.5M will allow Infrastructure Protection to integrate disparate information systems, evolve current tools and applications, and leverage new technologies to keep pace with an expanding State and local and private sector infrastructure protection and resiliency mission.
- **Sector-Specific Agency Management Critical Manufacturing.....\$1.9M (4 FTE)**
This capability will enable the Department to carry out its broad responsibilities as a Sector-Specific Agency. As described in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, the core mission of each SSA is to lead the unified public-private sector effort to enhance the security of the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **US-VISIT.....\$1.5M (0 FTE)**
An increase of \$1.5M will support planning activities, including the development of operational and functional requirements documentation for the re-architecture of the Automated Biometric Identification System and the Arrival and Departure Information System. These activities will incorporate technological advancements as well as future stakeholder needs to ensure the US-VISIT system can meet system demand. These requirements will guide subsequent activities, including the development of an analysis of alternatives to examine methods to fuse multiple biometric identification modalities (e.g., fingerprints, facial recognition, and iris).

- **Data Center Migration.....\$24.3M (0 FTE)**
The data center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

FY 2011 Major Program Decreases:

- **Network Security Deployment..... \$13.2M (0 FTE)**
The funding for the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) is being deferred in order to fund higher priority cybersecurity efforts. The NCPS helps to protect Federal civilian government information technology enterprises through the analysis of network flow and intrusion detection information from Federal partners.
- **National Infrastructure Protection Plan Management and Critical Infrastructure/ Key Resources Partnership Programs..... \$14.1M (0 FTE)**
The NIPP and the 18 supporting sector-specific plans serve as the foundation of the Nation’s long-term critical infrastructure and key resources risk management program and the basis for virtually all of Infrastructure Protection’s activities. The Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Partnerships and Information Sharing Project builds, sustains, and ensures the effective coordination and operations of the comprehensive network of structures, mechanisms, and processes that engage all critical infrastructure and key resources stakeholders across the Nation. The structures and partnerships created by these programs have matured and are able to sustain core levels of activity at the requested funding level of \$30.4M.
- **US-VISIT Comprehensive Biometric Exit..... \$22.0M (0 FTE)**
Funding is not being requested for the US-VISIT Comprehensive Biometric Exit Program in FY 2011, as DHS is in the process of determining the appropriate exit solutions.

OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS

Description:

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

Responsibilities:

OHA serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator on medical and public health issues. OHA leads the Department's workforce health protection and medical oversight activities. The Office also leads and coordinates the Department's biological and chemical defense activities and provides medical and scientific expertise to support DHS' preparedness and response efforts.

Service to the Public:

OHA plays a crucial role in the Department's mission to secure the homeland. Specifically, OHA serves the public in the following ways:

Serves as Principal Medical Advisor to DHS Leadership

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

Leads DHS Biodefense Programs

OHA operates, manages and supports the Department's biodefense and biosurveillance activities. In particular, OHA leads a coordinated end-to-end biodefense architecture that incorporates information biosurveillance, environmental detection, clinical syndromic surveillance, mail room observation, and suspicious substance management activities.

At a Glance

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

Established: 2007

Major Divisions: Office of WMD &
Biodefense; Office of Medical Readiness;
Office of Component Services

Budget Request: \$212,734,217

Employees (FTE): 95



Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer Alex Garza, left, administers the H1N1 vaccine to DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano. OHA provided 24-hour scientific and health expertise throughout the federal response to the 2009 H1N1 pandemic.

Leads DHS Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense

OHA leads the Department's agricultural, veterinary, and food security activities. OHA manages the Department's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9: Defense of U.S. Agriculture and Food Supply, and provides expertise, technical support, and leadership to effectively coordinate DHS efforts in the event of a catastrophic food or agricultural incident.

Leads DHS Chemical Defense Programs

OHA leads the Department's coordinated efforts to protect against high consequence chemical events. OHA integrates chemical defense capabilities and influences preparedness at a State and local level, including managing and operating the Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System (RDCDS). These efforts enhance local preparedness and response capabilities to effectively protect against a high consequence chemical incident.

Coordinates Medical Readiness Activities

OHA is responsible for the Department's interagency efforts on all health and medical issues. Specifically, OHA provides medical and health security expertise for Departmental and Federal interagency planning activities. In addition, OHA assists DHS partners in the enhancement of incident management capabilities for States, communities and the private sector. Furthermore, OHA works with FEMA to ensure that DHS grant programs aimed at improving medical readiness meet the requirements based on plausible threats and target capabilities for community prevention, protection, response and recovery.

Integrates the Preparedness and Response Initiatives of International Partners

OHA enhances executive decision-support to DHS leadership by coordinating international engagement and emergency communications during crises and ensures that health related global lessons learned and best practices are applied domestically to improve health outcomes.

Improves Occupational Health and Safety for DHS Workforce

DHS has one of the largest operational workforces in the federal government. The health and safety of this workforce continues to be a primary priority of DHS leadership. To this effect, OHA develops strategy, policy, standards, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. In addition, OHA works to ensure that occupational medicine principles are incorporated into traditional occupational safety, health and wellness programs throughout DHS. OHA also provides medical oversight of the health care and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provided by DHS operating components.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

2009 H1N1 Response

- OHA co-led the DHS 2009 H1N1 planning effort along with the DHS Office of Operations Coordination, and supported incident operations for the spring outbreak. In 2009, OHA stood up a Decision Support Cell at the first reports of an outbreak, and worked directly with our interagency partners to provide

information needed by DHS leadership to coordinate the federal response. OHA analyzed and synthesized international information pertaining to public health, public safety, borders, and critical infrastructure in support of the 2009 H1N1 pandemic response and engaged the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC) in forecasting the potential spread of 2009 H1N1 and its possible impacts on critical infrastructure and key resources during the 2009-10 influenza season.

Component Services

- OHA developed specialty protocols for Tactical Emergency Medical Personnel, initiated programs for credentialing of DHS health care personnel, and established a medical quality management program for the Department.

Biological and Chemical Detection

- OHA maintained Generation-1 / Generation-2 BioWatch capability in over 30 jurisdictions nationwide and supported National Security Special Events (NSSEs) and local special events including the 56th Presidential Inauguration. OHA sponsored six exercises in BioWatch jurisdictions, executed the Generation-3 procurement process, and established procedures to evaluate the performance of new assays in existing BioWatch and candidate Gen-3 detection technologies. RDCDS provided chemical detection capability at two National Security Special Events (NSSEs)/DHS Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) Level 1 events.

Planning and Coordination

- OHA completed the development of the Strategic Plan (for Federal Bio Planning Against Biological Attacks) for catastrophic Foreign Animal Disease and Food Contamination Scenarios, and began development of a Benchmarking Toolkit to allow state, local, and tribal organizations to measure their preparedness and response capabilities against established food and agricultural catastrophic scenarios.
- OHA initiated the Health Security Intelligence Enterprise (HSIE) to incorporate public health and health care personnel into state and local fusion centers, and worked with DHS partners to develop a series of ten regional anthrax tabletop exercises to be executed in late 2009 and throughout 2010.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	71	\$29,640	84	\$30,411	95	\$27,553	11	\$(2,858)
BioWatch	-	111,606	-	89,513	-	173,505	-	83,992
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	8,000	-	13,000	-	7,000	-	(6,000)
Planning and Coordination	-	5,775	-	3,726	-	2,276	-	(1,450)
Rapidly Deployable Chemical Detection System	-	2,600	-	2,600	-	2,400	-	(200)
Total Budget Authority	71	\$157,621	84	\$139,250	95	\$212,734	11	\$73,484

FY 2011 Highlights:

Biological and Chemical Detection.....\$83.9M (0 FTE)

- OHA will increase coverage of the BioWatch Jurisdictional Coordinator Program, procure 476 Gen-3 autonomous detectors, and initiate testing and evaluation of the production Gen-3 systems. OHA will also complete the BioWatch Response CONOPS for outdoor and indoor BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR) responses that include Incident Action Plans for potential BAR-triggered jurisdiction-led bioterrorist incidents.
- OHA will refine the Chemical Defense Architecture, and conduct field testing to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the RDCDS system. OHA will also implement integration of mature architecture into national transportation hubs; further enhance surveillance systems to support NSSE and high risk events as requested.

Surveillance.....-\$6M (0FTE)

- OHA will add additional state fusion center and private sector information sources to the NBIC network, and expand the biological common operating network (BCON) to include more robust data integration and analysis. The \$6 million decrease in funding is attributed to a \$1M reduction in the number of agency detailees/liaison officers assigned to the NBIC and \$5 M from the one-time cost in FY10 for a Bio-Preparedness demonstration project.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Description:

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

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, 3 permanent area offices, and various temporary disaster-related sites that carry out the agency's operations throughout the United States and its territories.

The 2011 President's Budget reflects steady progress on the actions to better organize FEMA to tackle future challenges while reflecting the Administration's priorities. The new FEMA structure will further bolster the Department's emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation capabilities and better facilitate a robust and coordinated response to all hazards.

Key Responsibilities:

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to and recovery from major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types, in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The agency coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government to respond to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Through the Disaster Relief Fund, FEMA provides individual and public assistance to help families and communities impacted by declared disasters to rebuild and recover. FEMA is also responsible for helping to prepare state and local governments, through their state and local programs, to prevent or respond to threats or incidents of terrorism and other events. FEMA also administers hazard mitigation programs that reduce the risk to life and property from floods and other hazards. FEMA stands ready to provide rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations whenever state and local capabilities are overwhelmed or seriously threatened. At a disaster location, FEMA leads the Federal response and recovery effort by providing emergency management expertise and coordinating critical support resources from across the country.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
W. Craig Fugate, Administrator
Richard Serino, Deputy Administrator
Timothy Manning, Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness

Established: 1979; transferred to DHS in 2003

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

Budget Request: **\$10,527,996,000**

Gross Discretionary: *\$7,462,450,000*

Mandatory, Fees, & Trust Fund: *\$3,065,546,000*

Employees (FTE): *7,933*

Disaster Relief Fund *3,383*

Other Appropriations *4,550*

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

Response and Recovery

In 2009, FEMA responded to 54 new presidential major disaster declarations and 7 new presidential emergency declarations across 28 States and Territories, including the recent tsunami that affected American Samoa, while continuing to support ongoing response and recovery efforts in states recovering from major incidents suffered in previous years, including the 2004 Florida hurricanes, Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and the Midwest flooding and Hurricane Ike in 2008.

- **Recovery:** In 2009, FEMA concentrated on further streamlining and improving the delivery of disaster recovery assistance to disaster survivors and communities. This included developing guidance for state and local shelters for serving individuals with special needs and disabilities; developing mass evacuation tracking tools; piloting alternative housing units; piloting new authorities to repair rental properties for use as temporary housing for disaster survivors; redefining service support relationships with FEMA's Federal recovery partners to ensure the timely delivery of disaster housing, housing repair, and case management services; and enhancing and improving internet registration and registration help-line capabilities.

FEMA strives to continually improve the quality and accountability of its recovery capabilities, including improving the stewardship of taxpayer funds. One of the many ways this is accomplished is by providing assistance to States prior to disasters in the form of the Evacuee Support Planning Guide and Evacuee Support Concept of Operations Template, published in July 2009. Additionally, Individual Assistance continues to expand its abilities to shelter large populations within a short period of time. In 2009, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 - Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR), provided staff to assist community recovery efforts in Texas, New York, and Georgia, and technical assistance for pre-disaster LTCR planning to State emergency managers.

In 2009, FEMA obligated \$11.4B in assistance, primarily for Individual Assistance (i.e., housing and other needs assistance) and Public Assistance (i.e., reimbursement to clear debris and rebuild roads, schools, libraries, and other public facilities).

- **Response:** FEMA coordinates and provides the immediate Federal resource support needed to save lives, reduce suffering and protect property in communities overwhelmed by a major disaster or emergency.

Through its Disaster Emergency Communications program, FEMA leads and coordinates the Federal Government's disaster response, continuity efforts, and restoration of information technologies and communications essential for an effective response. Key accomplishments in 2009 included:

- Deploying Mobile Emergency Response Support to facilitate land mobile radio communications in remote areas, and to support National Guard response efforts for the North Dakota and Minnesota Flooding, Kentucky Ice Storm, American Samoa Tsunami, and other disasters



Hurricane Ike Recovery

- Establishing all 10 mandated Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups, consisting of Federal, State, and local representatives, and other nongovernment agencies to address regional interoperable emergency communication issues and concerns
- Supporting the development of emergency communications plans for 27 States, 15 ESFs, and 4 regions, allowing FEMA to be better prepared to pre-position and deploy communications resources during catastrophic incidents

FEMA manages emergency response team deployments, and strives for a high degree of operational readiness. Key accomplishments in 2009 included:

- Establishing the FEMA Emergency Notification System as the primary alert and notification tool for DHS, and expanding system capability and use throughout DHS
- Maintaining close connectivity to and coordination with the National Operations Center to upgrade its operations centers to ensure that FEMA can connect with and leverage the capabilities of all of its partners
- Developing the following plans: Federal Interagency Period of Heightened Alert Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN); Federal Interagency Terrorist Use of Explosives CONPLAN; FEMA Pandemic Influenza Plan; FEMA HQ 2009 H1N1 Influenza Plan; and, the Federal Interagency Improvised Nuclear Device CONPLAN
- Completing a number of Catastrophic Disaster Planning initiatives, including updating the critical elements of the Catastrophic Incident Supplement Operational Annexes and all eight State New Madrid Seismic Zone Catastrophic Earthquake Annexes

FEMA's national and field level teams responded to multiple disasters, emergencies, and special events. Key accomplishments in 2009 included:

- Supporting the Department of Health and Human Services as lead Federal agency for the 2009 H1N1 Health Emergency. The National Incident Management Assistance Team East was activated as a dedicated H1N1 Situation Coordination Cell, and FEMA staffed and trained 56 teams to provide contingency liaisons to governors in support of requests for Federal assistance.
 - Revising the National Response Framework ESF-9 Annex and the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Plan in cooperation with FEMA's partners. This clarified roles and responsibilities and improved interagency integration during 2009 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) disaster response operations, including the response to the North Dakota Flood.
 - Establishing its ninth Pre-positioned Equipment Program (PEP) site in Kansas City, Missouri. PEP sites are a national asset consisting of standardized emergency equipment that can be used by first responders to sustain and replenish critical assets used by State, local, and tribal governments to respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters.
- **Logistics.** FEMA's Logistics Directorate serves as the National Logistics Coordinator and single integrator for strategic logistics planning support, and coordinates all domestic emergency logistics management and sustainment capabilities. The Directorate is responsible for policy guidance, standards, execution, and governance of logistics support, services, and operations. FEMA Logistics co-leads ESF #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) with GSA. In 2009, FEMA leveraged several pre-positioned contracts in response to the need for advanced planning and preparation. FEMA also established incident support bases to support commodity distribution in response to the Midwest Floods and the tsunami in American Samoa. Cumulative deliveries for both disasters totaled more than 38,000 liters of water; 372,000 meals; and other critical supplies.



Federal Coordinating Officer Kenneth Tingman takes a call on recovery operations. Tingman was visiting FEMA's Disaster Recovery Center on the second day of operations while the center serviced the survivors from Pago Pago village in Samoa.

National Preparedness and Protection

- **State and Local Preparedness:** In 2009, FEMA awarded more than \$3 billion in homeland security grants, including approximately \$840 million to protect the Nation's ports, rail and mass transit systems, trucking industry, intercity bus systems, and other critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism. Grant awards were based on a national homeland security planning process that aligns resources with the national priorities and target capabilities established by the National Preparedness Guidelines. Also in 2009, FEMA piloted a program to analyze how state and local governments have invested their grant funds. FEMA produced a Grant Accomplishments Report that highlighted trends among expenditures, including the top five target capability areas. FEMA has continued to seek additional ways to look at the issue of measuring grant effectiveness, and has undertaken an effort to combine all of these data collection efforts into a single system.

In 2009, FEMA awarded:

- 56 State Formula grants, totaling \$861,137,000
- 33 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grants, totaling \$798,631,250
- 23 UASI nonprofit grants, totaling \$15,000,000
- 58 Emergency Management Performance grants, totaling \$306,022,500
- 56 Interoperable Emergency Communication grants, totaling \$48,575,000
- 29 Emergency Operations Center grants, totaling 33,002,500
- 50 Driver's License Security grants, totaling 48,575,000
- 154 Port Security grants, totaling \$388,600,000
- 88 Public Transportation Security grants, including 22 Freight Rail Security grants and 1 Intercity Passenger Rail Security grant, totaling \$388,600,000
- 71 Over-the-Road Bus Security grants, totaling \$11,658,000
- 5,200 grants to fire departments throughout the U.S. FEMA received approximately 24,500 applications, of which 19,790 were applications for the Assistance to Firefighters Grant program. There were 1,342 (6.8 percent) applications from urban jurisdictions; 3,281 (16.6 percent) from suburban jurisdictions; and 15,167 (76.6 percent) from rural jurisdictions. These grants to fire departments and EMS organizations enhanced their capabilities to respond to emergencies and to protect the health and safety of the public and emergency response personnel.
- Through the Public Safety Interoperable Communication Grant program, FEMA approved all investment justifications for the more than \$968 million awarded as of February 2009. With the States and Territories able to draw down funding, technical assistance - including technical, programmatic, and National Environmental Policy Act - was offered to assist in implementing investments. Grantees requested individualized support depending on their needs.

In 2009, FEMA revised and released several capstone doctrinal documents that drive the way the Nation plans and organizes its response to disasters, including:

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, which provides guidance to State, local, and tribal communities on how to plan for disasters
- A revised National Incident Management System, which provides a comprehensive, systematic approach to incident management

Additionally, FEMA has trained more than 2 million homeland security, emergency management, and first responders; conducted more than 300 national-level, Federal, State, and local exercises; and provided 120 technical assistance deliveries for fusion centers, planning, and critical infrastructure/key resources.

▪ **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):** IPAWS is America's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning networks, expanding and improving upon the aging, traditional audio-only radio and television Emergency Alert System. IPAWS seeks to provide, in support of presidential alerting and warning requirements, the capability to transmit one message over more media to more people, as well as allow full integration with state, territorial, tribal, and local government alert and warning systems. In 2009, the program accomplished the following:

- Completed development, in partnership with the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards, of the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) v1.2 IPAWS Profile, which is a national standard for interoperability between alert and warning systems
- Established the Conformity Assessment Program to evaluate vendor equipment compliance to CAP v1.2 protocol and the CAP IPAWS profile
- In partnership with the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, completed development and adopted requirements and interface specifications for the Commercial Mobile Alert System, which will provide a capability for sending alert warning messages to cellular phones
- Began engineering design and construction planning through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for expansion of the national Emergency Alert System Primary Entry Point system

Federal Insurance and Mitigation

▪ **Mitigation and Flood Programs:** By encouraging and supporting mitigation efforts, FEMA leads the Nation in reducing the impact of disasters. Mitigation unequivocally saves money, as every dollar invested in mitigation saves the Nation an average of \$4. FEMA has the lead role in helping communities address and reduce their disaster risks through risk analysis, risk reduction, and risk insurance. In 2009, FEMA helped hundreds of communities and tens of thousands of individuals avoid the economic and human suffering associated with disaster damage, through risk identification and analysis; sound floodplain management strategies; support for stronger building codes;

grants to strengthen and floodproof buildings; the provision of flood insurance; and better use of lessons learned from past disasters.

In 2009, through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs, FEMA actively helped local communities across the U.S. prepare for future disasters, including:

- Providing more than \$5 million to elevate 24 homes and to acquire and demolish 4 others to reduce flood risks along the Delaware River
- Providing, through its Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, \$7.5 million to California to improve the flood control efficiency in the City of Westminster
- Providing nearly \$3 million in Hazard Mitigation funding to Martinsville, Indiana, to permanently remove 32 homes susceptible to annual flooding
- Providing, through its Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program, more than \$1.1 million to floodproof South Carolina's Charleston Area Medical Center Memorial Hospital, which will allow the hospital to continue providing emergency medical care without significant interruption in service during major floods



This pickup truck is stranded by flood waters that covered streets in neighborhoods near the Meramec River.

Under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), FEMA saved an estimated \$1.5 billion in annual flood disaster losses and covered 20,900 communities. The program insured 5.6 million policyholders against flood, wrote nearly \$3 billion in premiums, and insured more than \$1.1 trillion of property. In 2009, despite the unsettled economy, NFIP policy sales and policy retention increased slightly. FEMA strengthened the program by holding more than 240 workshops and training 13,237 agents, lenders, and adjusters.

In 2009, FEMA continued to finalize the Map Modernization Effort while beginning to implement the new Risk MAP (Mapping, Analysis Planning) program that will focus on providing advanced risk information as well as mitigation planning tools for communities. Where Map Modernization provided digital flood maps for 92 percent of the Nation's

population and 65 percent of the Nation's land mass, Risk MAP is focusing on advanced risk data and specialized hazard mitigation planning tools for the most at-risk areas.

United States Fire Administration

- **United States Fire Administration (USFA):** USFA delivered 3,811 training programs to 116,350 fire and emergency response personnel, both on and off campus, through its diverse delivery system and network of national training partners. In addition, USFA completed the development of a newly integrated and streamlined course schedule instructor database; began using a new online collaboration tool to facilitate meetings, briefings, and training delivery demonstration projects; and developed a web version of the National Fire Incident Reporting Systems client data entry tool. USFA developed 5 new and 9 revised courses during 2009, and began development of 26 new or revised courses. USFA distributed a monthly bulletin to 35,000 first responders and periodic Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) bulletins to a vetted audience of 11,000 emergency services leaders to consolidate CIP and emerging threat information.

Mission Support

- **Acquisitions:**
 - Developed and began implementing a ground-breaking Contracting Officers Technical Representative certification program.
- **Finance:**
 - Was awarded the DHS Award of Excellence as the DHS component that has made the most progress in correcting prior year financial audit findings
 - Was recognized for helping DHS to be fully compliant with the Improper Payments Improvement Act in 2009
- **Information Technology:**
 - Strengthened the security of FEMA's IT environment by achieving and maintaining a Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 score of 90 percent for each reporting period
 - Provided reliable, integrated, and secure communication and information systems by maintaining 99.9 percent critical system uptime
- **Human Capital:** In January 2009, FEMA's Administrator officially announced the implementation of an agencywide credentialing program. Its accomplishments include:
 - Final or pending approval of cadre-specific credentialing for 50 percent of the Disaster Reserve workforce (10 out of 23 specialized cadres), two cadres of which began migrating to the new framework by comparing each employee's training and operational experience to each cadre's standards
 - Implementing holiday pay and sick leave benefits for Disaster Reservists in order to strengthen recruiting and retention

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	2,817	\$934,791 ¹	2,070	\$797,650	3,275	\$902,996	1,205	\$105,346
State and Local Programs	207	3,130,858 ²	542	3,015,200	616	4,000,590 ³	74	985,390
Emergency Management Performance Grants ³	15	315,000	14	340,000	-	- ³	(14)	(340,000)
Assistance to Firefighter Grants Recovery Act ³	54	775,000	60	810,000	-	- ³	(60)	(810,000)
United States Fire Administration	115	44,979	115	45,588	115	45,930	-	342
Collections - Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP)	170	(505)	170	(265)	170	(361)	-	(96)
Disaster Relief Fund	7,067	1,288,000 ⁴	3,600	1,600,000	3,383	1,950,000	(217)	350,000
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	295	-	295	-	295	-	-
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	41	220,000	56	220,000	70	194,000	14	(26,000)
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	11	90,000	15	100,000	15	100,000	-	-
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	100,000	-	(100,000)
Net Discretionary – Excluding Supp	10,497	\$6,998,418	6,642	\$7,128,468	7,644	\$7,293,450	1,002	\$164,982
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary	264	156,599	242	146,000	260	169,000	18	23,000
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory	1	3,037,000	29	3,085,000	29	3,065,546	-	(19,454)
Subtotal	10,762	\$10,192,017	6,913	\$10,359,468	7,933	\$10,527,996	1,020	\$ 168,528
Supplementals	-	130,000 ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) S&L, AFG, EMPG	-	610,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Authority	10,762	\$10,932,017	6,913	\$10,359,468	7,933	\$10,527,996	1,020	\$168,528
Prior year Rescissions	-	-[9,000] ⁶	-	-[5,572] ⁷	-	-	-	-

- ¹ FY 2009 funding includes \$96 million transfer from the DRF to M&A per P.L. 110-329.
- ² FY 2009 funding includes \$25 million transfer to Department of Transportation and \$158 thousand from Customs and Border Protection.
- ³ State and Local Programs in FY 2011 also includes Emergency Management Performance Grants and Assistance to Firefighter Grants.
- ⁴ Pursuant to P.L. 110-329, the following transfers were from the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2009: \$96 million to Operations, Management and Administration and \$16 million to the Office of Inspector General.
- ⁵ Pursuant to P.L. 110-32, the following supplemental funding was provided to State and Local Programs in FY 2009: \$100 million was re-appropriated for a grant to the State of Mississippi and \$30 million for Operation Stonegarden.
- ⁶ Pursuant to P.L. 110-329, Cerro Grande rescission of prior-year unobligated balances.
- ⁷ Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, State and Local Program rescission of prior-year unobligated balances for Trucking Industry Security Grants.

FY 2011 Highlights:

▪ **Facilities Improvements.....\$23.3M (0 FTE)**

FEMA faces a critical need for adequate resources to maintain and repair its aging and deteriorating national facilities. To address these needs, FEMA developed a 5-year capital plan, of which \$23.3M is requested in 2011 to begin regional facility acquisitions and repairs, as well as necessary capital improvements to FEMA’s entire real estate portfolio.

Of the \$23.3 million, \$11.4M would be allocated to additional facilities to provide adequate space for staff that has increased from 2,131 permanent full-time employees to more than 4,000 in 2010, with a significant emphasis on increasing staff in regional offices. Nationwide, FEMA’s facilities also require improvements to meet safety requirements. The lack of adequate and safe facilities impairs FEMA’s ability to attract and retain the talented staff required for its mission, compromising FEMA’s ability to meet its overall mission.

The remaining \$11.9M would be allocated to facility repairs and capital improvements. The accepted business practice for Federal facilities is to set aside sufficient funding at the level of two to four percent of the agency’s real estate portfolio. This enhancement request would elevate the base funding of \$9.6 million to a total \$21.5 million in 2011 and place it within the accepted business practice range.

▪ **Data Center Migration.....\$5.9M (0 FTE)**

FEMA requests \$5.9M for its share of the 2011 data center development funding, which will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS enterprise data centers for central DHS management and will be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund. This effort includes discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the data centers in 2011. It also funds the purchase of new equipment for placement in the data centers as part of migration/transition efforts, as well as the transition of disaster recovery/backup/Continuity of Operations (COOP) capability to the DHS data centers.

2010 Supplemental Funding Request

▪ **Supplemental Initiative.....\$3.6B (0 FTE)**

A \$3.6B 2010 budget supplemental request for the Disaster Relief Fund is being submitted concurrent with the Fiscal Year 2011 President’s Budget. These funds are

needed due to continuing obligations associated with previous catastrophic storms (Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma in 2005 and 2006, 2007 California Wildfires, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008, among others).

FY 2011 Major Program Decreases:

- **State and Local Programs.....-\$164.6M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$4.2B for State and local programs, a reduction of \$164.6 million from the 2010 enacted level. This funding level keeps these programs at a near historic high funding level while consolidating programs and recognizing the constraints of the present budget environment.
- **Emergency Food and Shelter.....-\$100M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$100M for the Emergency Food and shelter program reduction of \$100M from the 2010 enacted level. The 2011 request reflects a refocusing of agency-wide resources on FEMA’s primary mission of preparing for and coordinating disaster response and recovery efforts while still providing substantial support for the non-disaster EFS program.
- **Severe Repetitive Loss Program.....-\$70M (0 FTE)**
No new funding is being requested for the Severe Repetitive Loss Program since the program has retained large unobligated balances which are sufficient to fully support the program and fund grant awards in 2011.
- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.....-\$26M (0 FTE)**
The budget requests \$194M for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, a reduction of \$26M from the 2010 enacted level. This funding reflects program level efficiencies including the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy and an increase in fee revenue of which a portion will be dedicated to the map production program. The 2011 request will ensure Risk MAP is able to meet the objectives of its multi-year plan for 2010 – 2014.



FEMA Urban Search and Rescue members prepare in the early morning hours at a base camp to go out on search and rescue missions to Sabine Pass.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Description:

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), ranked as the largest immigration service in the world, processes millions of immigration benefit applications every year through a network of 230 total offices: domestic and foreign. During FY 2009, USCIS completed more than 850,000 naturalization applications; USCIS processed 8.7 million queries through the E-Verify program in FY 2009, up from 6.6 million in FY 2008; USCIS naturalized over 2,000 military servicemembers and qualified family members; USCIS admitted nearly 75,000 refugees from around the world; and processing time for naturalization applications was reduced to 4.5 months, down from 8.7 months at the end of FY 2008.

Responsibilities:

USCIS ensures that citizenship and immigration information and decisions on immigration benefits are provided to customers in a timely, accurate, consistent, courteous, and professional manner. Over fifty different types of immigration benefits are processed through USCIS. Every case is unique and requires specialized attention from experienced USCIS immigration officers. USCIS is also responsible for strengthening the effectiveness of national security efforts; enhancing the integrity of our country's legal immigration system by deterring, detecting, and pursuing immigration related fraud; and combating unauthorized employment in the workplace. In addition, USCIS provides protection to refugees, both inside and outside of the United States, in accordance with US law and international obligations.

Service to the Public:

USCIS secures America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system. USCIS ensures that immigration benefits are granted only to eligible applicants and

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Alejandro N. Mayorkas

Established: 2003

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

Budget Request: \$2,812,357,000

Gross Discretionary: 385,800,000

Mandatory, Fees

& Trust Fund: \$2,426,557,000

Employees (FTE): 10,878



Children pose with their Certificates of Citizenship after an N-600 ceremony at the Albuquerque Field Office

petitioners. USCIS also promotes educational resources and opportunities to support immigrant integration and participation in American civic culture. USCIS' anti-fraud efforts make it easier for employers to comply with labor and immigration law and harder for those seeking to exploit our systems. Through security checks on persons seeking immigration benefits, USCIS has facilitated the apprehension of criminals and wanted felons across the country, as well as the discovery of several dangerous fugitives.



Newly naturalized service members after a special Military Naturalization Ceremony at Naval Station Mayport in Jacksonville, FL, June 2009.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- Participation in the E-Verify Program grew from 88,116 employer participants at the end of FY 2008 to 156,659 at the end of FY 2009, with an average of 1,000 employers signing up each week. In addition, the number of queries processed through the program grew from 6.6 million in FY 2008 to 8.7 million in FY 2009.
- In FY 2009, USCIS officers traveled to military bases around the world and naturalized over 2,000 military service members and qualified family members. As part of this effort, USCIS coordinated with the Department of Defense and accomplished the largest overseas military naturalization ceremonies since the implementation of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2004, naturalizing 237 military service members in Baghdad, Iraq, on July 4, 2009; 106 military service members in Bagram, Afghanistan, on May 25, 2009, and 84 military service members in Camp Arifjan, Kuwait on June 27, 2009.

- Refugee Affairs deployed 400 officers to 79 countries to interview more than 110,000 refugee applicants in FY 2009. These efforts supported the admission of nearly 75,000 refugees from around the world, a 24 percent increase compared to FY 2008 and the highest level of refugee admissions since FY 2000. Of these admissions, more than 18,000 were Iraqi refugees, exceeding the U.S. government's Iraqi admissions goal of at least 17,000 and establishing a robust pipeline of approved Iraqi refugee applicants for admission in FY 2010.
- USCIS completed 851,795 naturalization applications, and reduced the processing time for naturalization applications from 8.8 months at the end of FY 2008 to 4.5 months at the end of FY 2009.
- Through the Citizenship Grant Program, USCIS competitively awarded \$1.2 million to 13 community-based organizations nationwide to promote the rights and responsibilities of citizenship through citizenship education and naturalization preparation programs. Grantees estimate they will provide direct citizenship services to more than 4,400 legal permanent residents from countries as diverse as Afghanistan, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Russia, among others, and will conduct citizenship-related outreach reaching an estimated 50,000 immigrants.
- Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) furthered its goal of enhancing national security by placing officers at the FBI National Name Check Program in Winchester, VA to vet information that may influence eligibility for immigration benefits. FDNS also continued its efforts to improve the integrity of the nation's immigration system by launching an Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program (ASVVP). The ASVVP uses site inspectors to verify basic information provided in support of immigration benefits applications and petitions to determine if further inquiry or investigation is necessary.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted¹		FY 2010 Enacted^{2,3}		FY 2011 Request		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	235	\$152,490	303	\$224,000	1,289	\$385,800	986	\$161,800
Gross Discretionary	235	152,490	303	224,000	1,289	385,800	986	161,800
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	9,947	2,665,338	9,874	2,513,138	9,403	2,375,479	(471)	(137,659)
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	15,000	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	180	43,520	658	109,859	186	38,078	(472)	(71,781)
Subtotal - Fees	10,127	2,723,858	10,532	2,635,997	9,589	2,426,557	(943)	(209,440)
Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	10,362	\$2,876,348	10,835	\$2,859,997	10,878	\$2,812,357	43	(\$47,640)

¹ The FY 2009 Fee Account amounts include spending authority increases that were included in an approved reprogramming, i.e., \$170 million in carryover funding from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA); \$12.5 million in carryover funding from the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account; and, \$2 million in carryover funding from the H1-B Non-Immigration Petitioner Account. The Salaries and Expenses amount includes an increase of \$750,000 that was reprogrammed from the lapsed FY 2008 appropriated balance.

² The FY 2010 Fee Account amounts reflect the spending authority levels included in the FY 2010 USCIS reprogramming request that was submitted to Congress. The requested spending authority increase for IEFA is \$59 million and the spending authority increase for the Fraud Detection and Prevention account is 72 million.

³ The FY 2010 IEFA amount also includes \$2.3 million that will be funded by lapsed FY 2009 appropriated balances in the FY 2010 USCIS reprogramming request that was submitted to Congress.

FY 2011 Highlights:

▪ **Immigration Status Verification Programs \$137.4M (520 FTE)**

Resources are requested for 520 positions, 520 FTE, and \$137.4M for enhancements and expansion of Immigration Status Verification Programs at USCIS – E-Verify and SAVE. Through E-Verify, U.S. employers can maintain a legal workforce by verifying the employment eligibility of their workers, while SAVE assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies with determining eligibility for benefits by verifying immigration status. These programs promote compliance with immigration laws and prevent individuals from obtaining benefits they are not eligible to receive.

• **E-Verify \$103.4M (338 FTE)**

The request seeks \$103.4M, 338 positions, and 338 FTE to support E-Verify operations and enhancements. Planned improvements include strengthening monitoring and compliance of E-Verify use to detect discrimination and fraud patterns. As of January 16th, the total number of employers registered for E-Verify is 182,516 representing 679,434 hiring sites.

• **Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)\$34M (182 FTE)**

The request seeks \$34M, 182 positions, and 182 FTE to support the cost of the SAVE program. The SAVE program currently helps more than 330 State, local, and Federal agencies validate the provision of government benefits by checking immigration status. Fees on agency users support less than 25 percent of program operations, resulting in costs being incorporated into fees of unrelated activities. The request builds from the fee reform effort begun in FY 2010, to ensure that immigration fees do not contain added costs beyond those required to process a specific application. A proposed rulemaking during FY 2010 will incorporate this request into a revised fee structure. Additionally, the request assumes that all existing fees would be dropped and \$22 million of appropriated funding will support base SAVE operations. Remaining funds will be used to improve cost integration with the E-Verify program and improve SAVE operations.

▪ **Office of Citizenship and Immigrant Integration\$18M (23 FTE)**

- The request seeks \$18M, 23 positions, and 23 FTE to support the Office of Citizenship and activities aimed at improving immigrant integration. It also builds upon the FY 2010 effort to reform immigration fees by moving currently-fee funded operations of the Office to appropriated financing. FY 2010 enacted level included \$11M in appropriations for Immigrant Integration activities undertaken through the Office. While this function is extended within the FY 2011 request, nearly \$7 million of base costs are incorporated into fees of unrelated activities. The request will eliminate fee-based financing for the entire Office of Citizenship. A proposed rulemaking during FY 2010 will incorporate this request into a revised fee FY 2011 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2011. This includes:

▪ **Data Center Development\$23.4M (0 FTE)**

FY 2011 data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2011. This includes:

- Discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers in FY 2010
- Purchase of new equipment for placement in the DHS Data Centers as part of migration/transition efforts
- Installation of equipment racks at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration-related build-out of DHS Data Center infrastructure
- Transition of disaster recovery/backup/COOP (Continuity of Operations) capability to DHS Data Centers
- Installation of infrastructure support as part of system migrations at the DHS Data Centers
- Migration of USCIS hardware, systems/applications to occupy rack space at the DHS Data Centers.

The Data Center consolidation efforts will standardize IT resource acquisitions across DHS Components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Description:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves a leadership role as the federal government's principal provider of world-class, interagency training of federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC's collaborative approach with its client groups uses research, training, and education in a shared mission of protecting our democratic institutions, ensuring public safety, and preserving law and order.

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Connie L. Patrick, Director

Established: 1970

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

Budget Request: ***\$278,375,000***

Employees (FTE): *1,103*

FLETC's services to its three major client groups underscore its homeland security support mission in promoting intergovernmental cooperation in law enforcement preparedness. FLETC:

- 1) Serves over 85 federal agencies having enforcement responsibilities;
- 2) Provides training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement entities; and
- 3) Plans, develops, and presents formal training courses and practical exercise applications related to international law enforcement training, in the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

Responsibilities:

FLETC's operation is based on the long held premise that taxpayers are far better served through a consolidated approach to law enforcement training. A consolidated approach provides the opportunity to deliver higher quality training through state-of-the-art facilities, a permanent core faculty of training instructors, consistency of training content and quality, and delivery of the most contemporary of law enforcement philosophies. The commingling of students from different agencies and levels of government promotes networking and fosters the inter-agency cooperation that is critical to the success of Federal law enforcement professionals.

FLETC offers numerous basic law enforcement training programs of varying lengths consistent with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained. A large number of the Center's partner organizations have transferred portions or all of their law enforcement training operations to one of FLETC's residential sites. These training offices and academies coordinate the training activities of their personnel and conduct advanced and agency-specific training programs.

The Center also conducts and supports numerous advanced and specialized training programs for its partner organizations. Further, many non-partner organizations attend both basic and advanced programs on a space-available basis, which helps to maintain the economics of operations for consolidated training. Non-partner training accounted for nearly 4% of our

workload in terms of student weeks. FLETC offers selected specialized training programs for state, local and international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs that are not generally available, either locally or regionally, and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

FLETC currently operates four training sites throughout the U.S. for multiple agency use. The FLETC headquarters and training site, Glynco, GA, has classrooms, dining and residence halls, and state-of-the-art facilities for firearms, physical techniques, driver, marine, and computer based training activities. Two field locations that provide both basic and advanced training are located in Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC. The fourth training site, Cheltenham, MD, provides in-service and re-qualification training for officers and agents in the Washington, DC area. In cooperation with the Department of State (DOS), FLETC manages International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana, and San Salvador, El Salvador, and serves as Deputy Director at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective US Embassies abroad.



A student learns to identify a fraudulent driver's license in one of FLETC's document examination training classes.



FLETC provides realistic, practical application environments for agency-specific training programs.

Service to the Public:

We train those who protect our homeland.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- Effectively trained 67,244 students and 238,768 student weeks in FY 2009. This represents an overall increase of 8.8% students and 14.6% student weeks above FY 2008 levels of 61,833 students and 208,356 student weeks.

- Completed construction of the Investigative Complex. Completed design of the Practical Application/Counterterrorism Training Operations Facility (PA/CTOTF) Terminal Building and Indoor/Outdoor Firing Ranges.
- FLETC achieved academy re-accreditation and received program re-accreditation for the Boat Operators Anti-Terrorism Training Program (BOAT), the Law Enforcement Driver Instructor Training Program (LEDITP), the Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program (LEITP), the Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (MLETP), and the Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program (LECTITP).

BUDGET REQUEST

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget ¹		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries and Expenses	1,146	\$246,530	1,103	\$239,356	1,103	\$239,919	-	\$563
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	-	86,456	-	43,456	-	38,456	-	(5,000)
Total Budget Authority	1,146	\$332,986	1,103	\$282,812	1,103	\$278,375	-	(\$4,437)

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **National Computer Forensics Institute..... \$4M (0FTE)**
The National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) is moved from the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) to FLETC

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Description:

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's mission is to protect the homeland by providing Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial officials with state-of-the-art technology and other resources.

Responsibilities:

The S&T Directorate ensures DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information and capabilities they need to more effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats. The S&T Directorate develops state-of-the-art systems to protect the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, explosive, and cyber attacks.

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

At a Glance

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

Established: 2003

Major Divisions: Borders and Maritime Security; Chemical and Biological; Command, Control, and Interoperability; Explosives; Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences; Infrastructure and Geophysical; and Radiological and Nuclear.

Budget Request: **\$1,018,264,330**

Employees (FTE): **447**



S&T's First Responder work includes development of a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with reduced profile and weight improving first responders' agility (top left); a hardened compass that enables firefighters who become disoriented during emergency response operations to re-establish orientation (lower left); lightweight, pocket-sized emergency escape hoods for USSS (right)

This work is deliverable-focused and driven by the requirements of the S&T Directorate's customers, who play an integral role in identifying mission-capability relevant technologies that they need to support their homeland security mission. Through customer-led Integrated Product Teams (IPTs), the S&T Directorate builds a mutual understanding of what capabilities the Nation's border guards, first responders, transportation security screeners, intelligence analysts and other key end users need, and works hand-in-hand with its customers to develop those capabilities and seamlessly transition them into the field through Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial and private partners.

The Directorate has seven divisions and four key offices, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These divisions are: Borders and Maritime Security; Chemical and Biological; Command, Control, and Interoperability; Explosives; Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences; Infrastructure and Geophysical; and Radiological and Nuclear. Crosscutting the seven divisions are the following key offices: Innovation; Test & Evaluation and Standards; Transition; and Research, which includes Laboratory Facilities and University Programs.

Borders and Maritime Security Division

The Borders and Maritime Security Division develops technical capabilities that enhance U.S. border and cargo security without impeding the flow of commerce and travelers.

Chemical and Biological Division

The Chemical and Biological Division works to increase the Nation's preparedness against chemical and biological threats through improved threat awareness, advanced surveillance and detection, and protective countermeasures.

Command, Control and Interoperability Division

The Command, Control, and Interoperability Division focuses on operable and interoperable communications for emergency responders, security and integrity of the Internet, and development of automated capabilities to recognize potential threats.

Explosives Division

The Explosives Division develops the technical capabilities to detect, interdict, and lessen the impacts of non-nuclear explosives used in terrorist attacks against mass transit, civil aviation, and critical infrastructure.

Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division

The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division applies the social and behavioral sciences to improve detection, analysis, and understanding of the threats posed by individuals, groups, and radical movements. It supports the preparedness, response, and recovery of communities impacted by catastrophic events and advances homeland security by integrating human factors into homeland security technologies.

Infrastructure and Geophysical Division

The Infrastructure and Geophysical Division develops capabilities to increase the Nation's preparedness for and response to natural and man-made threats through superior situational awareness, emergency response capabilities, and critical infrastructure protection.

Radiological and Nuclear Division

The Radiological and Nuclear Division identifies, explores, develops, and demonstrates scientific and technological approaches that address gaps in nuclear detection, response and recovery, such as: dramatically improving the performance of nuclear detection components and systems; significantly reducing the operational burden of the rad/nuc detection mission; or responding to and recovering from large-scale rad/nuc attacks.

Crosscutting Offices:

Innovation

The Innovation office manages homeland security priority research and development initiatives that could lead to significant technology breakthroughs that would greatly enhance DHS operations. The Office of the Director of Innovation oversees the Homeland Security Advanced Research Project Agency (HSARPA). HSARPA funds R&D of homeland security technologies to support basic and applied homeland security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies that would promote homeland security; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of critical homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities.

Test & Evaluation and Standards

The Test & Evaluation and Standards programs provide policy and oversight of the Department's test and evaluation program and technical support and coordination to assist the Nation's emergency responders in the acquisition of equipment, procedures, and mitigation processes that are safe, reliable, and effective.

Transition

The Transition Office focuses on delivering near-term products and technology enhancements by working with the Department's components, industry, and other agencies to expedite the technology transition process.

Research – Laboratory Facilities

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

Research – University Programs

University Programs engage the academic community to conduct research and provides education and training programs to support DHS priorities and enhance homeland security capabilities.

The seven technical Divisions and additional offices are linked to three research and development investment portfolio directors in a matrix managed structure. The three portfolio directors – Director of Research, Director of Transition, and Director of Innovation – provide crosscutting coordination of the investment strategy within the technical Divisions. The matrix structure allows the S&T Directorate to provide more comprehensive and integrated technology solutions to its customers by appropriately bringing all disciplines together in developing leading-edge research solutions.

Service to the Public:

The S&T Directorate is centrally important to securing the homeland, providing leadership of a national research effort to harness science and technology, in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, and private sector companies, to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements helped the Nation in many ways to defeat the enemies it faced in the last half-century; advancements in science and technology can now be deployed against those who would seek to attack our homeland and disrupt our way of life.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- *Transitioned a BorderNet capability to CBP to connect law enforcement officers in the field with real-time tactical information such as detection, sensor data, agent location data, and local geographic features, also providing field access to select law enforcement databases using a GPS-enabled P25 land mobile radio.*
- *Generated a comprehensive set of Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessel data from national and international field experiments with 14 organizations to evaluate potential detection technologies, shape additional field campaigns and to better understand U.S. Government capabilities and shortfalls in detecting, discriminating, and tracking low-observable maritime vessels used to smuggle narcotics into the U.S. from South America.*
- *Conducted a two-week cargo supply-chain security demonstration of the Container Security Device, Advanced Container Security Device, Marine Hybrid Composite Container, Marine Asset Tag Tracking System, and mLOCK technologies in operational, performance, and anti-compromise environments.*
- *Completed development and testing of Bio-Agent Autonomous Networked Detector (BAND), an automated, fully integrated “lab-in-a-box” biological agent detector that collects aerosols, performs molecular analysis and identification, and reports results for real-time control of the entire sensor network. Demonstrated automatic capture and genetic identification of biological agents at threat concentrations.*
- *Completed a tabletop exercise to refine restoration guidance with participation of key Federal, State, and local stakeholders as well as a demonstration in the Los Angeles International Airport System to promote the range of restoration. This project will enable rapid recovery from a chemical agent release in a major transportation facility, minimize the economic impact of a chemical agent release, and inform defensible public health decisions concerning the re-opening of major transportation facilities following a chemical agent release.*
- *Developed an integrated laboratory response architecture to promote enhanced use of the Nation’s laboratory networks in response to large-scale CBRN events, developed a Standard Operating Procedure for implementing the architecture, and assessed the architecture through table-top exercises.*
- *Determined how quickly next-generation, serotype-specific, foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccines provide immunity, and how long the immunity lasts. Delivered*

- proof-of-concept studies using different vaccine and biotherapeutic countermeasure platforms for other non-FMD Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs).
- *Delivered Digital Ink Library to the United States Secret Service (USSS)* forensic investigators to enhance mission effectiveness by digitizing the complete archive of ink samples, which reduces time to locate inks and protects inks from environmental degradation. As a result, ink-sample matching takes seconds as opposed to hours or days, and irreplaceable inks remain secure.
 - *Initiated 18 new experiments on the DETER testbed*, enabling users to study and evaluate a wide range of computer security technologies including encryption, pattern detection, intrusion-tolerant storage protocols, next-generation network simulations; as well as develop and share educational material and tools to train the next-generation of cyber-security experts.
 - *Piloted a Virtual USA cross-state information (e.g., shelter data, flood data, traffic accident information) exchange* between Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, which demonstrated that states can exchange information regardless of what statewide information system they use (ESRI, Google).
 - *Deployed the Critical Infrastructure Inspection Management System (CIIMS)* to the Los Angeles Police Department, which allowed aerial-borne law enforcement officers to receive and respond to critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) inspection metrics in real time. This inspection process adds a force multiplier to the critical infrastructure protection unit and improves flight-crew situational awareness.
 - *Conducted T&E on the large-aperture metal detector for air cargo* to allow TSA to screen fresh produce, fresh flowers, seafood and meats, and printed material quickly, effectively, and inexpensively for the presence of metallic IED components.
 - *Completed Homemade Explosives (HME) signature characterization* of leakage rates of a variety of bottle types with hydrogen peroxide and nitromethane to inform TSA HME detection requirements for checkpoint and checked baggage liquid bottle screening applications.
 - *Completed T&E of backscatter x-ray system for TSA* for the detection of concealed explosive devices worn or carried by a person, commonly called a suicide bomber.
 - *Delivered validated Hostile Intent Detection simulation product to TSA*, validated the previously transitioned courseware prototype, piloted a deception training course for first responders (Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department - LVMPD), resulting in a \$900,000 savings in TSA training costs.
 - *Transitioned validated multi-cultural indicators of hostile intent*, and demonstrated a mobile device that enables TSA Behavioral Detection Officers to record observations, automatically calculate behavior-based scoring, and share information among peers and with supervisors in near-real time. This potentially saves TSA an estimated 60 - 120 FTEs.

- *Demonstrated three prototypes for rapid, non-contact, three-dimensional fingerprint scanning* to achieve much higher success rates at capturing fingerprints the first time, with greater detail, leading to increased speed and accuracy in records matching and identification at screening checkpoints with minimum impact on throughput.
- *Demonstrated a real-time malintent (desire or intent to cause harm) detection* capability at a simulated speaking event using indicators such as heart beat, respiration, and pore count to develop a screening facility and a suite of real-time, non-invasive sensor technologies to rapidly, reliably, and remotely detect indicators of malintent to increase throughput and the accuracy/validity of referral for secondary screening.
- *Demonstrated liquid explosive detection* using ultra low-field Magnetic Resonance Imaging technology at the Albuquerque Airport. The demonstration showed the system's ability to distinguish between numerous threat and benign liquids in an operational environment, which will eventually lead to enabling TSA to rescind the 3-1-1 rule, allowing airline passengers to carry-on liquids.
- *Piloted Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS)* at the Virginia Department of Emergency Management, demonstrating data fusion among 24 commercial-off-the-shelf incident management proprietary applications and presenting the resulting data sharing through the state-developed VIPER viewer. UICDS enables multiple responding organizations (using their own equipment, procedures and protocols) to jointly manage personnel, direct equipment, and seamlessly gather, store, redistribute, and share, in a secure environment, mission-critical information needed by incident commanders and emergency responders.
- *Demonstrated and tested a Controlled Impact Rescue Tool (CIRT)* with Fairfax County Fire Training Rescue. CIRT is a stand-alone tool that creates shock waves that can shatter concrete walls in less than half the time as conventional methods .
- *Delivered more than 200 emergency escape hoods to USSS*. This one-size-fits-all concealable hood weighs under a pound, is easy to carry, and can be donned in ten seconds. In addition to being maintenance-free, the hood filters nerve, blood, and blister agents, removes toxic industrial chemicals, and fits two-deep into a breast pocket—one for the protectee, the other for the protector.
- *Published the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF)* in December 2008 and responded to over 5000 public comments. The S&T Directorate issued a Record of Decision selecting a site in Manhattan, Kansas to construct NBAF, which will house the study of foreign animal and zoonotic diseases to protect the Nation's agriculture and public health.
- *Completed facility construction and most of facility commissioning for the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC)*, that will support national security by providing the nation with the capability to understand and counter biological threats and conduct bioforensic analysis to attribute their use against the American public.
-

- *Conducted objective assessments and validations on commercial equipment and systems through the SAVER Program, and provided those results, along with other relevant equipment information, to the emergency response community in an operationally useful form.*
- *Completed a standard for law enforcement specific CBRN protective ensembles, which support the FEMA grants programs and the needs of Federal, State and local responders.*
- *Developed a Universal Biosignature Detection Array, which allows rapid detection of biowarfare agents and hosts such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Rift Valley Fever, cutting detection time for early responders down to minutes versus hours.*
- *Developed two new parametric hurricane meteorological models allowing for more comprehensive data inputs such as variations in storm behavior and forecast information to provide better storm surge prediction.*
- *Demonstrated the passive acoustic detection system's ability to detect swimmers, underwater vehicles, and small vessels under various test conditions and parameters to strengthen maritime domain awareness and safeguard populations and properties unique to U.S. islands, ports, and remote and extreme environments.*

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration ¹	257	\$132,100	278	\$143,200	317	\$151,959	39	\$8,759
Border and Maritime	-	33,050	-	44,181	-	39,936	-	(4,245)
Chemical and Biological	-	200,408	-	206,800	-	200,863	-	(5,937)
Command, Control and Interoperability	-	74,890	-	81,764	-	74,832	-	(6,932)
Explosives	-	96,149	-	120,809	-	120,809	-	-
HSI ²	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Factors	-	12,460	-	16,087	-	13,435	-	(2,652)
Infrastructure and Geophysical	-	75,816	-	74,958	-	36,122	-	(38,836)
Innovation	-	33,000	-	44,000	-	44,000	-	-
Laboratory Facilities ³	124	161,940	130	150,188	130	122,000	-	(28,188)
Radiological & Nuclear ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	109,000	-	109,000
Test and Evaluations, Standards	-	28,674	-	29,000	-	23,174	-	(5,826)
Transition ²	-	28,830	-	46,134	-	42,134	-	(4,000)
University Programs	-	50,270	-	49,350	-	40,000	-	(9,350)
Total Budget Authority	381	\$932,587	408	\$1,006,471	447	\$1,018,264	39	\$11,793
Prior Year Rescission ⁵	-	-	-	-[6,944]	-	-	-	-

¹ Reflects transfer of FTE and M&A funds associated with Transformational Research and Development transfer from DNDO to the S&T Directorate.

² HSI in FY 2010 is part of the Transition PPA.

³ Laboratory FTE count reflects non-HQ Federal employees. These FTEs are located at Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL), National Urban Security and Technology Laboratory (NUSTL), and Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC).

⁴ Reflects transfer of DNDO Transformational Research and Development to S&T Directorate.

⁵ Pursuant to P.L. 111-83, rescission of prior year balances (RDA&O).

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **Radiological and Nuclear \$109M (12 FTE)**
DHS transferred the Transformational Research and Development program from the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) to the S&T Directorate in 2011. The S&T Directorate created a new Radiological and Nuclear (Rad/Nuc) PPA to reflect the transfer. Rad/Nuc will investigate alternative technologies related to Helium-3 (³He), the most efficient and commonly used material for neutron detection (for which the demand exceeds the supply). Additionally, the PPA will fund Advanced Technology Demonstrations, including Advanced Radiation Module for Detection (ARMD) technology and Stand-Off Radiation Detection Systems (SORDS) for maritime, air and land venues.

- **Laboratory Facilities – Infrastructure Upgrades \$15M (0 FTE)**
The FY 2011 request reflects an increase of \$15M to support infrastructure upgrades at the Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL). This increase will continue the upgrades began in FY 2010 that will provide for additional explosives storage space. In FY 2011, the Office of National Laboratories plans to complete design for TSL upgrades, begin renovating space to increase developmental, test, & evaluation (DT&E) space, and begin constructing general-purpose laboratory and administrative space to support the independent testing and evaluation (IT&E) and DT&E missions.

- **Data Center Migration \$5M (0 FTE)**
Resources are requested for the Data Center consolidation effort, which will standardize Information Technology (IT) resource acquisitions across components, and streamline maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times in the event of an emergency. Benefits derived from consolidation are enhanced DHS IT security posture, improved information sharing with stakeholders, and increased operational efficiencies over time. The data center development funding, to be managed through the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), will be used for the continuation of system and application migration to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers for central DHS management in FY 2011.

- **Infrastructure and Geophysical-\$38.8M (0 FTE)**
The decrease in the request for FY 2011 reflects reductions to the research and development (R&D) efforts of the Infrastructure and Geophysical Division (IGD). Programs reduced include the Incident Management Enterprise Program, which develops advanced incident management and decision making tools for emergency responders and incident commanders, and the Geospatial Analysis program, which develops tools to predict seismic activity using satellite data.

- **University Programs -\$9.4M (0 FTE)**
University Programs supports basic research and the education of promising students in homeland security-related Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (HS-STEM) fields. The decrease of funding in FY 2011 will eliminate one or more Centers of Excellence (COEs), Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), and will decrease approximately \$600,000 from the Scholarship and Fellowship program within University Programs.

DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

Description:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is a national office established to improve the Nation's capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport radiological or nuclear material and weapons for use against the Nation, and to further enhance this capability over time.

Responsibilities:

DNDO coordinates Federal efforts to detect and protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism against the United States. DNDO, utilizing its interagency staff, is responsible for the development of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA), the underlying strategy that guides the U.S. Government's nuclear detection efforts. DNDO is responsible for acquiring the technology systems necessary to implement the domestic portions of the global nuclear detection architecture. DNDO also provides standardized threat assessments, technical reachback, deployment strategies and training, and response protocols for Federal and non-Federal partners. DNDO leads a national nuclear forensics program responsible for the planning, integration, evaluation and stewardship of the Nation's nuclear forensics capabilities, and the development of technologies and capabilities for pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics.

The FY 2011 President's Budget includes the transfer of DNDO's Transformational Research and Development program from DNDO to the DHS Science and Technology Directorate.

Service to the Public:

DNDO works to protect the United States from radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) terrorism by strengthening deterrence and continuing to advance the state-of-the-art in nuclear forensics technologies, and to support new equipment deployments in the Nation's homeland security and law enforcement efforts. In addition to technical solutions, DNDO seeks to improve effectiveness of existing technology through improved operational concepts. DNDO works with other agencies across the U.S. Government, as well as state, local and tribal partners, to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible through multiple layers of defense, and that these capabilities are continually improved.

FY 2009 Accomplishments:

- **Systems Engineering and Architecture:** Took the lead on behalf of the U.S. Government to explore and develop neutron detection technology alternatives to ³He, a material which is critical for neutron detection due to its inherently stable and safe

At a Glance

Senior Leadership:
Dr. William K. Hagan, (acting) Director

Established: 2005

Major Divisions: Systems Architecture Directorate, Mission Management Directorate, Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate, Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate, Operations Support Directorate, National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center, Red Teaming and Net Assessments

Budget Request: ***\$305,820,000***

Employees (FTE): ***122***

characteristics. ^3He is in critically short supply world-wide, and investigation into alternatives is an ongoing effort. Conducted analyses of the operational effectiveness, suitability, and life-cycle cost of numerous conceptual solutions to the rad/nuc detection problem to identify the most promising options. Established performance requirements for developmental testing and evaluation (DT&E) of required systems. Provided systems engineering support to DNDO product lines.

- **Systems Development:** Initiated an international rail cargo pathway study to develop a strategy to explore technical and operational options available to mitigate the risks posed by the rail pathway between the U.S. and Canada. Conducted tests with Department of Energy (DOE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) involving crane-mounted detection systems to evaluate the capability of systems to detect special nuclear material sources. Concluded modeling efforts for straddle portal prototypes to address on-dock rail scanning at maritime ports. Executed the Crawdad program which tested commercially available boat-mounted detectors, incorporating lessons learned for follow-up and verification through the West Coast Maritime Pilot program. Completed the development of base technologies to support hand held detectors that will be adapted to support mission-specific environments.
- **Assessments:** Completed construction and initiated operations at the Rad/Nuc Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex (RNCTEC), the Nation's premier facility for testing rad/nuc detection technology against special nuclear materials. Conducted T&E for infrastructure and operations including Passenger/Baggage (PAX/BAG) test of equipment suitable for screening passengers and baggage at international commercial airports. In close coordination with CBP and other operating agencies and stakeholders, initiated pilot programs at Seattle-Tacoma and Charlotte International Airports to study the effectiveness and suitability of various rad/nuc scanning equipment suites and Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for scanning international air passengers and their baggage. In conjunction with CBP, DNDO's Red Team conducted the first covert test exercising all levels of the national process for radiation detection and adjudication of alarms occurring in U.S. seaports. The Net Assessment team initiated a data collection effort to baseline existing Preventive Radiological and Nuclear Detection (PRND) capabilities in all 50 States and U.S. territories.
- **Operations Support:** Established or sustained basic PRND programs in 10 states, Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) urban areas and other vulnerable localities. A basic PRND program includes radiation detection equipment in place, the requisite training of relevant stakeholders, appropriate CONOPS implemented, technical reachback and the programmatic structure to maintain this capability. Completed Initial Operating Capability of the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System which integrates and reports on the deployed GNDA data in real time.
- **Transformational Research and Development:** Accelerated the development of a promising material that could help replace ^3He detectors in many applications. Completed fabrication of detection systems, software integration and mounting on the mobile platform for Stand-Off Radiation Detection Systems (SORDS) units. Completed development and characterization of the Intelligent Personal Radiation Locator. This is a candidate technology for use in the Human Portable Tripwire

systems. Provided additional grant funding to support a total of approximately 110 undergraduate and graduate students.

- **National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) Center:** Participated in the first large-scale NTNF end-to-end exercise, which spanned the collection of nuclear materials from the simulated ground zero, through comprehensive laboratory analysis to formal reporting of technical forensic results, with collaboration from multiple agencies. Completed the interagency NTNF Strategic Plan. Conducted forensic analyses of foreign research reactor spent fuel assemblies to improve modeling in support of attribution assessments. Co-sponsored with FBI and National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) a major Office of Domestic National Intelligence (ODNI) study on nuclear forensics and attribution for the “Summer Hard Problem Program.” Expanded the “National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program” in partnership with DOE and Department of Defense (DoD).
- **Systems Acquisition:** DNDO’s Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP) completed the deployment of radiation portal monitors to each of the northern land border ports of entry two months ahead of schedule. DNDO also acquired detection systems and equipment in support of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Joint Acquisition Strategy, U.S. Coast Guard Joint Acquisition Strategy, Mobile Detection Deployment Program (MDDP), West Coast Maritime Pilot Program, Transportation Security Agency Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Teams (VIPR) and the Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS) program. For these activities, DNDO acquired approximately 1,300 Personal Radiation Detectors, 700 Radioisotope Identifiers, and 100 backpack-based detectors.

BUDGET REQUEST*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2009 Revised Enacted		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Pres. Budget		FY 2011 +/- FY 2010	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	130	37,500	130	\$38,500	122	\$36,992	(8)	(\$1,508)
Research, Development, and Operations	-	323,200	-	324,537	-	207,828	-	(116,709)
Systems Acquisition	-	153,491	-	20,000	-	61,000	-	41,000
Net Discretionary	130	\$514,191	130	\$383,037	122	\$305,820	(8)	(77,217)
Emergency / Supplemental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	130	\$514,191	130	\$383,037	122	\$305,820	(8)	(\$77,217)
Prior year Rescissions	-	-	-	[-8,000]	-	-	-	-

FY 2011 Highlights:

- **Systems Engineering and Architecture\$13.4M (0 FTE)**
An increase is realized in Systems Engineering and Architecture as a result of an ongoing shift in DNDO priorities to developing a wider range of potential solutions to enduring vulnerabilities in other Mission Pathways identified in the GNDA. With studies of all aspects of the rad/nuc architecture, from the detection network of current commercial-off-the shelf (COTS) to underwater detection systems, a well-defined and carefully coordinated network of interrelationships is understood and developed. This reallocation of resources will result in increased funding for systems studies to determine efficient methods to identify and address gaps and vulnerabilities, as well as prepare recommendations and plans to mitigate the same.
- **2011 Assessments \$11M (0 FTE)**
An increase for Assessments is needed as DNDO conducts a broader range of test and evaluation campaigns, grows the Special Nuclear Materials (SNM) detection campaigns, and continues to implement the GRaDER Program for the testing of rad/nuc detection technologies. The GRaDER and PRND Directed test campaigns are expected to result in tangible improvements to COTS Products available in the marketplace. The mission areas are impacted by a wide range of tests and evaluations and the various pilot programs managed under Assessments. For instance, while pilot programs (recently completed West Coast Pilot Program and the on-going tests at the Rail Test Center) expand the maritime rad/nuc detection capabilities for international, Federal, State, local, tribal and private stakeholders, other types of testing will enable the technical community to bridge the gap between “bench-top testing” performed by developers and operational field-testing.

- **Systems Acquisition\$41M (0 FTE)**
The acquisition support for the acquisition and deployment of detection systems and equipment in support of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Joint Acquisition Strategy, U.S. Coast Guard Joint Acquisition Strategy, Transportation Security Agency Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Teams (VIPR). In addition, there are funds designated for aviation and maritime scanning..

- **Securing the Cities Initiative -\$20M (0 FTE)**
No additional funds are requested for the Securing the Cities Initiative, a pilot program that facilitated the implementation of an architecture for coordinated detection and interdiction of illicit radiological materials within the New York City metropolitan region. This program, which has deployed over 4,000 Personal Radiation Detectors and provided associated training to end users such as the NYPD, will end in FY 2010

- **Systems Development-\$30.9M (0 FTE)**
The decrease in this program reflects the emphasis to develop a wider range of potential solutions to enduring vulnerabilities in other Mission Pathways identified in the GNDA. This shift of funding to Systems Engineering and Architecture, and the Assessments Programs is reflective of the need to determine the capabilities to meet these risks and determine the product development requirements.



The West Coast Pilot in Puget Sound was the first ever joint operation to have exercised rad/nuc detection on navigable waterways, and was successfully conducted in partnership with Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement officials.

RESOURCE TABLES

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 President's Budget Build

Department of Homeland Security		FY 2010 Revised Enacted				FY 2011 Adjustments to Base				FY 2011 Program Changes				FY 2011 President's Budget			
		FTE	Pos.	\$\$\$	FTE	Pos.	\$\$\$	FTE	Pos.	\$\$\$	FTE	Pos.	\$\$\$	FTE	Pos.	\$\$\$	
<p>Note: FY 2010 Funding excludes the following: USCG Overseas Contingency Operations \$241.5 million (P.L. 111-83) National Science Foundation transfer to USCG of \$54.0 million (P.L. 111-117)</p>																	
Total Budget Authority																	
Office of Financial Operations		1,616	277	800,931	413	(4,409)	175	173	474,299	2,286	2,202	1,270,821					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)		603	-	147,818	19	(21,844)	25	23	11,407	647	645	157,041					
National Special Security Event State and Local Reimbursement Fund		637	-	254,190	259	(5,806)	150	150	20,000	1,096	1,046	20,000					
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,585	-	-	362,800					
DHS HQ Consolidation		173	38	60,530	29	1,750	38	29	3,272	221	202	65,552					
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)		203	27	338,393	106	1,831	106	106	58,235	322	309	398,459					
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT	Net Discretionary	1,616	277	800,931	413	(4,409)	175	173	474,299	2,286	2,202	1,270,821					
Analysis and Operations		682	138	335,030	171	6,600	34	17	6,300	955	870	347,930					
	Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(12,358)													
	Net Discretionary	682	138	335,030	171	6,600	34	17	6,300	955	870	347,930					
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (OFCGR)		10	(10)	2,000	(10)	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Office of the Inspector General		632	(12)	113,874	24	11,932	18	9	4,000	668	665	129,806					
Customs and Border Protection		58,223	914	11,449,283	554	128,983	(284)	(202)	(398,248)	59,162	58,575	11,180,018					
Salaries and expenses		48,276	1,339	8,084,713	979	380,615	(284)	(202)	(237,342)	49,640	49,053	8,207,286					
Automation modernization		603	-	74,400	-	(74,400)	-	-	-	63	63	63,575					
Air and Marine Inspection		200	-	86,000	-	(158,331)	-	-	(158,331)	200	200	574,575					
Facilities Management		-	-	519,826	-	(14,000)	-	-	(2,575)	-	-	503,251					
Fee accounts		9,684	(425)	1,316,832	(425)	(48,536)	-	-	-	9,259	9,259	1,365,168					
Trust Fund Accounts		48,593	1,339	10,134,554	979	80,811	(284)	(202)	(398,248)	49,957	49,700	9,817,117					
	(Excludes Small Airports) Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,630	(425)	1,314,729	(425)	(48,172)	-	-	-	9,205	9,205	1,362,901					
Immigration and Customs Enforcement		20,252	11	5,741,752	468	(71,603)	273	156	165,038	21,262	20,876	5,835,187					
Salaries and expenses		19,557	47	5,342,134	487	(60,000)	30	36	80,338	20,550	20,164	5,491,100					
Automation modernization		19	(36)	90,000	(19)	(4,818)	-	-	84,700	36	36	84,700					
Construction		676	-	304,800	-	6,587	-	-	-	676	676	311,387					
Fee accounts		19,576	11	5,436,952	468	(78,190)	273	156	165,038	20,586	20,200	5,533,800					
	Net Discretionary	676	-	304,800	-	6,587	-	-	-	676	676	311,387					
	Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	19,576	11	5,436,952	468	(78,190)	273	156	165,038	20,586	20,200	5,533,800					
Transportation Security Administration		51,628	66	7,656,066	357	(392,830)	6,653	4,236	901,553	63,430	56,221	8,164,780					
Aviation Security		49,282	60	5,214,040	134	(420,100)	6,567	4,192	765,954	60,663	53,608	5,559,894					
Surface Transportation Security		593	6	110,516	194	30,636	-	-	(3,594)	820	787	137,558					
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing		252	6	219,619	16	(4,675)	-	-	-	279	268	214,944					
Transportation Security Support		1,501	13	1,001,780	13	(3,577)	86	44	54,166	1,668	1,558	1,052,369					
Aviation Security Capital Fund		-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000					
Federal Air Marshals		-	-	860,111	-	4,877	-	-	85,027	-	-	950,015					
	Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			(14,000)													
	Net Discretionary	51,582	60	5,129,505	351	(307,058)	6,653	4,236	901,553	63,377	56,169	5,724,000					
	Discretionary Fee Funded	40	6	2,272,561	6	(85,781)	-	-	-	47	46	2,186,780					
	Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	-	254,000	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	254,000					
U.S. Coast Guard		49,995	(305)	10,122,963	134	149,638	(468)	(185)	(194,284)	49,491	49,444	10,078,317					
Operating expenses		48,591	(305)	6,563,888	134	111,442	(468)	(235)	(24,280)	47,928	48,490	6,650,950					
Environmental compliance and restoration		24	-	13,198	-	131	-	-	-	25	24	13,329					
Reserve training		536	-	133,632	-	2,043	-	-	-	536	536	135,675					
Acquisition, construction, and improvements		735	-	1,536,280	-	(4,000)	-	50	(155,052)	893	785	1,381,228					
Alteration of bridges		101	-	24,745	-	289	-	-	(5,000)	101	101	20,034					
Research, development, test, and evaluation		-	-	266,006	-	(685)	-	-	-	-	-	265,321					
Health Care Fund Contribution		-	-	1,361,245	-	39,455	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,700					
Retired pay		8	(305)	219,969	-	1,063	-	-	(9,952)	8	8	211,080					
Trust Fund		49,987	(305)	8,541,749	134	109,120	(468)	(185)	(184,332)	49,483	49,936	8,466,537					
	Net Discretionary	8	(305)	1,581,214	-	40,518	-	-	(9,952)	8	8	1,611,780					
	Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	49,987	(305)	8,541,749	134	109,120	(468)	(185)	(184,332)	49,483	49,936	8,466,537					

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 President's Budget Build

Department of Homeland Security Total Budget Authority	FY 2010 Revised Enacted			FY 2011 Adjustments to Base			FY 2011 Program Changes			FY 2011 President's Budget				
	FTE	SS\$	Pos.	FTE	SS\$	Pos.	FTE	SS\$	Pos.	FTE	SS\$	Pos.	FTE	SS\$
U.S. Secret Service	7,055	1,702,644	-	2	75,773	(41)	(43)	33,200	7,016	7,014	1,811,617		7,014	1,811,617
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]	7,055	1,478,609	-	2	55,773	(41)	(43)	33,200	7,016	7,014	1,507,642		7,014	1,507,642
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr)	-	230,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund)	-	1,482,644	-	-	55,773	(41)	(43)	33,200	7,016	7,014	1,571,617		7,014	1,571,617
Net Discretionary	-	220,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Protection & Programs Directorate	2,577	2,432,755	106	198	(4,508)	246	194	(66,532)	3,053	2,969	2,361,715		2,969	2,361,715
Management and Administration	129	44,577	55	54	(288)	-	-	1,848	184	183	46,137		183	46,137
Federal Protective Service	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	1,115,000		1,225	1,115,000
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,024	899,416	51	144	(4,692)	46	(6)	(28,759)	1,232	1,162	865,965		1,162	865,965
U.S. VISIT	199	375,762	-	-	472	-	200	(39,621)	412	399	334,613		399	334,613
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(10)	(18,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net Discretionary	1,452	1,317,755	106	198	(4,508)	246	194	(66,532)	1,828	1,744	1,246,715		1,744	1,246,715
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,225	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,225	1,115,000		1,225	1,115,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	84	139,250	20	11	(10,508)	-	-	83,992	104	95	212,754		95	212,754
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
CT Fund	-	(45,600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency	6,913	10,359,468	1,449	1,020	26,729	-	-	141,799	5,948	7,933	10,527,996		7,933	10,527,996
Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support)	2,070	797,650	1,421	1,205	104,955	-	-	391	4,516	3,225	902,996		3,225	902,996
State and Local Programs	616	4,165,200	-	-	(16,460)	-	-	664	664	616	4,000,590		616	4,000,590
U.S. Fire Administration	115	45,588	-	-	342	-	-	(3,422)	170	115	45,930		115	45,930
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	170	(265)	-	-	3,326	-	-	(3,422)	170	170	(361)		170	(361)
Disaster relief	3,600	1,600,000	-	(217)	9,069	-	-	340,931	45	3,383	1,950,000		3,383	1,950,000
Disaster assistance direct loan program account	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	(26,101)	84	295	295		295	295
Flood map modernization fund	56	220,000	28	14	101	-	-	(70,000)	310	70	194,000		70	194,000
National flood insurance fund (offsetting)	242	146,000	-	18	23,000	-	-	(70,000)	29	260	169,000		260	169,000
National flood insurance fund (mandatory)	2	3,880,000	-	-	50,546	-	-	(100,000)	15	2	3,068,546		2	3,068,546
Non-Federal Acquisition fund	15	200,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	(100,000)	15	15	200,000		15	200,000
Emergency, food and shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(15,572)	(15,572)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net Discretionary	6,642	7,128,468	1,449	1,002	(46,817)	-	-	211,799	5,609	7,644	7,293,450		7,644	7,293,450
Discretionary Fee Funded	2,42	146,000	-	18	23,000	-	-	(70,000)	310	260	169,000		260	169,000
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	3,085,000	-	-	50,546	-	-	(70,000)	29	29	3,065,546		29	3,065,546
Citizenship & Immigration Services	10,835	2,859,997	-	43	(85,938)	-	-	38,298	10,878	10,878	2,812,357		10,878	2,812,357
Salaries and Expenses	303	234,000	744	787	97,400	199	199	64,400	1,289	1,289	385,800		1,289	385,800
Immigration Examinations Fee Account	9,874	2,513,138	(272)	(272)	(111,557)	(199)	(199)	(26,102)	9,403	9,403	2,375,479		9,403	2,375,479
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Account	658	109,859	(472)	(472)	(71,781)	-	-	186	186	186	38,078		186	38,078
HI-B and HI-C Fund Prevention	303	234,000	744	787	97,400	199	199	64,400	1,289	1,289	385,800		1,289	385,800
Net Discretionary	10,532	2,635,997	(744)	(744)	(183,338)	(199)	(199)	(26,102)	9,589	9,589	2,426,557		9,589	2,426,557
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,103	282,812	-	-	(4,437)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	278,375		1,103	278,375
Salaries and Expenses	1,103	239,356	-	-	563	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	239,919		1,103	239,919
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses	1,103	282,812	-	-	(4,437)	-	-	-	1,130	1,103	278,375		1,103	278,375
Net Discretionary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Science & Technology	408	1,006,471	47	51	84,600	(12)	(12)	(72,807)	447	447	1,018,264		447	1,018,264
Management and administration	278	143,200	47	51	84,600	(12)	(12)	(72,807)	447	447	1,018,264		447	1,018,264
Research, development, acquisition, and operations	130	863,271	-	-	73,708	(12)	(12)	(2,133)	317	317	151,959		317	151,959
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(16,944)	(16,944)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net Discretionary	408	1,006,471	47	51	84,600	(12)	(12)	(72,807)	447	447	1,018,264		447	1,018,264
Management and Administration	130	383,037	(12)	(12)	(111,144)	8	4	33,927	126	122	305,820		122	305,820
Research, Development, and Operations	-	38,800	(12)	(12)	(2,607)	8	4	1,099	126	122	36,992		122	36,992
Systems Acquisition	-	324,557	-	-	(108,537)	-	-	41,000	126	-	207,828		-	207,828
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(18,000)	(18,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net Discretionary	130	383,037	(12)	(12)	(111,144)	8	4	33,927	126	122	305,820		122	305,820
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	212,143	55,388,333	2,689	3,424	(203,131)	6,602	4,347	1,150,535	225,956	219,914	56,335,737		219,914	56,335,737
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	(41,274)	(41,274)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net Discretionary	189,755	42,459,032	3,852	4,569	(122,835)	6,801	4,546	1,256,589	204,861	198,870	43,592,786		198,870	43,592,786
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,507	3,533,561	6	24	(62,781)	-	-	(1,582)	1,582	1,531	3,470,780		1,531	3,470,780
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	20,881	9,395,740	(1,169)	(1,169)	(17,515)	(199)	(199)	(106,054)	19,513	19,513	9,272,171		19,513	9,272,171

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 President's Budget	
	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount
Department of Homeland Security						
<i>Fiscal Year 2009 - 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity</i>						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY & EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT³						
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	2,142	918	3,543	1,518	3,799	1,628
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	1,002	429	1,267	543	1,382	592
Chief of Staff.....	1,789	767	1,817	779	2,561	1,097
Office of Policy.....	33,398	14,313	36,095	15,460	34,865	14,942
Executive Secretary.....	5,014	2,149	5,460	2,340	6,277	2,690
Office of Public Affairs.....	4,259	1,825	4,194	1,797	4,918	2,108
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs.....	-	-	1,960	840	2,945	1,262
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	3,765	1,614	4,758	2,039	5,040	2,160
Office of the General Counsel.....	12,498	5,356	3,932	1,686	3,932	1,686
Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	13,457	5,767	14,773	6,331	17,191	7,368
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman.....	3,476	1,490	4,680	2,006	4,805	2,059
Privacy Officer.....	4,806	2,060	5,580	2,391	6,383	2,735
Office of Countermeasures/Enforcement.....	2,358	1,011	2,528	1,084	2,710	1,162
Second Stage Review Adjustments.....	2,209	946	2,209	946	2,209	946
Pandemic Flu Supplemental.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding.....	1,330	570	1,400	600	-	-
SUBTOTAL, OS&EM Gross Discretionary.....	70,974	30,419	86,419	37,037	112,533	48,229
UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT⁴						
Immediate Office USM.....	1,483	988	1,718	1,146	1,662	1,108
Office of Administration.....	26,282	17,521	26,695	17,796	26,365	17,577
DHS Headquarters Project.....	29,068	-	5,500	-	5,500	-
DHS Consolidated Headquarters Project.....	-	-	-	-	217,680	145,120
Office of Human Capital.....	12,891	8,594	15,284	10,189	14,999	10,000
Office of Human Capital - Human Resources Information Technology.....	9,149	6,099	10,279	6,852	10,279	6,852
Office of Procurement.....	23,464	15,643	41,123	27,415	59,858	39,905
Office of Security.....	61,338	-	90,193	-	72,864	-
SUBTOTAL, Gross USM Discretionary.....	163,675	48,845	190,792	63,398	409,207	220,562
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER						
Salaries and Expenses.....	26,340	17,560	36,318	24,212	39,331	26,221
SUBTOTAL, Gross CFO Discretionary.....	18,780	12,520	36,318	24,212	39,331	26,221
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER⁵						
OCIO Operations (Salaries and Expenses).....	19,808	66,314	20,579	66,333	20,682	62,045
Information Technology Services.....	59,883	-	51,417	-	56,079	-
Infrastructure and Security Services.....	134,133	-	152,403	-	185,644	-
Wireless Activities.....	2,543	-	-	-	-	-
National Security Systems.....	53,854	-	47,661	-	74,009	-
SUBTOTAL, Gross CIO Discretionary.....	270,221	66,314	272,060	66,333	336,414	62,045

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 President's Budget	
	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount
Department of Homeland Security						
<i>Fiscal Year 2009 - 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity</i>						
ANALYSIS & OPERATIONS						
Analysis & Operations.....	340,257	-	335,030	-	347,930	-
SUBTOTAL, Gross A&O Discretionary	340,257	-	335,030	-	347,930	-
Reversion of Prior Year Unobligated Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ⁶						
Office of the Inspector General.....	-	123,527	-	113,874	-	129,806
SUBTOTAL, OIG Gross Discretionary	-	123,527	-	113,874	-	129,806
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION ⁷						
Salaries and Expenses.....	6,821,267	1,291,695	6,835,184	1,229,529	6,928,944	1,279,042
Automation Modernization.....	244,378	244,378	211,223	211,223	173,788	173,788
[Construction] Facilities Management Program.....	399,938	-	319,570	-	175,968	-
Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure and Technology.....	622,625	-	800,000	-	574,173	-
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement.....	428,547	211,075	348,283	171,543	337,178	166,073
Small Airports User Fee - discretionary.....	7,057	-	8,000	-	8,164	-
Fee Accounts & Trust Funds.....	1,453,100	-	1,429,897	-	1,362,901	-
SUBTOTAL, CBP Gross Discretionary	9,976,912	1,747,148	9,952,157	1,612,295	8,198,215	1,618,903
CBP Mandatory.....	1,453,100	-	1,429,897	-	1,362,901	-
U.S. IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT ⁸						
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,410,435	659,029	4,647,657	694,477	4,732,017	707,083
Federal Protective Service Fee.....	670,868	-	-	-	-	-
Automation Modernization.....	59,456	-	90,000	-	84,700	-
Construction.....	20,704	-	4,818	-	-	-
Fee Accounts.....	262,182	-	304,800	-	311,387	-
SUBTOTAL, ICE Gross Discretionary	4,490,595	659,029	4,742,475	694,477	4,816,717	707,083
Discretionary Fee Funded.....	(670,868)	-	(304,800)	-	(311,387)	-
ICE Mandatory, Fees Trust Funds	262,182	-	304,800	-	311,387	-

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 President's Budget	
	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Homeland	Non-Homeland
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Department of Homeland Security						
<i>Fiscal Year 2009 - 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity</i>						
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ⁹						
Aviation Security.....	4,717,596	-	5,214,040	-	5,559,894	-
Offsetting Collections: Security Fees (less Aviation Security Fund).....	(2,002,576)	-	(2,322,720)	-	(2,248,541)	-
Surface Transportation Security.....	67,391	-	110,516	-	137,558	-
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing.....	182,428	-	215,619	-	210,944	-
Credentialing Fee - Discretionary - User Fees Offsets.....	59,355	-	43,620	-	37,220	-
Transportation Security Support.....	940,497	-	1,001,780	-	1,052,369	-
Federal Air Marshal Service.....	818,170	-	860,111	-	950,015	-
Fee Accounts - Mandatory.....	277,821	-	254,000	-	254,000	-
SUBTOTAL, TSA Gross Discretionary.....	6,726,082	-	7,402,066	-	7,910,780	-
Less Offsetting Collections for Security Fees.....	(2,002,576)	-	(2,272,561)	-	(2,186,780)	-
Less Offsetting Collections for Credentialing Fees.....	(59,355)	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Funds.....	(4,500)	-	-	-	-	-
TSA Mandatory.....	253,617	-	254,000	-	254,000	-
TSA Mandatory Offsetting Collections for Alien Flight School.....	(5,414)	-	(4,000)	-	4,000	-
U.S. COAST GUARD ^{10/11}						
Operating Expenses.....	2,426,536	4,002,182	(48,620)	2,598,375	4,261,016	4,266,430
Environment Compliance and Restoration.....	-	11,317	-	-	13,198	13,329
Reserve Training.....	45,906	84,196	47,983	85,649	48,642	87,033
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.....	451,899	790,381	580,585	955,695	475,003	906,225
Alteration of Bridges.....	-	155,997	-	4,000	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	6,069	13,523	4,188	20,557	2,757	17,277
Health Care Fund Contribution.....	90,788	166,517	95,514	170,492	95,124	170,197
Retired Pay.....	477,107	803,748	473,173	888,072	477,234	923,466
Boat Safety.....	-	145,587	-	128,889	-	119,000
Oil Spill Recovery.....	-	139,464	-	91,000	-	92,000
Gift Fund.....	686	1,263	30	50	28	52
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL, USCG Gross Discretionary.....	3,021,884	5,224,113	3,326,645	5,510,607	3,260,507	5,460,491
USCG Mandatory.....	477,793	1,090,062	473,203	1,108,011	477,262	1,110,886
U.S. SECRET SERVICE ¹²						
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,369,091	81,574	1,379,172	99,497	1,454,894	112,748
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	4,693	1,564	3,751	224	3,751	224
SUBTOTAL, USSS Gross Discretionary.....	1,373,784	83,138	1,382,923	99,721	1,458,645	112,972
USSS Mandatory.....	-	237,027	-	220,000	-	240,000

Fiscal Year 2009 – 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 President's Budget	
	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount	Homeland Amount	Non-Homeland Amount
Department of Homeland Security						
<i>Fiscal Year 2009 - 2011 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations by Appropriation Account and Program/Project Activity</i>						
National Protection and Programs Directorate						
Management and Administration.....	50,966	-	44,577	-	46,137	-
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS).....	693,743	-	899,416	-	865,965	-
US Visit and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology.....	296,659	-	373,762	-	334,613	-
Federal Protective Service (Offsetting).....	1,000,520	-	1,115,000	-	1,115,000	-
					(1,115,000)	
SUBTOTAL, NPPD Gross Discretionary.....	2,041,888	-	2,432,755	-	2,361,715	-
OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS						
Office of Health Affairs.....	126,954	-	139,250	-	212,734	-
SUBTOTAL, Gross Discretionary OHA.....	126,954	-	139,250	-	212,734	-
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY ^{/15}						
State and Local Program.....	3,353,251	799,090	3,608,200	557,000	3,620,590	380,000
United States Fire Administration (USFA).....	-	44,777	-	45,588	-	45,930
Disaster Relief.....	-	11,375,469	-	1,600,000	-	1,950,000
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account.....	-	295	-	295	-	295
Flood Map Modernization Fund.....	-	247,734	-	220,000	-	194,000
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.....	-	62,795	-	100,000	-	100,000
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	100,000
Management and Administration.....	193,945	867,436	279,000	624,250	217,000	685,996
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary.....	-	145,425	-	146,000	-	169,000
Flood Mitigation Activities - Mandatory.....	-	31,504	-	40,000	-	40,000
Flood Mitigation Fund Offsetting Collections.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
NFIF Offsetting Collections - Discretionary.....	-	111,000	-	(146,000)	-	(169,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund Mandatory.....	-	2,833,000	-	3,085,000	-	3,065,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	977	-	(33,000)	-	(33,361)
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL, FEMA Gross Discretionary.....	3,547,196	13,597,596	3,887,200	3,347,133	3,837,590	3,456,221
Less Offsetting Collections for National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary.....	-	(111,000)	-	(146,000)	-	(169,000)
Less Offsetting Collections for Flood Mitigation Fund.....	-	-	-	(33,000)	-	(33,361)
FEMA Mandatory.....	-	2,833,000	-	3,085,000	-	3,065,000
CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICES						
Salaries and Expenses.....	-	143,084	-	224,000	-	385,800
SUBTOTAL, UCIS Gross Discretionary.....	-	143,084	-	224,000	-	385,800
UCIS Mandatory.....	-	2,340,845	-	2,635,997	-	2,426,557
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER ^{/16}						
Salaries and Expenses.....	176,660	-	167,519	71,837	167,699	72,220
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses.....	26,567	10,851	31,723	11,733	28,073	10,383
SUBTOTAL, FLETC Gross Discretionary.....	203,227	83,103	199,242	83,570	195,772	82,603