

Our Vision

A homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards.

Our Mission

We will lead efforts to achieve a safe, secure, and resilient homeland. We will counter terrorism and enhance our security; secure and manage our borders; enforce and administer our immigration laws; protect cyber networks and critical infrastructure; and ensure resilience from disasters. We will accomplish these missions while providing essential support to national and economic security and maturing and strengthening the Department of Homeland Security and the homeland security enterprise.

About this Report

The U.S. *Department of Homeland Security Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Years (FY) 2012 – 2014* presents the Department's performance measures and applicable results aligned to our missions, provides the planned performance targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014, and includes information on the Department's Priority Goals. The report is consolidated to incorporate our annual performance plan and annual performance report.

The *FY 2012 – 2014 Annual Performance Report* is one in a series of three reports which comprise the Department's Performance and Accountability Reports:

- ***DHS Annual Financial Report:*** Delivery date – November 15, 2012
- ***DHS Annual Performance Report:*** Delivery date – April 10, 2013
- ***DHS Summary of Performance and Financial Information:*** Delivery date – February 15, 2013

When published, all three reports will be located on our public website at:

http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/editorial_0430.shtm.

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Homeland
Security

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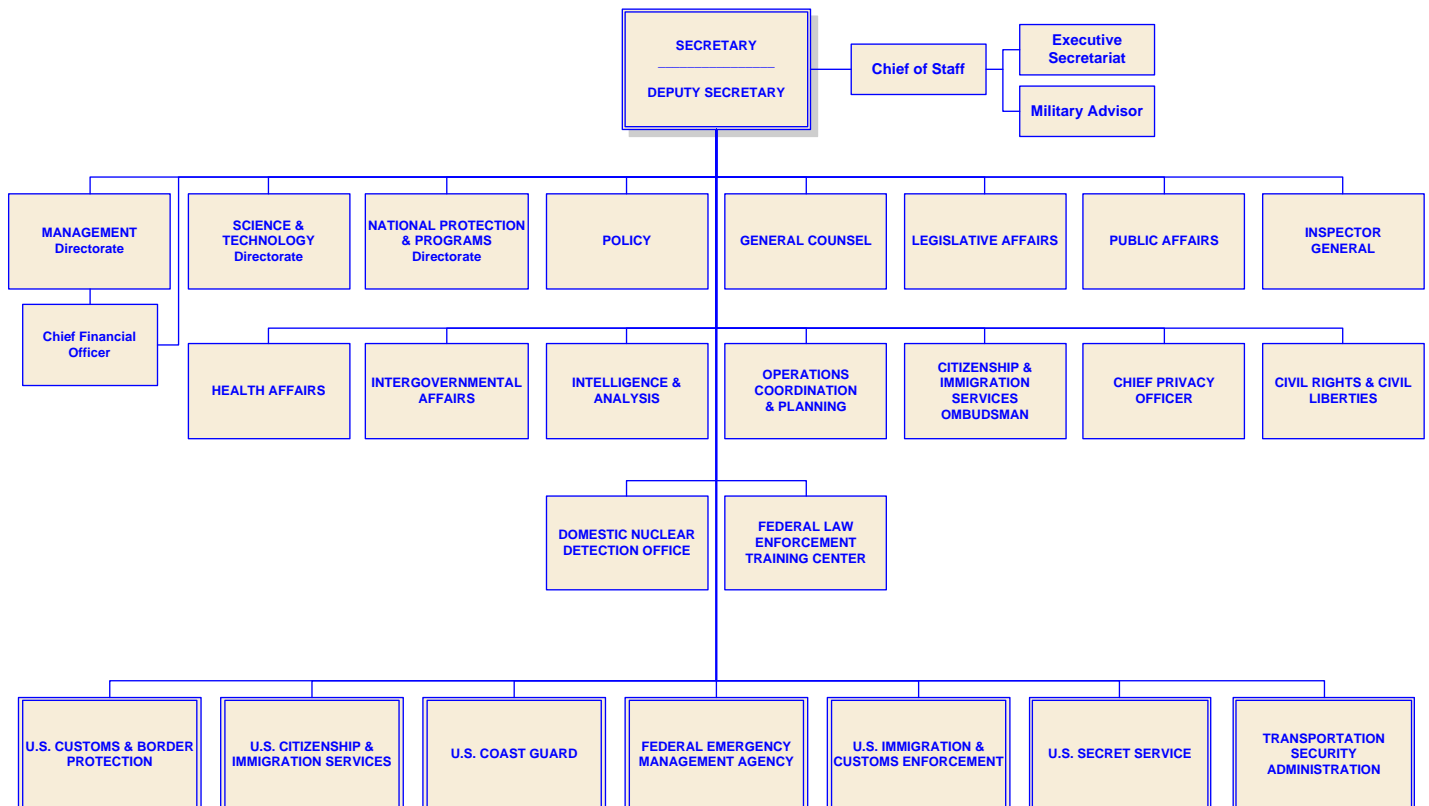
Introduction

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Annual Performance Report (APR) for Fiscal Years 2012 – 2014 presents the Department’s performance measures and applicable results for FY 2012, associated performance targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014, and information on our Agency Priority Goals (APG). The FY 2012 – 2014 APR is submitted as part of DHS’s FY 2014 Congressional Budget Justification and satisfies the *Government Performance and Results Act* (GPRA) and the *GPRA Modernization Act of 2010* requirement to publish the Department’s Annual Performance Report and Annual Performance Plan.

Organization

The Department of Homeland Security’s seven operational Components, listed along the bottom of the chart below, lead the Department’s front-line activities to protect our Nation. The remaining Components of the Department provide resources, analysis, equipment, research, policy development, and support to ensure the front-line organizations have the tools and resources to accomplish the DHS mission. For more information about the Department’s structure, visit our website at <http://www.dhs.gov/organization>.

DHS Organizational Chart



Missions and Responsibilities for Homeland Security

This report is organized around the major missions and responsibilities identified in the [U.S. Department of Homeland Security Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years \(FY\) 2012-2016](#). The Strategic Plan continues the Department's efforts to prioritize front-line operations while maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of every taxpayer dollar the Department receives. The Plan was developed from the deliberations and conclusions of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review ([QHRS](#)) and the Plan describes the homeland security missions and the Departmental efforts to provide essential support to national and economic security and to mature and strengthen DHS. The Missions and Goals of the Department are provided below.

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

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

Goal 1.1: Preventing Terrorist Attacks – Prevent malicious actors from conducting terrorist attacks within or against the United States.

Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities – Prevent malicious actors from acquiring or moving dangerous chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials or capabilities within the United States.

Goal 1.3: Manage Risks to Critical Infrastructure, Key Leaders, and Events – Reduce the vulnerability of key sectors to attack or disruption.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

The protection of the Nation's borders—land, air, and sea—from the illegal entry of people, weapons, drugs, and other contraband while facilitating lawful travel and trade is vital to homeland security, as well as the Nation's economic prosperity. The Department's border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders – Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders.

Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel – Facilitate and secure lawful trade and travel.

Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations – Disrupt and dismantle transnational organizations that engage in smuggling and trafficking across the U.S. border.

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

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

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System – Promote lawful immigration, facilitate administration of immigration services, and promote the integration of lawful immigrants into American society while guarding against fraud and abuse of the immigration system.

Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration – Reduce conditions that encourage foreign nationals to illegally enter and remain in the United States, while identifying and removing those who violate our laws.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

DHS is responsible for protecting the federal Executive Branch civilian agencies and while working collaboratively with the private sector to protect the Nation’s critical infrastructure. This includes the “dot-gov” world, where the government maintains essential functions that provide services to the American people, as well as privately owned critical infrastructure which includes the systems and networks that support the financial services industry, the energy industry, and the defense industry.

Goal 4.1: Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment – Ensure malicious actors are unable to effectively exploit cyberspace, impair its safe and secure use, or attack the Nation’s information infrastructure.

Goal 4.2: Promote Cybersecurity Knowledge and Innovation – Ensure that the Nation is prepared for the cyber threats and challenges of tomorrow.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

DHS coordinates the comprehensive federal efforts to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency, while working with individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery. The Department’s efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a Whole Community approach to emergency management nationally; building the Nation’s capacity to stabilize and recover from a catastrophic event; bolstering information sharing and building unity of effort and common strategic understanding among the emergency management team; building plans and providing training to our homeland security partners; and promoting preparedness within the private sector.

Goal 5.1: Mitigate Hazards – Strengthen capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards.

Goal 5.2: Enhance National Preparedness through a Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management – Engage all levels and segments of society in improving preparedness.

Goal 5.3: Ensure Effective Emergency Response – Strengthen nationwide response capacity to stabilize and recover from a catastrophic event.

Goal 5.4: Rapidly Recover from a Catastrophic Event – Improve the Nation’s ability to adapt and rapidly recover.

In addition to the core missions of the Department described above, DHS provides focus in two areas: 1) providing essential support to national and economic security; and, 2) maturing and strengthening DHS.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

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

Goal: Collect Customs Revenue and Enforce Import/Export Controls – Maximize the collection of customs revenue and protect U.S. intellectual property rights and workplace standards.

Goal: Ensure Maritime Safety and Environmental Stewardship – Prevent loss of life in the maritime environment, maintain the marine transportation system, and protect and preserve the maritime environment.

Goal: Conduct and Support Other Law Enforcement Activities – Prevent the exploitation of individuals and provide law enforcement training for the execution of other non-DHS federal laws and missions.

Goal: Provide Specialized National Defense Capabilities – Support national defense missions and post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization.

Maturing and Strengthening DHS

Maturing and strengthening DHS and the entire homeland security enterprise—the collective efforts and shared responsibilities of federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, non-governmental, and private-sector partners, as well as individuals, families, and communities—is critical to the Department’s success in carrying out its core missions and operational objectives. This includes enhancing shared awareness of risks and threats, building capable, resilient communities, and fostering innovative approaches and solutions through cutting-edge science and technology, while continuing to improve Department management and accountability.

Goal: Improve Cross-departmental Management, Policy, and Functional Integration – Transform and increase the integration of departmental management.

Goal: Enhance DHS Workforce – Continue to build human resource programs that support departmental mission goals and objectives, create high technical proficiency, and address the needs of the Department’s employees in executing DHS missions.

Goal: Enhance Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Integrated Operations – Institute optimal mechanisms to integrate the Department’s intelligence elements, increase operational capability, and harmonize operations.

DHS Management Priorities

To address the challenges of managing 15 Components with varied management systems and processes as a unified agency, the Department continues a strategic approach focused on maturing organizational effectiveness through integration. Secretary Napolitano challenged the Department to become “One DHS” in 2009, and the Under Secretary for Management embraced that challenge by developing an *Integrated Strategy for High Risk Management* that provides an aggressive, yet sustainable plan to improve horizontal and vertical integration throughout the Department’s management functions.

While there is still work ahead, a stronger management framework has contributed to positive results such as:

- A full scope qualified audit opinion on all financial statements;
- A more seamless process to evaluate and oversee all investments;
- Clearer lines of authority between the Department and Components through new management delegations and directives;
- Enhanced business intelligence to better inform investment decisions and management health;
- Consolidation of numerous data centers;
- A more mobile workforce; and
- Stronger acquisition oversight to identify poor performing programs in a timely manner.

Moving forward, the Department is focused on ensuring that the right systems, processes, and people are in place to meet DHS mission goals. This approach is built around three key elements:

1. *Financial Enhancement*: improve DHS financial systems so information is reliable and timely to support Department-wide decision-making needs to ensure efficient and effective management of funds.
2. *Acquisition Enhancement*: continue building and institutionalizing an acquisition framework that improves program execution.
3. *Human Capital Management Enhancement*: recruit a diverse workforce, enhance employee engagement, and improve workforce planning

Financial Management: Since its inception, the DHS budget has nearly doubled to \$60.5 billion in FY 2012. DHS is committed to reducing improper payments, managing property effectively, increasing the reliability of financial information, and improving debt collection.

Specifically, the Department has adopted a decentralized approach to address financial management system modernization, focusing first on Components with the greatest need. Additionally, the

Department is developing CFO Horizon, a centralized business intelligence solution that provides financial information across organizational boundaries and from disparate systems. CFO Horizon will deliver an enterprise reporting capability with dashboard views of key business metrics to support Departmental leadership in making investment decisions. These priority efforts will ensure efficient and effective management of funds.

Acquisition Management: The Department continues to enhance its acquisition oversight by addressing the “front end” requirements as well as the “back end” program management in order to minimize risk, encourage fiscal responsibility, and improve execution across the entire acquisition lifecycle. In FY 2012, the Department issued the Program Management and Execution Playbook, which introduces a plan for strengthening program management and execution capabilities. The Playbook outlines a series of initiatives, including: improving acquisition and program management expertise, improving governance processes, increasing access to best practices through Centers of Excellence, and increasing access to reliable investment data and analysis via improved business intelligence tools. In addition, the Department established an Executive Steering Committee during FY 2012 to implement the Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management (IILCM), a transformational initiative to integrate budget formulation and execution so “strategy drives budget versus budget driving strategy.” The IILCM will be piloted in three areas beginning in FY 2013. Based upon lessons learned from the pilots, the Department will establish a more robust framework for the implementation of the IILCM process. The IILCM will provide a strategic framework to manage investments within the Department; providing the critical linkages between strategy, requirements, resource allocation, procurement, and programs.

Human Capital Management: Secretary Napolitano issued the *DHS Workforce Strategy for FY 2011-2016* to serve as the foundation for continued growth of DHS employees and to strengthen the Department’s collective ability to prevent and respond to the threats facing America. This strategy continues to be a priority of the Department as seen in a number of human capital achievements, including: the mid-level leader development program; exceeding Veteran hiring goals in FY 2012; and the creation of an Employee Engagement Executive Steering Committee to address the results of the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. Additionally, the Department is developing a strategic workforce planning capability that will allow leadership to better match critical resource needs with hiring efforts, make prudent decisions about the talent pipeline, and ensure the continued development of the workforce. The Department will continue to integrate its Balanced Workforce tools into a consolidated approach to workforce planning.

DHS is also achieving improved integration and realizing efficiencies through phased consolidation efforts. While the Department moves toward physical consolidation of the headquarters facility at St. Elizabeths, the achievement of “One DHS” in the near term will occur through virtual consolidation. DHS will continue to build out secure IT infrastructure capabilities, complete Enterprise Data Center consolidation, and establish public and private cloud services to facilitate access to mission-enabling enterprise services. A major consolidation effort centers on Human Resource Information Technology, including the roll-out of a Personnel Accountability System in FY 2013. The Department will also continue to empower the workforce through mobile work initiatives.

Through this integration strategy, DHS can continue to leverage common resources to create efficiencies and improve performance across the diverse mission activities of the Department.

Organizational Performance Management Framework in DHS

DHS has created a robust performance framework that drives performance management and enables the implementation of performance initiatives and the reporting of results within the Department for a comprehensive set of measures that are aligned with the mission outcomes articulated in the Department's [Strategic Plan](#). The DHS Organizational Performance Management Framework consists of:

- The DHS performance community;
- An annual process to review and improve performance measures;
- A rigorous measure verification and validation process;
- The reporting and review of quarterly measure data by Component program managers and their leadership and performance reviews by the Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Performance Improvement Officer (PIO); and
- The development of an integrated performance budget in conjunction with the Department's Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process.

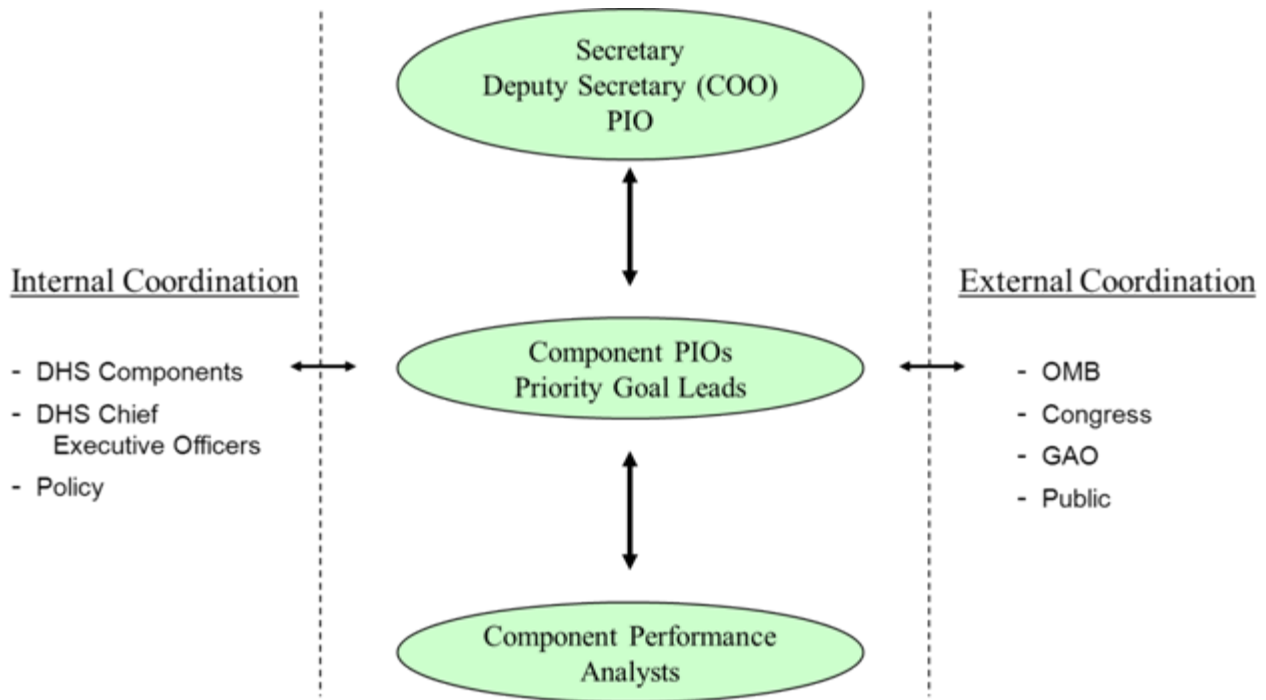
Collectively, this framework ensures that DHS leadership, Component leadership, program managers, and the performance staff managing these efforts have consistent, timely, and reliable performance information with which to make informed decisions to support performance improvement and to achieve our mission outcomes.

Performance Community

The DHS performance community is led by the COO and PIO who are supported by the Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) located under the Chief Financial Officer. In DHS, COO and PIO are actively involved in managing performance through a variety of venues, some of which are discussed later in this section. The performance community also includes Component PIOs and APG Leads who are the senior leaders driving performance management efforts in their respective Components, and interacting with senior DHS leadership on performance management issues. Component performance analysts are the performance measurement experts within their Component who communicate key guidance to program managers, provide advice on measure development concepts, collect and review quarterly and year-end data, coordinate with Component leadership on communicating results internally, and are the primary points of contact on matters related to GRPA Modernization initiatives.

At the headquarters level, under the direction of the COO and the PIO, along with guidance provided by the Chief Financial Officer, PA&E performance analysts facilitate and manage GPRPA Modernization Act performance initiatives for the Department. PA&E performance analysts are the liaison among internal and external stakeholders on performance matters, managing implementing of the framework outlined above, and ensuring the Department meets its GPRPA Modernization Act responsibilities. PA&E brings together this community, shown in the diagram below, to drive performance initiatives.

DHS Organizational Performance Community



Annual Process to Review and Improve Performance Measurement

With the support of senior leadership and the PIO, PA&E initiates the annual measure improvement process to improve our set of publicly reported measures as well as other measures the Department oversees to more effectively convey the results delivered to meet our missions. Improvement ideas are driven by a number of factors: feedback provided by senior leadership either in performance review meetings or in the vetting of proposed measure changes; suggestions from OMB examiners desiring more visibility into program performance and connection to program resources; suggestions from PA&E performance analysts working to fill gaps and improve quality; and Component leadership and program managers wishing to better characterize the results of their efforts. This process typically begins in the second quarter of the fiscal year (FY) and culminates with proposed changes by the Components submitted by the end of the third quarter. DHS senior leadership reviews and approves these proposed changes and submits the set of measures and associated targets to OMB for final review and concurrence. The measures and targets are included in the Annual Performance Report, the Strategic Context of the Congressional Justification, the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) Report to Congress, and support other strategic management processes such as Senior Executive Service (SES) certification and personnel performance plans.

Verification and Validation Process

The Department recognizes the importance of collecting complete, accurate, and reliable performance data since this helps determine progress toward achieving program and Department goals and objectives. Performance data are considered reliable if transactions and other data that

support reported performance measures are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of performance information in accordance with criteria stated by management. OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, OMB Circular A-11, and the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 (P.L. No. 106-531) further delineate this responsibility by requiring Agency heads to attest to the completeness and reliability of the performance data they report. DHS implemented a two-pronged approach to effectively mitigate risks and reinforce processes that enhance the Department's ability to report complete and reliable data for performance measure reporting. This approach consists of 1) the GPRA Performance Measure Checklist for Completeness and Reliability; and 2) independent assessments of the completeness and reliability of GPRA performance measures.

GPRA Performance Measure Checklist for Completeness and Reliability

The GPRA Performance Measure Checklist for Completeness and Reliability is used by Components to self-evaluate key controls over GPRA performance measure planning and reporting actions. For each key control, Components are required to describe their control activities and provide their assessment regarding their level of achievement at the end of each fiscal year. Components also factor the results of any internal or independent measure assessments into their rating. The GPRA Performance Measures Checklist for Completeness and Reliability supports the Component Head assurance statements attesting to the completeness and reliability of the performance data. Individual Component Head assurance statements serve as the primary basis for the Secretary's assertion whether or not the Department has effective controls over financial and performance reporting as well as efficiencies of our operations.

Independent Assessment of the Completeness and Reliability of GPRA Performance Measures

PA&E conducts an assessment of performance measure data for completeness and reliability on a sample of its performance measures annually using an independent review team. An independent review team assesses selected measures using the methodology prescribed in the DHS Performance Measure Verification and Validation Handbook, documents their findings, makes recommendations for improvement, and performs a subsequent follow-up review within a year after the initial assessment to observe the Component's implementation of their recommendations. Corrective actions are required for performance measures determined to be unreliable. The Handbook is distributed and made available to all Components to encourage the development and maturation of internal data verification and validation capabilities, increase transparency, and facilitate the review process. The results obtained from the independent assessments are also used to support the Component's assertions over the reliability of its performance information reported in the GPRA Checklist and Component Head Assurance Statement. DHS has shared our process with other Agencies in support of their verification and validation improvement efforts.

Management Assurance Process for GPRA Performance Measure Information

The Management Assurance Process requires all Component Heads in DHS to assert that performance measure data reported in the Department's Performance and Accountability Reports are complete and reliable. If a measure is considered unreliable, the Component reports the measure on the GPRA Performance Measure Checklist for Completeness and Reliability along with the actions the Component is taking to correct the measure's reliability.

The DHS Office of Risk Management and Assurance, within the Office of the CFO, oversees management of internal controls and the compilation of many sources of information to consolidate into the Component Head and the Agency Assurance Statements. The Annual Financial Report contains statements attesting to the completeness and reliability of performance measure information in our Performance and Accountability Reports. Any unreliable measures and corrective actions are specifically reported in the Annual Performance Report.

Based on the process described above, all performance information is deemed complete and reliable except for the measure below:

- Performance Measure: Percent of high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) able to demonstrate increased Emergency Communications capabilities
 - The National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Emergency Communications did not have the mechanism to collect the data required to report results for this measure. The measure is being retired as the program does not have the ability to develop a reliable methodology to collect the needed data.

Reporting and Reviews

The Department has implemented a quarterly review process of performance information, led by the COO and supported by the PIO, in accordance with the GPRCA Modernization Act. The emphasis of these meetings has been on both the review of performance measure information related to our APGs (a set of ambitious, but realistic goals that reflect short-term priorities within our mission areas), along with the review of our strategic measures and their associated results that reflect achievement of our missions. These meetings have resulted in several improvements to include:

- Performance information is reviewed across Components by mission regarding performance within the space, the emphasis of programs, and how to better capture results from our efforts;
- Improved the quality of the performance measures used to assess our mission outcomes;
- Enhanced communication and coordination across Components supporting similar mission activities;
- Elevated the importance and visibility of performance information; and
- Increased accountability of SES to achieve our APGs and mission outcomes.

During FY 2012, the COO led six mission-focused performance reviews and had five follow-up meetings during FY 2012. The Deputy Secretary was instrumental in improving our publically reported performance measures to better communicate to our stakeholders the value being delivered in regards to our strategic missions and goals. These discussions led to Component leadership working with their program staffs to craft improved measure proposals to mature the measure set. These proposals resulted in continued dialog among senior leadership of how to best capture meaningful results. This deliberative process resulted in the implementation of 27 new measures, and retirement of those agreed to be less informative for leadership. The quarterly review process provided the venue for leadership to examine and illuminate areas where we need to improve the information the Department uses to assess our progress in meeting our mission.

The Department also produces quarterly APG and DHS performance measure reports to promote transparency and provide timely information to leadership on performance. These quarterly reports not only provide actual performance results to date, but also an assessment by program managers of whether they believe they are going to achieve their targets by the end of the fiscal year. If it appears that targets may not be met, program managers are required to initiate corrective actions to address performance shortfalls.

At the end of the fiscal year, program managers report fiscal year-end results, along with analyses of their results and corrective action plans for those performance measures not meeting their targets. These performance results are then incorporated into the Department's Annual Performance Report and made available on the DHS public website as well as linked from Performance.gov.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) and the Performance Budget

Performance management is relevant to each stage of the Department's PPBE process. PPBE is an annual process that incorporates long-term planning decisions and serves as the basis for developing the Department's annual budget submission and out year spending profile as enumerated in the FYHSP Report, in accordance with the provisions of the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#).

In Planning, goal setting, risk assessment, and mission scoping are conducted to determine and prioritize the capabilities necessary to meet the needs of the Department in light of current performance. In Programming, resources are allocated to best meet the prioritized needs within projected resources, considering potential performance gains in the process. In Budgeting, budget estimates are developed ensuring the efficient and effective use of funding to meet priorities and the planned levels of performance are integrated with the levels of funding requested. Finally, in Execution, program execution and performance results are compared to plans to assess accomplishments, shortfalls, and inform future planning and performance targets.

Performance by Mission

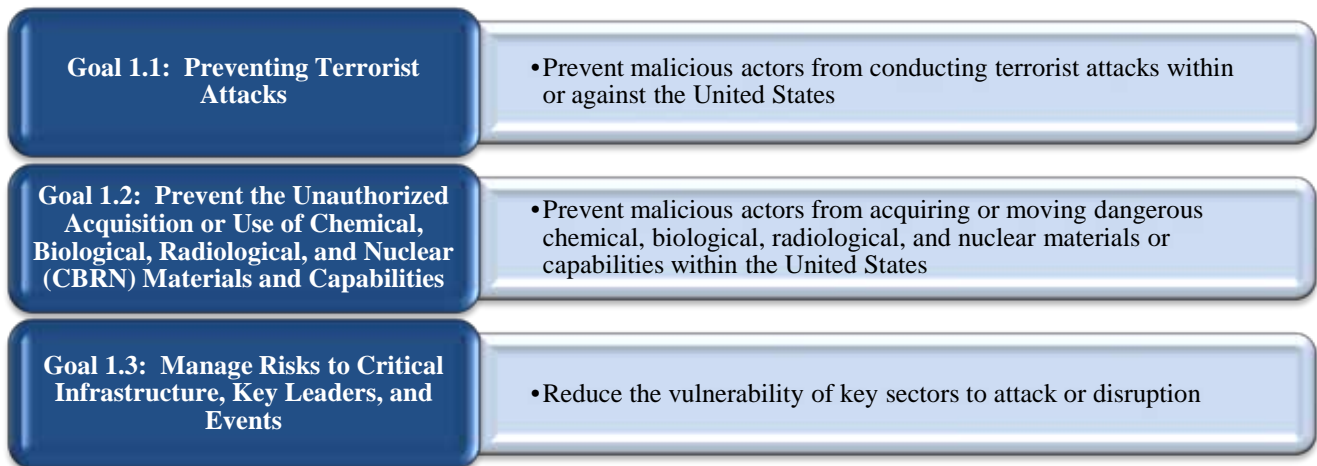
This section of the Annual Performance Report provides an analysis of the Department’s missions and responsibilities. Each section includes the goals and the performance measures used to assess our success in accomplishing each goal. Also included are highlights of DHS’s accomplishments across the mission areas in FY 2012.

DHS continues to improve the measures it uses to gauge the results delivered by the Department. Within the measure tables for each mission, new and retired measures are specifically identified, and in most instances the new measures are replacing one or more retired measures. In some cases, new measures have been developed to fill an identified information need. In some cases, measures have been retired as they no longer provide the level of information to support the assessment of the mission outcomes.

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

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

We will achieve this mission through meeting the following goals:



DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were 22 performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in *Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*. For the FY 2013 – 2014 plan, two new measures are being introduced and four measures are being retired. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 1: Performance Measures for Goal 1.1: Preventing Terrorist Attacks

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of intelligence reports rated “satisfactory” or higher in customer feedback that enable customers to understand the threat (AO)	---	---	---	---	80%	90%	90% ¹	90%
Percent of intelligence reports rated “satisfactory” or higher in customer feedback that enable customers to anticipate emerging threats (AO)	---	---	---	---	80%	89%	Retired	
Percent of international air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight (TSA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of domestic air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight (TSA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of air carriers operating from domestic airports in compliance with leading security indicators (TSA)	96%	98%	98%	99.2%	100%	98.1%	100%	100%
Explanation: More rigorous risk-based operational security requirements built on key performance indicators impacted the FY 2012 compliance rate. TSA communicates inspection findings to air carriers for corrective action where compliance is below acceptable levels and conducts additional inspection and assessment activities to bring the air carrier into full compliance. In addition, TSA conducts outreach sessions to help industry understand new and revised regulations to increase compliance rates.								
Average number of days for DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (TRIP) redress requests to be closed (TSA)	---	---	---	99	< 97	93	< 93 ²	< 91

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of air cargo screened on commercial passenger flights originating from the United States and territories (TSA)	---	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of inbound air cargo screened on international passenger flights originating from outside the United States and territories (TSA)	---	---	---	---	85%	93%	100%	100%
Percent of law enforcement officials trained in methods to counter terrorism and other violent acts that rate the training as effective (DHS HQ - CRCL)	---	---	---	84%	82%	86%	84%	86%

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as 80 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 90 percent based on FY 2012 results.

Note 2: The FY 2013 target previously published as < 95 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to < 93 based on FY 2012 results.

TSA Pre✓™



The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) employs risk-based, intelligence-driven operations to prevent terrorist attacks and to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation’s transportation system to terrorism. TSA

Pre✓™ is a pre-screening initiative that allows eligible passengers to volunteer information about themselves to possibly expedite their screening experience. Eligible passengers enter a separate security lane, and may pass through metal detectors without needing to remove shoes, light outerwear, belts, or remove laptops and 3-1-1 compliant liquids/gels from their carry-on.

Currently, eligible passengers include U.S. citizens flying on participating airlines as well as those who are members of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Trusted Traveler programs, including Global Entry, SENTRI, and NEXUS. Since November 15, 2012, Canadian citizens traveling domestically in the United States who are members of NEXUS are also qualified to participate in TSA Pre✓™.

More than three million passengers have received expedited screening through TSA Pre✓™ security lanes since the initiative began in October 2011. TSA Pre✓™ is now available at 40 of the Nation’s busiest airports.

TSA will always incorporate random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening.

Table 2: Performance Measures for Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of inspected high-risk chemical facilities in compliance with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (NPPD)	---	---	---	9.1%	20%	23.7%	Retired	
Percent of performance standards implemented by the highest risk chemical facilities and verified by DHS (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		57% ¹	97%
Percent of containerized cargo conveyances that pass through fixed radiation portal monitors at sea ports of entry (DNDO)	---	---	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Percent of cargo conveyances that pass through radiation detection systems upon entering the nation via land border and international rail ports of entry (DNDO)	---	---	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Percent of targeted urban areas that are monitored for biological threats using BioWatch technology (OHA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	Retired	

Note 1: An small proportion of these facilities have had their Site Security Plans (SSPs) approved by DHS as of FY 2012, so most work to approve SSPs will occur in FY 2013-2014. The targets are based on an analysis of how long it will take NPPD to authorize SSPs and number of Tier 2 facilities that will require technical assistance before their SSPs can be authorized.

Table 3: Performance Measures for Goal 1.3: Manage Risks to Critical Infrastructure, Key Leadership, and Events

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of owner/operators of critical infrastructure and key resources who report that the products provided by Infrastructure Protection enhance their understanding of the greatest risks to their infrastructure (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	75%	58%	80%	85%
Explanation: Initial results were lower than expected due to a lack of awareness of Infrastructure Protection tools and products by our stakeholders. NPPD has been working through its regional initiative and Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) program to enhance awareness. Through the regional initiative, NPPD is working to better coordinate with its partners on a region-by-region basis to better understand their needs and to promote awareness of the products offered. PSAs have also been directed to highlight a subset of tools that NPPD believes will be most helpful to its partners.								
Percent of facilities that have implemented at least one security enhancement that raises the facility's protective measure index score after receiving an Infrastructure Protection vulnerability assessment or survey (NPPD)	---	---	---	61%	50%	70%	65% ¹	70%
Percent of countermeasures that are determined to be in compliance with standards when tested in federal facilities (NPPD)	94%	94.4%	96.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A ²	Retired	
Percent of high risk facilities that receive a facility security assessment in compliance with the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) schedule (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		63% ³	100%
Percent of tenants satisfied with the level of security provided at federal facilities (NPPD)	---	---	81.3%	77.8%	83%	78%	84%	85%
Explanation: FPS did not deliver completed facility security assessments in time to impact the results of the survey due to information technology issues. FPS is leading the Interagency Security Committee in establishing security standards for federal facilities. The three newly appointed Assistant Directors for Field Operations are meeting regularly with each Federal Employee Board to discuss more openly the role of FPS and obtain feedback to improve FPS operations and improve customer satisfaction.								

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of overall compliance of domestic airports with established aviation security indicators (TSA) ⁴	95%	95%	96%	95.9%	100%	95%	100%	100%
Explanation: TSA continues to improve the security posture at the Nation’s airports, with 95% of airports compliant with established aviation security indicators. TSA’s regulatory inspection program evaluates the security integrity of the 446 federalized U.S. airports. TSA communicates inspection findings to airports for corrective action, and where compliance is below acceptable levels, TSA conducts additional inspection and assessment activities to bring the airport into full compliance. Beginning in FY 2013, the regulatory inspection and enforcement program will conduct two types of inspections: 1) “Targeted” inspections which will be conducted annually and focus on operational performance through compliance testing; and 2) “Comprehensive” inspections consisting of the previously described “targeted” inspection in addition to reviews of supporting security requirements (i.e. records, signage, etc.), which will be conducted bi-annually.								
Percent of overall level of implementation of industry agreed upon Security and Emergency Management action items by mass transit and passenger rail agencies (TSA) ⁵	23%	23%	23%	28%	75%	39%	75% ⁶	77%
Explanation: Implementation of recommended security enhancements has been impacted by budgetary constraints primarily at state and local governments. Transit agencies are assessed every three years. The Transportation Security Inspectors for Surface assess a percentage of the transit agencies each year and it takes approximately six years for all transit agencies assessed to demonstrate that vulnerabilities identified in the first assessment have been addressed. Improvements made by an agency would not be captured until the following cycle of assessments. Progress has been made toward the target; however, sustained progress is contingent on funding available to state and local agencies.								
Percent of currency identified as counterfeit (USSS)	0.0086%	0.0081%	0.0087%	0.0078%	<0.0098%	0.0085%	<0.0090%	<0.0088%
Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions) (USSS)	\$1.96	\$1.28	\$6.56	\$4.85	\$1.40	\$2.75	\$1.80	\$1.90
Percent of total U.S. Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities (USSS)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of National Special Security Events that were successfully completed (USSS)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as 55 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 65 percent based on FY 2012 results.

- Note 2: The program has developed and recently implemented a new tool for Facility Security Assessments; however, the tool will not support the needed data to report this measure as written. As such, the measure will be retired and the program will propose a replacement measure in FY 2014.
- Note 3: Due to the design, implementation, and rollout of the Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST), FPS did not complete all facility security assessments as identified by the ISC schedule in FY 2011-2012. Beginning in FY 2013, FPS has established an adjusted schedule to bring these facilities back into a standard assessment review schedule.
- Note 4: Previous measure name: Percent of domestic airports that comply with established aviation security indicators.
- Note 5: Previous measure name: Percent of mass transit and passenger rail agencies that have effectively implemented industry agreed upon Security and Emergency Management Action items to improve security.
- Note 6: The FY 2013 target previously published as 80 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 75 percent based on FY 2012 results.

2012 NATO Summit Protection

The 2012 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit—held in Chicago, Illinois in May 2012—was the largest gathering of world leaders on U.S. soil, outside of the United Nations General Assembly in New York City and was designated as a National Security Special Event (NSSE). When an NSSE is declared, the U.S. Secret Service becomes the lead agency for developing and executing a comprehensive operational security plan in coordination with Federal and local law enforcement partners, state and local governments, and the military.

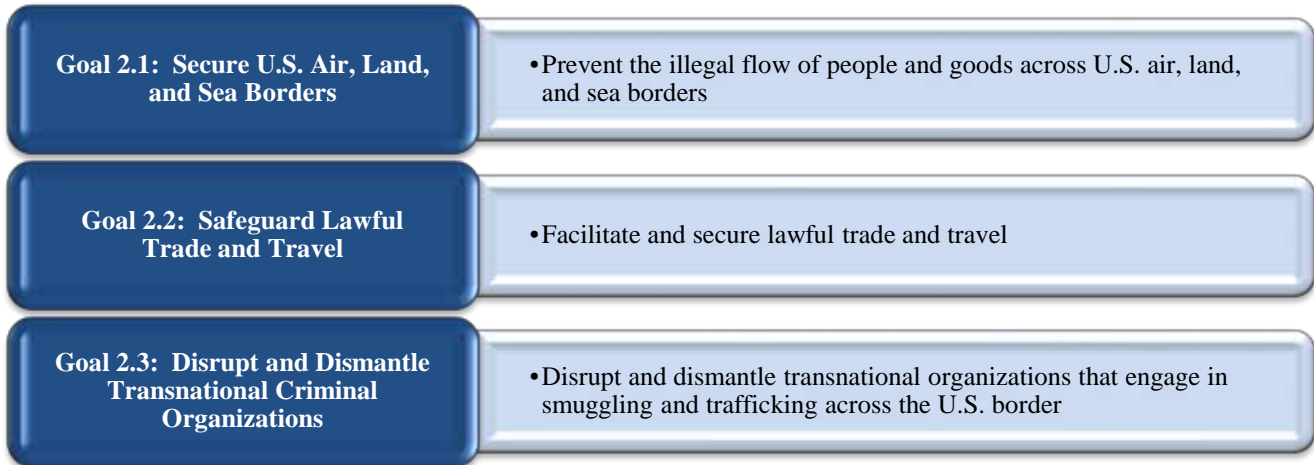


In addition to securing nine different venues for 60 visiting delegations, the U.S. Secret Service provided protective details for 42 visiting heads of state or government in addition to the President. In total, more than 50 federal, state, local, and military agencies participated in the planning and execution of the security plan.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

The protection of the Nation’s borders—land, air, and sea—from the illegal entry of people, weapons, drugs, and other contraband while facilitating lawful travel and trade is vital to homeland security, as well as the Nation’s economic prosperity. The Department’s border security and management efforts focus on three interrelated goals: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

We will achieve this mission through meeting the following goals:



DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were 13 performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in *Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders*. For the FY 2013 – 2014 plan, six new measures are being introduced and six measures are being retired. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 4: Performance Measures for Goal 2.1: Secure U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Number of apprehensions on the Southwest Border between the ports of entry (CBP)	705,022	540,851	447,731	327,577	≤ 371,000	356,873	≤ 391,000 ¹	≤ 361,200 ²
Percent of people apprehended multiple times along the Southwest border (CBP) ³	---	---	---	---	New Measure		≤ 18%	≤ 17%
Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States (CBP)	---	---	---	95.3%	100%	96%	100%	100%
Explanation: In FY 2012, there were 303 conventional aircraft detected and classified as border incursions of which 291 were resolved. Twelve incursions were not resolved due to the difficulty in resolving incursions visually identified vs. being tracked by radar. The Air and Marine program will continue to evaluate and improve tactics, techniques, and procedures to track and resolve visually detected incursions in order to bring individuals that commit illegal incursions to a successful law enforcement resolution.								
Number of weapons seized on exit from the United States (CBP)	---	---	---	1,987	2,100	649	Retired	

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Explanation: The target for FY 2012 was based upon previous year's seizures, which included a large number of commercial shipper weapon seizures that did not meet firearms compliance requirements. Due to continuing outbound enforcement operations, together with outreach to shippers to clarify requirements, firearms seizures related to commercial shipper non-compliance have been substantially reduced and commercial firearms shippers are now considerably more compliant. This resulted in a significant drop in outbound-related firearms seizures. CBP will continue to conduct risk-based outbound enforcement operations to identify and seize weapons being transported out of the country illegally and work with other law enforcement agencies and both local and international partners to identify and disrupt outbound smuggling activities.								
Number of smuggled outbound weapons seized at the ports of entry (CBP)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		400	400
Amount of smuggled outbound currency seized at the ports of entry (in millions) (CBP) ⁴	---	---	---	\$47	\$35	\$31.9	\$30	\$30
Explanation: CBP will continue to conduct risk-based outbound enforcement operations to identify and seize currency being transported out of the country illegally and work with other law enforcement agencies and local and international partners to identify and disrupt outbound smuggling activities.								

- Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as ≤ 352,000 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to ≤ 391,000 based on FY 2012 results.
- Note 2: Due to the long-term uncertainty in border crossing attempts, out-year projections will be reevaluated on an annual basis.
- Note 3: This performance measure will track the program's effectiveness at reducing recidivism (individuals apprehended multiple times).
- Note 4: Previous measure name: Amount of currency seized on exit from the United States (in millions).



Southwest Border Security

Under this Administration, DHS has dedicated historic levels of personnel, technology, and resources to the Southwest Border. Today, the Border Patrol is staffed at higher levels on the Southwest Border than at any time in its 88-year history, having more than doubled the number of agents from approximately 9,100 in 2001 to more than 18,500 today. Under the Southwest Border Initiative, DHS has doubled the number of personnel assigned to Border Enforcement Security Task Forces; increased the number of intelligence analysts focused on cartel violence; tripled deployments of Border Liaison Officers to work with

their Mexican counterparts; increased screening of southbound shipments for illegal weapons, drugs, and cash; and expanded unmanned aircraft system coverage to the entire Southwest Border.

Along the Southwest Border, DHS has deployed thousands of technology assets, including mobile surveillance units, thermal-imaging systems, large- and small-scale non-intrusive inspection equipment, and three Unmanned Aircraft Systems. For the first time, DHS unmanned aerial capabilities now cover the Southwest Border from California to Texas—providing critical aerial surveillance assistance to personnel on the ground. Attempts to cross the Southwest Border illegally, as measured by Border Patrol apprehensions, have decreased 49 percent in the past four years and are 78 percent less than what they were at their peak.

Table 5: Performance Measures for Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Compliance rate for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with the established C-TPAT security guidelines (CBP)	99.9%	97.5%	97.8%	95.1%	100%	94.5%	Retired	
Explanation: The overall compliance rate decreased after a number of companies were suspended or removed due to the implementation of strengthened C-TPAT security criteria, including new suspension and removal guidelines and increased management oversight. C-TPAT is working with partner companies to explain the enhanced security criteria and ensure they understand the validation requirements.								
Percent of requested cargo examinations conducted at foreign ports of origin in cooperation with host nations under the Container Security Initiative (CBP)	---	---	---	96%	100%	98%	Retired	
Explanation: The Container Security Initiative relies on the voluntary cooperation of host nation customs officials. CBP continually works with the host ports to resolve examination issues as they arise and works with foreign governments to increase the percentage of conducted examinations.								
Percent of inbound cargo identified by CBP as potentially high-risk that is assessed or scanned prior to departure or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry (CBP) ¹	---	---	---	---	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Explanation: FOUO.								
Percent of cargo by value imported to the U.S. by participants in CBP trade partnership programs (CBP)	---	---	---	55.1%	45%	54.7%	57% ²	59%
Percent of imports compliant with U.S. trade laws (CBP) ³	---	---	---	97.67%	98%	96.46%	97.5% ⁴	97.5%
Explanation: During the random sample review process, CBP found misclassification errors by importers that resulted in a reduced compliance rate. CBP will target importers to ensure shipments are classified correctly.								

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of air carriers operating flights from foreign airports that serve as last point of departure to the U.S. in compliance with leading security indicators (TSA)	---	---	---	85%	100%	94.1%	Retired	
Explanation: During FY 2012, TSA identified air carriers that were not compliant with requirements stipulated in their respective Standard Security Programs. In all instances where violations were identified, TSA notified the corporate security office of each airline with a detailed description of the infraction. Each corporate security office responded to TSA with additional information identifying the cause of the violation and their corrective action plan. TSA will continue to provide detailed, accurate, and timely feedback to the corporate security offices that regulate the air carriers to ensure that those responsible for resolving the issues have the information necessary to improve aviation security.								
Percent of foreign airports serving as last point of departure in compliance with leading security indicators (TSA)	---	---	---	95.3%	100%	94%	Retired	
Explanation: TSA is engaged with counterpart agencies governments whose airports are last points of departure (LPD) to the United States in order to track the implementation of security improvements; however, host governments of these sovereign nations are occasionally unwilling or unable to implement the required improvements. If these concerns persist, TSA may levy additional security requirements on airlines that operate from the locations to the United States to compensate for the ongoing shortfalls at these LPD airports. TSA will continue to provide detailed, accurate, and timely feedback to government authorities that regulate airports to ensure that those entities with the responsibility for resolving the issues have the information necessary to improve aviation security.								
Percent of foreign airports that serve as last points of departure and air carriers involved in international operations to the United States advised of necessary actions to mitigate identified vulnerabilities in order to ensure compliance with critical security measures (TSA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		100%	100%
Security compliance rate for high risk maritime facilities (USCG) ⁵	---	---	---	99.9%	100%	98.7%	100%	100%
Explanation: The U.S. Coast Guard conducted concerted enforcement efforts which yielded slightly more instances of Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) related Notices of Violation and/or Civil Penalties than the previous year. In FY 2012, 41 of the 3,163 high-risk facilities were not in compliance. The notices of violation and/or civil penalties issued prompted corrective action at each of the 41 facilities to remedy the deficiencies. U.S. Coast Guard facility inspectors regularly follow up with facilities who received notice of violations and or civil penalties to ensure that the discrepancies have been corrected and are not repeated. The U.S. Coast Guard will continue to work with high-risk maritime facilities to meet MTSA related security requirements in efforts to reduce violations and improve security. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard will continue to develop and enforce federal maritime security regulations by reviewing maritime facility security plans, conducting security and safety inspections, and enforcing Transportation Worker Identification Credential regulations.								

- Note 1: Previous measure name: Percent of inbound high-risk cargo transported by air, land, or sea that has been screened and entry status is resolved prior to or during processing at a United States port of entry.
- Note 2: The FY 2013 target previously published as 45.5 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 57 percent based on FY 2012 results.
- Note 3: Previous measure name: Percent of imports compliant with applicable U.S. trade laws.
- Note 4: The FY 2013 target previously published as 98 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 97.5 percent based on FY 2012 results.
- Note 5: Previous measure name: Percent of maritime facilities in compliance with security regulations as they have not received a notice of violation and/or civil penalty.

Facilitating Legal Trade and Travel

Active Lane Management: CBP is leveraging its Trusted Traveler Programs and the growing prevalence of radio frequency identification travel documents to initiate the “active lane management” concept at our land border ports of entry (POEs). Active Lane Management (ALM) involves monitoring and making adjustments to a POE’s lane designations as traffic conditions and infrastructure limitations warrant expediting traffic and enhancing security. Ready Lanes, Dedicated Commuter Lanes, and Light Emitting Diode signage are established best practices being deployed so Port Directors can re-designate lanes and communicate to the public in order to expedite both trusted and “ready” traffic.



Business Transformation at Ports of Entry: In order to strengthen security and expedite legal travel and trade at POEs, CBP is engaged in a series of business transformation initiatives. These initiatives involve reassessing core processes, incorporating technology enhancements, assessing utilization of law enforcement staffing, and developing automation efforts. Efficiencies and new technologies that have already been implemented, such as the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, Radio Frequency Identification enabled documents, License Plate Readers, Trusted Traveler Programs, and Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment are saving CBP hundreds of millions of dollars and creating a workforce multiplier of several thousand positions.

Table 6: Performance Measures for Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of significant high-risk transnational criminal investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement (ICE)	---	---	---	---	16%	18%	Retired	
Percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations or individuals (ICE)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		11%	12%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of transnational child exploitation or sex trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat child exploitation or sex trafficking organizations or individuals (ICE)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		20%	21%
Percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs (ICE)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		15%	16%

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

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

We will achieve this mission through meeting the following goals:

Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote lawful immigration, facilitate administration of immigration services, and promote the integration of lawful immigrants into American society while guarding against fraud and abuse of the immigration system
Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduce conditions that encourage foreign nationals to illegally enter and remain in the United States, while identifying and removing those who violate our laws

DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were 17 performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in Mission 3: *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*. For the FY 2013 – 2014 plan, one new measure is being introduced and six measures are being retired. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 7: Performance Measures for Goal 3.1: Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Overall customer service rating of the immigration process (USCIS)	---	---	---	80%	80%	93%	85% ¹	85%
Average customer satisfaction rating with information provided about legal immigration pathways from USCIS call centers (USCIS)	---	---	---	84%	80%	91%	Retired	
Percent of Form I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status, approval decisions determined by quarterly quality reviews to have correctly followed established adjudication procedures (USCIS)	---	---	91%	91%	91%	95%	Retired	
Percent of Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, approval decisions determined by quarterly quality reviews to have correctly followed established adjudication procedures (USCIS)	---	---	97%	95%	96%	95%	Retired	
Explanation: The deviation from the target was slight and there was no effect on overall program performance. The measures for the N-400 and the I-485 were revised to focus on the correctness of the adjudication decision.								
Average of processing cycle time (in months) for adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485) (USCIS)	13.6	4.4	3.8	4.4	≤ 4	5.1	≤ 4	≤ 4
Explanation: USCIS experienced an increase in applications over the projected volume for both the I-485 (employment) and N-400 form types. The increase in applications required a reallocation of staffing which affected USCIS's ability to process the I-485 application within the prescribed targets. The program will adjust staffing levels to be consistent with the Staffing Allocation Model (some hiring has already begun) and utilize overtime to alleviate the backlog of receipts that occurred from this year.								

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Average of processing cycle time (in months) for naturalization applications (N-400) (USCIS)	8.7	4.2	4.5	4.6	≤ 5	4.6	≤ 5	≤ 5
Percent of Citizenship and Integration Grant Program grantees that meet annual performance plan goals (USCIS)	---	---	---	---	90%	92%	90%	90%

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as 80 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 85 percent based on FY 2012 results.

USCIS's Electronic Immigration Application System

In 2012, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) launched the first two phases of its electronic immigration application system, known as USCIS ELIS. The system has been created to modernize the process for filing and adjudicating immigration benefits.

Historically, USCIS customers have had to apply for most benefits by mail and USCIS employees then review paper files and ship documents between offices to complete their adjudication. Under ELIS, eligible individuals can establish an account and apply online to extend or change their nonimmigrant status for certain visa types. ELIS also enables USCIS officers to review and adjudicate online filings from multiple agency locations across the country.

Benefits of using ELIS include filing applications and paying fees online, faster average processing times, and the ability to update user profiles, receive notices, and respond to requests electronically. The system also includes enhanced tools to combat fraud and identify national security concerns. As of September 30, 2012, 4,679 primary applications have been initiated online through ELIS.

Since the launch of ELIS in May 2012, the ELIS Customer Satisfaction Surveys show overwhelmingly positive results with 90.3 percent of respondents reporting a positive overall experience with ELIS and 94 percent of respondents would recommend ELIS to another USCIS applicant.



Table 8: Performance Measures for Goal 3.2: Prevent Unlawful Immigration

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of initial mismatches for authorized workers that are later determined to be "Employment Authorized" (USCIS)	---	---	---	0.28%	≤ 1.0%	0.24%	≤ 1.0%	≤ 1.0%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Accuracy rate of USCIS's processing of manual verifications for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) referrals (USCIS)	---	---	---	---	98%	98%	Retired	
Percent of religious worker site visits conducted that result in a potential finding of fraud (USCIS)	---	---	---	1%	≤ 11%	7%	≤ 10% ¹	≤ 10%
Explanation: Although the target was met in FY 2012, USCIS implemented a more rigorous process through the use of Government Site Inspectors that are authorized to perform follow-up site visits or visit alternate locations if a beneficiary is not available at the site and on the date the initial visit is made. USCIS will continue to use this approach to uncover potential fraud.								
Percent of non-immigrant worker (H1-B) site visits conducted that result in a potential finding of fraud (USCIS)	---	---	---	1%	≤ 11%	15%	≤ 15% ²	≤ 15%
Explanation: In FY 2012, USCIS implemented a more rigorous process through the use of Government Site Inspectors that are authorized to perform follow-up site visits or visit alternate locations if a beneficiary is not available at the site and on the date the initial visit is made. USCIS will continue to use this approach to uncover potential fraud.								
Dollar value of fines assessed for employers who have violated the I-9 requirements (ICE)	---	---	\$6,956,026	\$10,914,356	\$7,237,049	\$29,851,659	Retired	
Number of employers arrested or sanctioned for criminally hiring illegal labor (ICE)	---	---	433	624	478	735	Retired	
Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws (ICE)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		1,800	1,854
Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year (ICE)	---	---	195,772	216,698	220,350	225,390	225,390 ³	227,360
Percent of aliens arrested or charged who will be electronically screened through Secure Communities (ICE)	---	---	63.8%	75.57%	96%	97.96%	100% ⁴	100%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States (in days) (ICE)	---	---	37	34.7	≤ 35	31.9	≤ 35	≤ 34.5
Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on the last inspection (ICE)	---	---	---	95%	94%	97%	100% ³	100%

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as less than ≤ 11 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to ≤ 10 percent based on FY 2012 results.

Note 2: The FY 2013 target previously published as ≤ 11 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to ≤ 15 percent based on FY 2012 results.

Note 3: The FY 2013 target previously published as 224,000 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 225,390 based on FY 2012 results.

Note 4: The FY 2013 target previously published as 94 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 100 percent based on FY 2012 results.



Detention and Removal of High-Risk Criminal Aliens

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has implemented common sense policies that ensure our immigration laws are enforced in a way that best enhances public safety, border security and the integrity of the immigration system.

As part of this approach, ICE has adopted clear priorities that call for the agency's enforcement resources to be focused on removing from the country convicted criminals and other individuals that fall into priority areas for enforcement. ICE priorities include the identification and removal of those that have broken criminal laws, threats to national security, recent border crossers, and repeat violators of immigration law.

Through programs like Secure Communities and Operation Cross Check—and in conjunction with our local law enforcement partners—we have removed record numbers of criminal aliens from the United States. In FY 2012, ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) removed 225,390 criminal aliens, up from 195,772 in FY 2010, a 15.1 percent increase. Simultaneously, ERO has improved efficiencies and reduced the cost to detain criminal aliens. In FY 2012, the average length of stay in detention was 31.9 days, down 13.8 percent from the FY 2010 results of 37.0 days.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

DHS is responsible for protecting the federal Executive Branch civilian agencies and while working collaboratively with the private sector to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure. This includes

the “dot-gov” world, where the government maintains essential functions that provide services to the American people, as well as privately owned critical infrastructure which includes the systems and networks that support the financial services industry, the energy industry, and the defense industry.

We will achieve this mission through meeting the following goals:

Goal 4.1: Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure malicious actors are unable to effectively exploit cyberspace, impair its safe and secure use, or attack the Nation’s information infrastructure
Goal 4.2: Promote Cybersecurity Knowledge and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure that the Nation is prepared for the cyber threats and challenges of tomorrow

DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were seven performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in *Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace*. For the FY 2013 – 2014 plan, nine new measures are being introduced and four measures are being retired. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 9: Performance Measures for Goal 4.1: Create a Safe, Secure, and Resilient Cyber Environment

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of intelligence reports rated “satisfactory” or higher in customer feedback that enable customers to manage risks to cyberspace (AO)	---	---	---	---	80%	88%	90% ¹	90%
Percent of traffic monitored for cyber intrusions at civilian Federal Executive Branch agencies (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	55%	73%	70%	75%
Percent of Federal Executive Branch civilian networks monitored for cyber intrusions with advanced technology (NPPD)	---	---	---	31.9%	55%	52%	Retired	

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Explanation: The program made significant progress in FY 2012; however, the target was not met due to outstanding contract actions at 18 federal agencies that have delayed service initiation with their Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service providers. Although this measure is being retired, the program office will continue to report monitoring status to the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Staff, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.								
Number of cybersecurity vulnerability and resiliency assessments and self-assessments facilitated by DHS (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		7,075	7,580
Percent of unique vulnerabilities detected during cyber incidents where mitigation strategies were provided by DHS (NPPD)	---	---	---	93%	95%	100%	Retired	
Percent of organizations that have implemented at least one cybersecurity enhancement after receiving a cybersecurity vulnerability assessment or survey (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		50%	55%
Percent of cybersecurity mitigation strategies provided by DHS for unique vulnerabilities that are timely and actionable (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	50%	58%	60%	70%
Average amount of time required for initial response to a request for assistance from public and private sector partners to prevent or respond to major cyber incidents (in minutes) (NPPD)	---	---	---	138	< 90	14.1	Retired	
Percent of incidents detected by the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team for which targeted agencies are notified within 30 minutes (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		86%	87%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Financial crimes loss prevented by the Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces (in millions) (USSS)	\$410.9	\$534.2	\$6,946	\$1,480	\$279	\$476.1	Retired	
Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions) (USSS)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		\$800	\$900
Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions) (USSS)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		2.0	2.1
Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use (USSS)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		1,600	1,800
Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (USSS)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		1,000	1,000

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as 80 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 90 percent based on FY 2012 results.

Cyber Workforce Initiative

DHS is focused on building the next generation of cybersecurity professionals to support the Department’s work today and in the future. In June 2012, Secretary Napolitano announced a new initiative through the Homeland Security Advisory Council, in conjunction with public and private sector partners, to develop an agile cyber workforce across the Federal Government. Since its creation, the Department has increased its cybersecurity workforce by more than 600 percent while working with universities to develop and attract talent through competitive scholarships, fellowships, and internship programs.



Table 10: Performance Measures for Goal 4.2: Promote Cybersecurity Knowledge and Innovation

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of planned cybersecurity products and services transitioned to commercial and open sources (S&T)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		60%	65%
Percent of projects that involve outside collaboration with DHS components, other government agencies, the private sector, universities and international offices to advance cybersecurity research efforts (S&T)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		60%	65%

Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team

DHS provides key analysis and assistance through its Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) to protect the industrial control systems that help operate the U.S. power grid, manufacturing systems and other essential critical infrastructure from dangerous malware and viruses that may cause damage or destroy key resources.

In early December 2011, ICS-CERT responded to a cybersecurity incident affecting a rail company. The initial report indicated that the rail company was experiencing a cyber attack to its secondary communications equipment. ICS-CERT, working in coordination with asset owners, analyzed various data and determined that the incident was not the result of a targeted attack. In this case, the rail company quickly implemented effective measures to maintain the safety of its operation and worked closely with ICS-CERT to understand the incident and take appropriate mitigation measures.

In addition, DHS's ICS-CERT has been working since March 2012 with critical infrastructure owners and operators in the oil and natural gas sector to address a series of cyber intrusions targeting natural gas pipeline companies. In conjunction with the FBI and other federal agencies, ICS-CERT is working with affected organizations to prepare mitigation plans customized to their current network and security configurations to detect, mitigate, and prevent such threats.



Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

DHS coordinates the comprehensive federal efforts to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate a terrorist attack, natural disaster or other large-scale emergency, while working with individuals, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery. The Department’s efforts to build a ready and resilient Nation include fostering a Whole Community approach to emergency management nationally; building the Nation’s capacity to stabilize and recover from a catastrophic event; bolstering information sharing and building unity of effort and common strategic understanding among the emergency management team; building plans and providing training to our homeland security partners; and promoting preparedness within the private sector.

We will achieve this mission through meeting the following goals:



DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were 15 performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in *Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*. For the FY 2013 – 2014 plan, eight new measures are being introduced and seven measures are being retired. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 11: Performance Measures for Goal 5.1: Mitigate Hazards

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of households surveyed reporting they have taken steps to mitigate damage to property and protect themselves in the event of a disaster (FEMA)	---	---	---	27%	29%	36%	31%	33%
Percent of U.S. population (excluding territories) covered by planned mitigation strategies (FEMA)	---	---	---	68.7%	80%	70.96%	85%	85%
Explanation: Mitigation plans are updated on a five year review cycle. Although the target was not met, the Program is trending in a positive direction. The Program will continue to conduct targeted outreach and work with state and local governments to support their efforts in updating mitigation plans.								
Reduction in the potential cost of natural disasters to communities and their citizens (in billions) (FEMA)	\$2.53	\$3.12	\$2.98	\$3.40	\$2.40	\$2.97	\$2.40	\$2.40
Percent of communities in high earthquake, flood, and wind-prone areas adopting disaster-resistant building codes (FEMA)	---	---	---	48%	49%	56%	53%	57%

Table 12: Performance Measures for Goal 5.2: Enhance National Preparedness through a Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of households surveyed reporting they have taken steps to be prepared in the event of a disaster (FEMA)	---	---	---	36%	37%	35%	Retired	
Explanation: Although the target was not met, one survey element showed a 6% increase in the number of households that reported they were more informed, which included training, familiarity with alert and warning systems, and familiarity with local hazards. FEMA will continue to work with stakeholders across the country to increase preparedness.								

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of households that, aside from a fire drill, participated in a preparedness exercise or drill at their workplace, school, or home in the past two years (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		30%	33%
Percent of states with a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) that meets current DHS guidance (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		100%	100%
Percent of high-priority core planning capabilities ¹ rated as proficient by states and territories (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		40%	43.5%
Number of corrective actions completed to improve performance following National Level Exercises (since FY 2007) (FEMA)	---	---	---	30	40	114	120 ²	127

Note 1: Please see the [FY 2012 National Preparedness Report](#) for a description of the core capabilities.

Note 2: The FY 2013 target previously published as 60 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 120 based on FY 2012 results.

National Preparedness Goal

In October 2011, DHS announced the release of the country's first-ever National Preparedness Goal. The goal is the first deliverable required under Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8: National Preparedness. The goal sets the vision for nationwide preparedness and identifies the core capabilities and targets necessary to achieve preparedness across five mission areas laid out under PPD 8—prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

In March 2012, the first National Preparedness Report (NPR) was released which focuses on the five mission areas outlined in the National Preparedness Goal. Within these mission areas are 31 core capabilities central to preparedness. The NPR assesses each core capability and identifies areas where the Nation has made significant progress, opportunities for improvement and reinforces the core principles of national preparedness. The NPR is an annual reporting requirement, and the 2013 report will focus on progress made over the past year within the 31 core capabilities.

The NPR is part of a series of deliverables required under PPD 8 aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

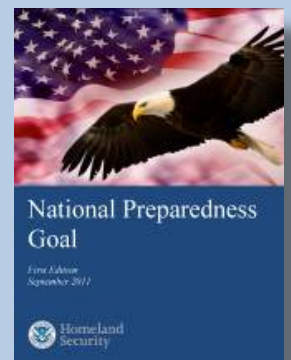


Table 13: Performance Measures for Goal 5.3: Ensure Effective Emergency Response

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of the U.S. population directly covered by FEMA connected radio transmission stations (FEMA)	---	---	---	84%	90%	85%	90%	90%
Explanation: FEMA faced some implementation delays at seven stations in the latter part of FY 2012. Six of these stations are scheduled to be online in FY 2014 and the seventh station is scheduled to be online in FY 2014.								
Percent of time that critical communications for response operations are established within 12 hours (FEMA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	Retired	
Percent of urban search and rescue teams arriving on scene within 12 hours of deployment notification (FEMA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	Retired	
Percent of essential incident command functions (enabled through response teams and operations centers) that are established within 12 hours (FEMA)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	Retired	
Percent of Incident Management Assistance Teams establishing joint federal and state response objectives within 18 hours (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		100%	100%
Percent of incident management and support actions necessary to stabilize a jurisdiction within 72 hours or by the agreed upon time (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		100%	100%
Percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets and generators) and key initial response resources delivered by the agreed upon date (FEMA)	---	---	97.5%	93.3%	95%	92.8%	95%	95%
Explanation: Several factors impacted this measure including: a lack of availability and delayed arrival of shipments for a number of transportation carriers during the Derecho in late June 2012; changes in original delivery locations of shipments without an adjustment to the established order requested delivery date; and a small number of								

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
partner-sourced vendors did not meet planned timelines for sourcing and movement during Hurricane Isaac. None of the 19 delayed orders (representing 80 of 3,063 separate shipments) impacted mission support. FEMA will continue to work with its ESF-7 Partners to ensure accurate and timely requested delivery dates are used to ensure effective response following a disaster.								
Percent of jurisdictions with access to the FEMA National Shelter System which allows users to locate and monitor open congregate shelters (FEMA)	---	---	---	24%	40%	23%	Retired	
Explanation: Thirteen states and territories have memoranda of agreements with FEMA to use the National Shelter System. FEMA has shifted efforts to develop data exchanges between systems that would allow states and territories to enter the shelter data in the IT system they currently use and the data would be instantly viewable in the FEMA National Shelter System. FEMA will continue to work with states and territories to increase the number of memoranda of agreements following the establishment of data exchanges.								
Percent of high-risk urban areas designated within the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) able to demonstrate increased Emergency Communications capabilities (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	50%	N/A	Retired	
Explanation: This measure is being reported as unreliable for FY 2012. The Office of Emergency Communications did not have the mechanism to collect the data required to report results for this measure. The measure is being retired as the program does not have the ability to develop a reliable methodology to collect the needed data.								
Percent of urban area interoperable communications capabilities that are rated at the most advanced levels (NPPD)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		50%	55%
Percent of calls made by National Security/Emergency Preparedness users during emergency situations that DHS ensured were connected (NPPD) ¹	97.0%	94.2%	99.4%	97.8%	90%	99.4%	100% ²	100%

Note 1: Previous measure name: Government Emergency Telecommunications Service call completion rate during emergency communication periods.

Note 2: The FY 2013 target previously published as 90 percent in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 100 percent based on FY 2012 results.

Hurricane Isaac Response and Recovery Efforts

On the evening of August 28, 2012, Hurricane Isaac made landfall along the coast of Louisiana and continued to impact Gulf Coast communities for days thereafter. Within hours, both Louisiana and Mississippi received Presidential disaster declarations allowing federal assistance to flow into those states. FEMA and other federal agencies deployed prior to the storm and located in states all along the Gulf Coast to prepare for and be ready to respond to the damages of Isaac. Supply centers in the anticipated impact areas were stocked with supplies including large and small generators in expectation of widespread power outages.



Hurricane Isaac demonstrated the value of mitigation projects put in place following Hurricane Katrina allowing communities along the Gulf Coast to successfully respond to and recover from Isaac's impact.

Table 14: Performance Measures for Goal 5.4: Rapidly Recover from a Catastrophic Event

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of eligible applicants provided temporary housing (including non-congregate shelters, hotel/motel, rental assistance, repair and replacement assistance, or direct housing) assistance within 60 days of a disaster (FEMA)	---	---	99.5%	99%	97%	99.78%	Retired	
Percent of recovery services through Individual Assistance delivered to disaster survivors gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		91%	92%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of recovery services through Public Assistance delivered to communities gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster (FEMA)	---	---	---	---	New Measure		92%	93%

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

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

We will achieve this through meeting the following goals:

Goal : Collect Customs Revenue and Enforce Import/Export Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Maximize the collection of customs revenue and protect U.S. intellectual property rights and workplace standards
Goal: Ensure Maritime Safety and Environmental Stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevent loss of life in the maritime environment, maintain the marine transportation system, and protect and preserve the maritime environment
Goal: Conduct and Support Other Law Enforcement Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevent the exploitation of individuals and provide law enforcement training for the execution of other non-DHS federal laws and missions
Goal: Provide Specialized National Defense Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support national defense missions and post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization

DHS Performance

In FY 2012, there were eight performance measures used to assess the Department’s efforts in *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security*. Detailed results for each performance measure are provided in the following tables.

Table 15: Performance Measures for Goal: Collect Customs Revenue and Enforce Import/Export Controls

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of import revenue successfully collected (CBP) ¹	---	---	---	99.12%	100%	98.88%	100%	100%
Explanation: During the random sample review process, CBP found misclassification errors that resulted in a reduction of revenue collected. CBP will target importers to ensure shipments are classified correctly.								

Note 1: Previous measure name: Percent of revenue directed by trade laws, regulations, and agreements successfully collected.

Table 16: Performance Measures for Goal: Ensure Maritime Safety and Environmental Stewardship

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of people in imminent danger saved in the maritime environment (USCG)	76.8%	77.3%	74.4%	77.3%	100%	77.3%	100%	100%
Explanation: The Search and Rescue program strives to save 100% of lives in imminent danger in the maritime environment. Many uncontrollable variables influence the number and outcome of search and rescue incidents (weather, location, incident severity, life saving devices on board, etc.). In FY 2012, the U.S. Coast Guard saved 3,560 lives in 19,790 search and rescue cases; of the 726 lives lost, 424 (63%) were lost prior to U.S. Coast Guard notification. The remaining 302 (37%) lives were lost before assistance arrived on scene. To reduce the number of lives lost prior to notification, the U.S. Coast Guard works with stakeholders to provide outreach and education on boating safety through the Office of Auxiliary and Boating Safety. The U.S. Coast Guard will continue to allocate search and rescue assets to maximize effectiveness.								
Five-year average number of commercial and recreational boating deaths and injuries (USCG)	---	---	---	4,567	≤ 4,642	4,469	≤ 4,546	≤ 4,503
Availability of maritime navigation aids (USCG)	98.3%	98%	98.5%	98.5%	97.5%	98.3%	97.5%	97.5%
Number of detected incursions of foreign fishing vessels violating U.S. waters (USCG)	81	112	82	122	< 140	160	< 140 ¹	< 148 ²

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Explanation: The U.S. Coast Guard documented 160 illegal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) incursions by foreign fishing vessels in FY 2012. This represents a 31% increase in detected incursions from FY 2011 and there has been a positive trend in detected incursion of the U.S. EEZ since FY 2010. The increase in detected incursions is a result of increased U.S. Coast Guard patrol hours in high threat areas, such as the Gulf of Mexico. District 17 (Alaska) also gained additional capabilities to monitor international Vessel Monitoring Systems and Automated Identification Systems, resulting in increased detections. 25% of detected incursions involved the seizure of foreign fishing gear with no associated vessel nearby, which qualifies as a detected incursion. The U.S. Coast Guard will continue to conduct targeted patrols based on intelligence to best utilize available resources to deter foreign fishing vessels from entering the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone.								
Fishing regulation compliance rate (USCG)	95.3%	96.7%	97.2%	97.4%	96%	98.3%	96%	96.5%

- Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as < 85 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to < 140 based on FY 2012 results.
- Note 2: HC-144s, once delivered to Sector Corpus Christi, will provide greater on station capability, leading to a further increase in detections, both in close and far from shore.

Protecting the Nation’s Living Marine Resources

Protecting the Nation’s living marine resources is an important law enforcement function and is one of the U.S. Coast Guard’s eleven Congressionally-mandated missions. Protecting commercial and recreational fisheries not only ensures sustainable fish stocks, it safeguards billions of dollars generated by the industry and preserves thousands of jobs for U.S. citizens.



Eighty miles south of Galveston, Texas, the crew of the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Heron detected three radar contacts within a shrimp closure area. The boarding team geared up while the remaining crewmembers maintained cutter watches, continued tracking the vessels, and began collecting evidence for case packages. In coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service, all three vessels were stopped, boarded, and escorted back to port. After working close to 24 hours, Heron’s crew and the National Marine Fisheries Service seized most of the catch, which brought in a fair market value of more than \$47,000. With a short turnaround time, the crew completed the evidence packages and forwarded them to the Fisheries Service to continue a formal investigation.

In less than a week’s time, Heron’s crew was responsible for five fisheries seizures, totaling more than 31,000 pounds of shrimp and netting a fair market value of more than \$69,000. The seizures exemplify the partnerships with federal and state entities to identify, disrupt, and eliminate illegal fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

Table 17: Performance Measures for Goal: Conduct and Support Other Law Enforcement Activities

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Number of Federal law enforcement training programs and/or academies accredited or re-accredited through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation process (FLETC)	---	50	52	66	74	83	99 ¹	107
Percent of National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) examinations requested that are conducted (USSS)	---	---	---	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note 1: The FY 2013 target previously published as 82 in the FY 2011 – 2013 Annual Performance Report was changed to 99 based on FY 2012 results.

Cross-Cutting Performance Measures

Some of the Components’ efforts, by the very nature of their work, support multiple missions in DHS. Specific examples include awareness and understanding of risks and threats offered by Analysis and Operations, research and development to advance technology and processes provided by Science and Technology, and law enforcement training both within DHS and with our law enforcement partners delivered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Below are the current measures to reflect cross-cutting results.

Table 18: Cross-Cutting Performance Measures

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of initial breaking homeland security blast calls initiated between the National Operations Center and designated homeland security partners within targeted timeframes (AO) ¹	---	88%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	95%

Performance Measures	Prior Year Results				FY 2012		Planned Targets	
	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Target	Results	FY13	FY14
Percent of Partner Organizations that agree the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training programs address the right skills (e.g., critical knowledge, key skills and techniques, attitudes/behaviors) needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties (FLETC) ²	79.75%	82%	96%	98.5%	97%	96%	97%	97%

Explanation: The deviation from the target was slight and there was no effect on overall program performance. FLETC is committed to providing the best training possible to all law enforcement organizations by establishing and maintaining a robust process to examine law enforcement trends and emerging issues.

- Note 1: Previous measure name: Percent of breaking homeland security situations integrated and disseminated to designated partners within targeted timeframes.
- Note 2: Previous measure name: Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training programs address the right skills needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties.

Priority Goals

In the FY 2013 Budget, the Obama Administration defined Agency Priority Goals (APG), which represent areas in which the Administration has identified opportunities to significantly improve near-term performance. These goals are a subset of each agency's critical efforts, which also include long-term strategic goals and goals dependent on new legislation or additional funding.

Per the *GPR Modernization Act* requirement to address Cross-Agency Priority Goals in the agency strategic plan, the annual performance plan, and the annual performance report please refer to www.Performance.gov for the agency's contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable.

Cross-Agency Priority Goal

Per the GPR Modernization Act requirement to address Cross-Agency Priority Goals in the agency strategic plan, the annual performance plan, and the annual performance report please refer to www.Performance.gov for the agency's contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable. The Department currently contributes to the following CAP Goal: Cybersecurity.

Agency Priority Goals

Agency Priority Goal 1: Strengthen Aviation Security Counterterrorism Capabilities by Using Intelligence-Driven Information and Risk-Based Decisions

Goal Lead: Howard Goldman, Senior Counselor and Director, Office of Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of the Administrator

Goal Statement: Strengthen aviation security counterterrorism capabilities by using intelligence driven information and risk-based decisions. By September 30, 2013, TSA will expand the use of risk-based security initiatives to double the number of passengers going through expedited screening at airports, thereby enhancing the passenger experience.

Overview: TSA performs and oversees security operations at the nation's airports, screening over 600 million passengers annually, to ensure the freedom of movement of people and commerce. In an effort to strengthen aviation security while enhancing the passenger experience, TSA is focusing on risk-based, intelligence driven security procedures and enhancing its use of technology. By learning more about travelers through information they voluntarily provide, and combining that information with our multi-layered system of aviation security, TSA can better focus limited resources on higher-risk and unknown passengers. Since efforts began in 2011, the agency has implemented several risk-based initiatives, such as: the deployment of modified screening protocols for passengers 12 and younger; passengers 75 and over; active duty service members; exempting Veterans on chartered Honor Flights from physical screening; and the deployment of the TSA Pre✓™ program.

While driving the growth of trusted traveler populations that comprise TSA Pre✓™ is key to the program's long term success, TSA faces challenges in aligning, planning, and executing activities for incorporating these various populations into the program. In addition, the success of achieving TSA's risk-based security milestones is in many ways reliant upon external and internal partners. For example, expansion and growth of TSA Pre✓™ is contingent upon airline technical integration, as well as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Global Entry program. Accordingly, participation rates and application processing times can impact TSA Pre✓™ volume at some airports. Further challenging TSA, the agency is fundamentally changing the way it trains its officers under a risk-based security model since Transportation Security Officers were originally trained to screen all passengers in the same manner since its inception. This Priority Goal contributed to achieving DHS's Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security.

Progress Update: As of September 30, 2011, as a result of the nationwide deployment of screening protocols for passengers 12 and under and the Honor Flights policy decision, approximately 59,500 of the 1.7 million passengers per day were eligible for expedited screening based on assessed low risk. By the end of Q4 FY12, with the deployment of initiatives such as TSA Pre✓™ and modifying screening protocols for passengers 75 and older, this population has grown to 122,684 passengers per day.

As of the end of Q4 FY12, TSA Pre✓™ was operating at 24 airports for select frequent flyers of Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta Air Lines, United Airlines, and/or US Airways and members of CBP Trusted Traveler programs. Since TSA Pre✓™ began in October 2011, more than 3 million passengers have received expedited screening through TSA Pre✓™ security lanes.

TSA kiosks have been placed at two airports with TSA Pre✓™ operations in order to solicit passenger feedback. The initial data shows that passengers are very satisfied with TSA Pre✓™ security screening.

Next Steps: Risk-based screening initiatives will continue to expand to additional airports during FY13 Q1 and Q2 as TSA explores integrating additional low risk populations who voluntarily provide information about themselves.

- **Milestone:** In order to expand the ability to conduct expedited screening, expand TSA Pre✓™ to eligible passengers flying on six participating airlines at 35 airports.

Description: As airline and airport participation grows, the volume of passengers able to participate in TSA Pre✓™ also grows, as does the value of the TSA Pre✓™ program to new participants. Expanding the TSA Pre✓™ program allows TSA to further focus its efforts on those passengers who are more likely to pose a risk to transportation while enhancing the travel experience for more travelers.

- **Milestone:** In order to expand the capacity to process crewmembers eligible for expedited screening, expand the Known Crewmember program to 31 airports.

Description: The Known Crewmember program collaborates with airports to build out their physical capacity to provide expedited screening for flight crew through designated portals.

- **Milestone:** In order to expand to other low risk populations, include Canadian NEXUS members in TSA Pre✓™.

Description: Canadian citizens traveling domestically in the U.S. who are members of the CBP and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) NEXUS program are eligible to participate and may receive expedited screening at participating U.S. airports.

- **Milestone:** In order to increase screeners’ ability to identify potentially suspicious behavior, behavioral awareness training will be provided to field personnel at 95% of federalized airports.

Description: This broadens the base of field screening workforce able to identify potentially suspicious behavior. This is not the Behavior Detection Officer (BDO) role; this training is targeted to non-BDOs to further enable TSA’s real-time threat assessment capabilities.

Future Actions: For FY 2013 (Q3 and Q4), additional airlines are forecasted to join TSA PreP™. TSA will continue deployment to additional airports and expand expedited screening to additional low-risk populations throughout the year.

- **Milestone:** In order to expand the ability to conduct expedited screening, expand TSA Pre✓™ to eligible passengers flying on 7 participating airlines at 50 airports.

Description: As airline and airport participation grows, the volume of passengers able to participate in TSA Pre✓™ also grows, as does the value of the TSA Pre✓™ program to new participants. Expanding the TSA Pre✓™ program allows TSA to further focus its efforts on those passengers who are more likely to pose a risk to transportation while enhancing the travel experience for more travelers.

Results:

Table 19: Agency Priority Goal 1 Performance Measures

Performance Measures	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target
Number of daily passengers who have qualified for expedited physical screening based on assessed low risk	89,250	122,684	255,000
Percent of domestic air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watchlist through Secure Flight	100%	100%	100%
Percent of international air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watchlist through Secure Flight	100%	100%	100%
Level of passenger security screening assessment results, (including TSA Pre✓™ screening assessment results)	Classified	Classified	Classified

Performance Measures	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target
Level of baggage security screening assessment results	Classified	Classified	Classified
Percent of passengers satisfied with TSA Pre✓™ security screening, calculated via checkpoint kiosk surveys.	90%	93%	95%
Percent of nationwide airport operational hours with wait times of less than 20 minutes	99%	99.05%	99%
Average number of days for DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (TRIP) redress requests to be closed	< 97	93	< 93

Agency Priority Goal 2: Enforcing and Administering our Immigration Laws through Detention and Removal Efficiency

Goal Lead: Gary Mead, ICE Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations

Goal Statement: Improve the efficiency of the process to detain and remove criminal aliens from the United States. By September 30, 2013, reduce the average length of stay in immigration detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to their removal from the country by 5 percent.

Overview:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is committed to identifying, arresting, detaining, prosecuting, and removing aliens who present a danger to national security or are a risk to public safety, as well as those who otherwise undermine the integrity of our immigration laws and the Department’s border security efforts. These include, but are not limited to, felons and repeat offenders, organized criminal gang members and aliens engaged in or suspected of terrorism or espionage. Also critical to ICE enforcement priorities are recent illegal border crossers. The five percent reduction in the average length of stay is based on the result of 37 days obtained when this goal was first initiated in FY 2010.

ICE is working to increase efficiencies in every step of the removal process to reduce the duration of an alien’s stay in ICE custody, while ensuring transparency, accountability, and detainees’ quality of life through improved detention standards. Increased efficiency in detention and removal operations will further enable ICE to focus finite resources on these priorities. Additionally, ICE is coordinating with countries outside of the United States to expand the use of an electronic travel document (eTD) system to support removals. The primary elements in this strategy include identifying and removing all high-risk fugitives; ensuring that aliens who have already been identified as convicted criminals are expeditiously removed; and developing and maintaining efficient removal programs. This Priority Goal contributed to achieving DHS’s Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws.

Progress Update: By limiting detainee transfers (which increase the average length of stay), utilizing lower cost detention facilities, and renegotiating daily detention bed rates where possible, ICE has had success in keeping the average length and cost of stay below the target goals, while exceeding established federal detention standards. The average length of stay for criminal detainees is currently 31.9 days, below the FY 2012 target goal of 35 days. Additionally, the average bed cost per day is \$118.14, which is below the \$122.00 target goal set for FY2012.

ICE has continued to implement Secure Communities, a simple and common sense way to carry out ICE's priorities using an already-existing federal information-sharing partnership between ICE and FBI that helps to identify criminal aliens without imposing new or additional requirements on state and local law enforcement. In FY 2012 (as of September 30, 2012), Secure Communities activated a total of 3,074 jurisdictions nationwide, bringing coverage to approximately 98 percent of the foreign-born non-citizen population (individuals born outside the United States and who are not U.S. citizens). As of the first quarter of FY 2013, Secure Communities completed nationwide activation.

Next Steps: For FY 2013 Q1 and Q2, ICE has established the following milestones:

- **Milestone:** Conduct a review of ICE's Criminal Alien Program's (CAP) screening at all 24 field offices to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, and potential realignment of resources for increased CAP jail coverage or expansion of at large operations in order to increase its current coverage of jails from FY 2012's approximate 37%.
- **Description:** CAP will evaluate program successes through statistical analysis of immigration arrests, encounters and charging documents issued to determine future realignment of resources to further enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the CAP program.
- **Milestone:** In order to increase program efficiency, provide a status report and recommendations to ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) leadership on key indicators showing progress toward the targeted Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in detention and removal facilities.
- **Description:** Criminal ALOS, or the length of time a criminal alien remains in ICE custody prior to removal, is a significant cost driver. Custody Operations continue to monitor criminal ALOS and factors impacting criminal ALOS. Successful achievement of this milestone will help reduce criminal ALOS relative to the intake and removal of criminal aliens.

Future Actions: For remainder of FY 2013 (Q3 and Q4), the program has established the following milestones:

- **Milestone:** Deploy Institutional Removal Case Management (IRCM) standard procedures in two FOD locations. IRCM will work to achieve 100% screening of existing jail/prison facilities by dedicating its resources toward identifying and processing criminal aliens amenable to removal while incarcerated, with the end goal of obtaining an order of removal

prior to the alien being remanded into ICE custody. This is expected to reduce detention costs and expedite the removal of criminal aliens.

- **Description:** Upon implementation of the IRCM standard procedures, ERO estimates that a significant number of current removals will be expedited through the issuance of removal orders prior to the alien coming into ICE custody. This will significantly decrease ICE detention costs as proposed in future budgets. CAP will develop an action plan to establish IRCM in two field offices that actively conduct internal jail screenings.
- **Milestone:** In order to continue focusing on enforcement priorities, ICE will conduct two CAP surge operations in order to expand the jurisdictions where CAP is deployed in order to identify and remove increased numbers of criminal aliens. Surge Operations are the influx of CAP resources in jails and prisons, as well as at-large operations aimed at identifying and removing criminal aliens.
- **Description:** This milestone will be achieved through an analysis of the successes from the previous year's operations. These results and the determination of the FY 2013 operations funding will inform the ability of ERO to improve the efficiency of the process to use CAP resources to identify and remove criminal aliens from the United States.

Results:

Table 20: Agency Priority Goal 2 Performance Measures

Performance Measures	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target
Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States	≤ 35 days	31.9 days	≤ 35 days
Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year	220,350	225,390	225,390
Number of aliens removed convicted of the most serious crimes (level 1 offenders)	80,050	77,954	85,000
Explanation: The FY 2012 result of 77,954 was a 3.8 percent improvement over the FY 2011 record results of 75,086. Based on the FY 2011 results, ICE set very aggressive targets for this category of removals, and will continue to prioritize its enforcement resources to those that affect national security, border security, public safety, and the integrity of the immigration system.			
Estimated average bed cost per day	≤ \$122	\$118.14	≤ \$122
Percent of aliens arrested or charged who will be electronically screened through Secure Communities ¹	96%	97.96%	100%

Note 1: Secure Communities uses the interoperability between the Department of Justice fingerprint database (IAFIS) and the DHS immigration database (IDENT) which allows a single query by a participating local law enforcement agency to check both systems and confirm the identification and immigration status of an individual.

Agency Priority Goal 3: Ensure Resilience to Disasters by Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response Capabilities

Goal Lead: David Kaufman, Associate Administrator for Policy, Program Analysis, and International Affairs

Goal Statement: Ensure resilience to disasters by strengthening disaster preparedness and response capabilities. By September 30, 2013, every state will have a current, DHS-certified threat, hazard, identification, and risk assessment (THIRA).

Overview: As recognized in the National Preparedness Goal, a secure and resilient Nation is one that can, in the shortest time possible and under all conditions, successfully prevent, protect, respond, recover, or mitigate threats that pose the greatest risk to the country. The National Preparedness Goal was developed as required by the National Preparedness System, as established by Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness. FEMA is improving its capabilities and strengthening state, local, individual and private sector preparedness by ensuring every state has a current, DHS-certified Threat, Hazard, Identification, and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Analysis of the THIRA results will guide future efforts by educating individuals, families, businesses, organizations, and executive leaders on the risks facing a community and on their roles in preparedness. To complement these efforts, FEMA is also providing training to individuals at all levels of government to better prepare for disasters, while ensuring orders for life-sustaining commodities and resources are delivered on time during emergencies. This Priority Goal contributed to achieving DHS's Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters.

Progress Update: The measures on the delivery of life-sustaining commodities and preparedness training are trending at or above the FY 2012 targets, and are projected to meet the annual targets. For the other two measures, baseline data base been established for "*Percent of high priority core capabilities rated as proficient by states and territories (Planning)*," and FEMA expects to have results for the THIRA measure during the second quarter of FY 2013. All milestones are projected to be met in FY 2012.

Next Steps: For FY 2013 Q1 and Q2, the program has established the following milestones:

- **Milestone:** All 56 states and territories submit their THIRA, developed using the process described in CPG 201.

Description: Development of a state THIRA is the first step in implementing the National Preparedness System. States will use the THIRA process to establish capability targets using a consistent, comprehensive, and integrated process of identifying threats and hazards.

- **Milestone:** All 56 states and territories submit their calendar year (CY) 2012 State Preparedness Report (SPR).

Description: Capability assessment is the next step in fully implementing the National Preparedness System. States and territories will assess their current capability levels against the capability targets identified in the THIRA process.

- **Milestone:** FEMA analyzes SPR results for inclusion in the 2013 National Preparedness Report.

Description: SPR results provide valuable information on the states' capabilities in building and sustaining the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. This information informs findings in the annual National Preparedness Report.

- **Milestone:** FEMA regions review the THIRA for compliance with CPG 201 and provide feedback to the states and territories.

Description: FEMA will review the THIRAs for compliance with current guidance and continue to offer assistance to states and territories to improve future iterations of their THIRAs. FEMA regions and FEMA's National Integration Center assist states and territories with THIRA revisions and technical assistance on planning, as needed.

Future Actions: For remainder of FY 2013 (Q3 and Q4), the program has established the following milestones:

- **Milestone:** Conduct the National Preparedness Directorate Annual National Training, 2013.

Description: This annual event highlights new FEMA training and exercise initiatives and State best practices related to emergency management training and exercises.

- **Milestone:** FEMA publishes The National Preparedness Report (NPR), sent to the President March 30, which contains the aggregated SPR results from all states and territories.

Description: The National Preparedness System requires the submission of a yearly National Preparedness Report (NPR). The NPR identifies areas where the Nation has made significant progress, acknowledges remaining opportunities for improvement, and reinforces the important principles of national preparedness.

- **Milestone:** State and territory THIRA and SPR results are incorporated into FEMA Regional THIRAs.

Description: Consistent with the National Preparedness System, FEMA regions use the state and territory THIRAs and SPR results to inform the next iteration of the regional THIRAs. FEMA Regions, working with its partners, identifies and implements priority actions to address state and territory THIRA and SPR results.

- **Milestone:** FEMA publishes the CY 2013 SPR tool.

Description: To ensure consistency of data and continued implementation of the capability assessment aspect of the National Preparedness System, the CY 2013 SPR tool will continue to be an online, interactive tool that guides states and territories through the SPR assessment process.

- **Milestone:** Achieve full implementation of Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) capabilities enabling the most efficient, streamlined warehousing, shipment, and transportation processes to ensure consistent attainment of 95 percent on time order delivery rate in support of disaster survivors.

Description: FEMA will transition from a partial manual supply chain management system that is currently being used to track assets to transitioning to the LSCMS. LSCMS will fully automate and integrate system and processes for complete end-to-end supply chain management and situational awareness enabling on-time delivery of critical life-sustaining resources to the States and disaster survivors. The current process and system requires entries from numerous disparate systems for tracking entries and reporting information from Distribution Centers, and other designated delivery sites. LSCMS will generate “real time” updated reports from data input through the (1) request, (2) ordering, (3) shipment, and (4) receiving capabilities.

Results:

Table 21: Agency Priority Goal 3 Performance Measures

Performance Measures	FY12 Target	FY12 Results	FY 13 Target
Percent of states with a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) that meets current DHS guidance ¹	N/A	N/A	100%
Percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets and generators) and key initial response resources delivered by the agreed upon date	95%	92.8%	95%
Explanation: Several factors impacted this measure including: a lack of availability and delayed arrival of shipments for a number of transportation carriers during the Derecho in late June 2012; changes in original delivery locations of shipments without an adjustment to the established order requested delivery date; and a small number of partner-sourced vendors did not meet planned timelines for sourcing and movement during Hurricane Isaac. None of the 19 delayed orders (representing 80 of 3,063 separate shipments) impacted mission support. FEMA will continue to work with its ESF-7 Partners to ensure accurate and timely requested delivery dates are used to ensure effective response following a disaster.			
Percent of attendees from all levels of government including tribal, public and private sector, and non-governmental organizations reporting they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of training	96%	96.42%	96%
Percent of high priority core capabilities rated as proficient by states and territories (Planning)	N/A	39.6%	40%

DHS Workforce Strategy

The DHS Workforce Strategy, signed by Secretary Napolitano in December of 2010, has continued to provide a unifying framework for human capital priorities across DHS. Overall, FY 2012 was an important year for maturing the Strategy; Component alignment to the Strategy improved, and the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) devoted increased staffing resources to implementation and oversight. Moreover, in conjunction with the 2012 Management Delegation, OCHCO anticipates that the DHS Workforce Strategy will strengthen the relationship between Components and OCHCO, and that the Workforce Strategy will also facilitate greater cross-Component dialogue around best practices and common challenges.

Key milestones have included revalidating the performance measures associated with the Strategy, and instituting a detailee position within OCHCO to further encourage Component investment and collaboration. Moreover, Components have submitted their FY 2012 performance data and FY 2013 operational plans.

Examples of key accomplishments in each of the four goal areas of the DHS Workforce Strategy follow below.

Goal 1: Build an effective, mission-focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders.

- DHS continued to make progress in implementing the DHS Leader Development Framework which provides a strategic roadmap for developing a consistent, seamless continuum of leader development opportunities across the Department over the next 3 to 5 years. The “Cornerstone” program, identified by the Deputy Secretary as a top priority, has reached roughly 80 percent of first-line supervisors. A pilot of the “Capstone” course for new Senior Executive Service (SES) and U.S. Coast Guard flag officers reached 24 new SES members.
- OCHCO implemented an improved selection process for the second cohort of the DHS-wide SES Candidate Development program. The new process is more cost-effective, and there was a more-than 100 percent increase in applications compared to the first cohort.

Goal 2: Recruit and build a highly qualified and diverse workforce.

- Secretary Napolitano signed DHS’s first-ever Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan on September 17, 2012. The Plan, which has been reviewed by OPM and OMB, provides a basis for DHS and Component diversity metrics that are prepared and analyzed every quarter to gauge our progress in achieving the Department’s diversity goals.
- In FY 2012, DHS surpassed the Veterans Council hiring goals for veterans and for disabled veterans, and DHS also continues to exceed the Secretary’s goal of employing more than 50,000 veterans.
- OCHCO centralized the administration of DHS-wide internship programs, the recent graduates program, and the Presidential Management Fellows under the Student Programs

and Services office, and worked closely with the Office of Academic Engagement to develop the Secretary's Honors Program.

Goal 3: Retain an engaged workforce.

- The CHCO established and led the Employee Engagement Executive Steering Committee (EE ESC), which has met five times since the spring to develop a DHS employee engagement action plan. One key focus of the EE ESC was to encourage high levels of employee participation in the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, since this was the first year the survey was sent to all employees. This effort was successful, with an overall response rate of 47 percent. This is slightly higher than the government-wide average, despite the fact that much of our field-based workforce does not regularly log onto a computer.
- OCHCO added a new anti-harassment unit within the Diversity and Inclusion division to support the Department's anti-harassment policy for DHS Headquarters in compliance with new procedures developed by OCHCO, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and the Office of the General Counsel.

Goal 4: Solidify a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability, equity and results through linking overall priorities, strategy, risk and investments.

- The Deputy Secretary signed the first-ever Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) Strategic Plan in April of 2012, marking senior-level support for the work of the Human Capital Business Systems division of OCHCO and the HRIT Executive Steering Committee.
- OCHCO ensured alignment of DHS workforce planning processes to new government-wide practices by participating in the OPM-led Strategic Human Capital Management High Risk Initiative Integrated Product Team throughout FY 2012, and leveraged this effort to assist in establishing a skills gap assessment strategy to pilot with selected DHS mission critical occupations.

In conjunction with FEMA and the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer, OCHCO developed an integrated project schedule with identified milestones for deployment of the Enterprise Personnel Accountability System; the pilot has been deployed within FEMA and will begin at other Components soon.

Major Management Challenges and High-Risk Areas – Summary of Progress

DHS responds to reports on major management challenges and high-risk areas from both the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), respectively. Annually, OIG reports what is considered to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the Department. OIG's FY 2012 Major Management Challenges report included challenges in 11 broad areas.

Mission Areas

- Intelligence
- Transportation Security
- Border Security
- Infrastructure Protection
- Disaster Preparedness and Response

Accountability Issues

- Acquisition Management
- Financial Management
- IT Management
- Grants Management
- Employee Accountability and Integrity
- Cyber Security

Progress on the Department's Major Management Challenges as identified by the OIG can be found in the Other Accompanying Information section of the [DHS Annual Financial Report for FY 2012](#).

Biannually, GAO identifies federal programs and operations that are high risk due to their greater vulnerabilities to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. In recent years, GAO has also included areas needing broad-based transformations to address major economic, efficiency, or effectiveness challenges. The GAO maintains these high-risk items until it is satisfied that acceptable progress has occurred to address them. The most recent report, *High Risk Series: An Update* ([GAO-13-283](#)), was published in February 2013. The four areas in which DHS is the lead federal agency, as well as, two Government-wide areas with significant DHS equities are listed below.

- Strengthening Department of Homeland Security Management Functions
- Establishing Effective Mechanisms for Sharing Terrorism-Related Information to Protect the Homeland
- Protecting the Federal Government's Information Systems and the Nation's Cyber Critical Infrastructure
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Strategic Human Capital Management (Government-wide)
- Managing Federal Real Property (Government-wide)

This year, GAO also reported on a newly-created Government-wide area, "Limiting the Federal Government's Fiscal Exposure by Better Managing Climate Change Risks." Pursuant to Executive Order 13514 and at the direction of the Secretary, DHS has been working in this area and formed the Climate Change Adaptation Executive Steering Committee in March of 2011. The body ensures that extreme weather is considered in the context of departmental missions and operations. We look forward to a productive dialogue with Congress and GAO on this newly created GAO High Risk area.

DHS carries out multiple complex and highly diverse missions. Although the Department continually strives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its programs and operations, the areas identified above merit a higher level of focus and attention. Overcoming challenges in these areas requires long-term strategies for ensuring stable operations, sustained management attention, and resources. As such, DHS’s Under Secretary for Management has implemented a quarterly review of the Department’s progress in addressing each of these areas.

The remainder of this section provides a brief summary of the Department’s efforts in addressing each of the GAO High-Risk areas.

GAO High-Risk – Status Update

GAO High-Risk Area: Strengthening Department of Homeland Security Management Functions

GAO Overview: In 2003, GAO designated “Implementing and Transforming DHS” as high risk because the Department had to transform 22 agencies—several with major management challenges—into one department. GAO’s prior work on mergers and acquisitions, undertaken before the creation of DHS, found that successful transformations of large organizations, even those faced with less strenuous reorganizations than DHS, can take years to achieve. GAO acknowledged the significant improvement DHS has made to date, by narrowing the High Risk area this year, from “Implementing and Transforming DHS” to “Strengthening DHS Management Functions.” The refocusing by GAO of this High Risk category is a reflection of the Management Directorate’s efforts to systematically address major management concerns. DHS, with more than 230,000 employees, is the third-largest federal department, and its transformation is critical to achieving its homeland security missions. This high-risk area includes challenges in strengthening DHS’s management functions, including acquisition, information technology, financial, and human capital management; the impact of those challenges on DHS’s mission implementation; and challenges in integrating management functions within and across the Department and its Components.

DHS Lead Office and Official: Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Dr. Ken Buck, Executive Director for Management Integration

DHS Progress: Initially, DHS (2010–2011) focused on strengthening the Department’s foundation so that it could support higher-level initiatives. Examples include strengthening the delegations of authority to clarify the roles between the Department and Components, elevating the role of the Program Accountability and Risk Management function to improve the quality and oversight of acquisition programs, improving the quality and integrity of The Department’s financial statements, and implementing the framework for the Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management (IILCM) to ensure the total budget is spent effectively and efficiently. Future phases (2011–2014) include several specific initiatives to reinforce good management principles, which will ultimately reduce the “degree” of risk.

The Department’s *Integrated Strategy for High Risk Management* was first published in January 2011 to address 31 Outcomes identified by GAO as necessary to manage the risk at DHS Headquarters. The *Integrated Strategy* has been updated every 6 months to reflect the progress made by the Department. This strategy is composed of 18 specific initiatives, each with detailed corrective action plans that contain goals and metrics that correlate directly to GAO’s 31 Outcomes.

In addition, the *Integrated Strategy* also includes a methodology to track progress toward addressing GAO's Outcomes. When the first *Integrated Strategy* was published, only 6.5 percent of the Outcomes were fully addressed, while another 6.5 percent had yet to be initiated. Less than a year later, 77 percent were at least partially addressed and the remaining 23 percent had been initiated.

Furthermore, the Department has made significant progress in implementing the 18 initiatives over the past 2 years. To illustrate this progress, DHS provided GAO with an update of the *Integrated Strategy* in September 2012. Overall, the *Integrated Strategy* has allowed the Department to realize greater efficiencies through good management practices, while also addressing the GAO High-Risk designation. The Department remains committed to demonstrating measurable, sustained progress over the coming years so that all management functions can be eligible for removal from the High-Risk list.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: DHS will continue to implement the *Integrated Strategy for High Risk Management* and track the progress of the 18 initiatives using quarterly internal progress reviews. Over the next year, the Department expects to make important progress integrating and transforming DHS's management functions to create "One DHS." Specifically, DHS plans to:

- Enhance IT infrastructure by continuing to consolidate systems within DHS data centers.
- Continue establishing public and private cloud services to facilitate access to mission-enabling enterprise services.
- Develop a Workforce Transformation Playbook to enhance and empower the homeland security workforce.
- Execute the Department's Diversity and Inclusion Strategy.
- Consolidate Human Resource Information Technology efforts, including rolling out a Personnel Accountability System.
- Lead activities to increase employee engagement, morale, and leadership development.
- Issue a Financial Systems Modernization Playbook.
- Continue developing a centralized business intelligence solution that will provide management information across organizational boundaries and from disparate systems to support informed decision making by Department leadership.
- Issue a revision to the Acquisition Management Directive (MD-102) to enhance oversight of investments.
- Develop a sustainment plan to maintain a clean audit opinion and strengthen internal controls.

Of the 18 initiatives in the *Integrated Strategy*, two are considered transformational as they are cross-cutting and will likely take multiple years to implement. These initiatives are the IILCM and the Management Health Assessment (MHA). Once fully operational, the IILCM will transform the budget process to "strategy driving budget vs. budget driving strategy." During FY 2013, the Department will work with Components to develop an IILCM Playbook, which will identify the major business processes and key decision criteria for the associated Boards and Councils. The MHA is part of a broader effort to promote the integration of management dashboards to ensure better information sharing, allow for more comprehensive assessments of management health, and ultimately improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department. In FY 2013, the

Management Directorate will institutionalize MHA reporting and begin expanding the tool to the Components to improve communication and accountability.

GAO High-Risk Area: Establishing Effective Mechanisms for Sharing Terrorism-Related Information to Protect the Homeland

GAO Overview: In January 2005, GAO designated terrorism-related information sharing as high risk. GAO has since monitored federal efforts to implement the Federal Information Sharing Environment (Federal ISE) because the government faced serious challenges in analyzing key information and sharing among federal, state, local, and other security partners in a timely, accurate, and useful way to protect against terrorist threats.¹ The Federal ISE serves as an overarching solution to strengthening the sharing of intelligence, terrorism, law enforcement, and other information among these partners. DHS, in addition to the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), are the key federal participants in the Federal ISE.

In February 2011, GAO found that the government had begun to implement initiatives that improved information sharing, but did not yet have a comprehensive approach that was guided by an overall plan to help gauge progress and achieve desired results. In addition, the evolving nature of domestic threats makes continued progress in improving information sharing critical.

DHS Lead Office and Official: Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Glenn Krizay, Deputy Under Secretary for Plans, Policy, and Performance Management

DHS Progress: DHS has made progress in both its contributions to the Federal ISE as well as executing its own information-sharing and safeguarding mission. In September 2012, GAO found that DHS has demonstrated leadership in sharing terrorism-related information to protect the Homeland through its establishment and operation of the Information Sharing and Safeguarding Governance Board (ISSGB), which serves as the decision-making body for DHS information-sharing and safeguarding issues. The ISSGB has enhanced collaboration among DHS Components by identifying key information-sharing initiatives, while developing and documenting a process to prioritize initiatives for additional oversight and support. DHS has overseen an initial baseline assessment of the Department’s programs, systems, and initiatives to determine the magnitude of effort needed to implement key information-sharing capabilities. This includes a gap analysis that will form the basis for recommendations to the ISSGB regarding priority initiatives and related milestones to track the maturity of key capabilities, enabling the Department to fulfill its information-sharing vision.

DHS addressed all of GAO’s recommendations in the *FY 2013–2017 DHS Information Sharing and Safeguarding Strategy (DHS Strategy)* released in January 2013 and is currently developing the *Fiscal Years 2013–2017 Information Sharing and Safeguarding Implementation Plan (Implementation Plan)*, which is expected to be complete by May 2013.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: The *DHS Strategy* specifically focuses on 16 priority objectives, including a gap analysis as well as key activities and milestones to address the identified

¹ The Federal ISE is an approach that facilitates the sharing of terrorism and homeland security information, which may include any method determined necessary and appropriate.

gaps. The *DHS Strategy* describes indicators and measures that (1) assess accomplishments, (2) facilitate decision making, (3) hold DHS leaders accountable, and (4) allow the Homeland Security Enterprise to continuously improve.

The development and execution of the Implementation Plan will allow the ISSGB to support the Department's investments in information-sharing solutions to most effectively reduce risks. DHS will update its current *Information Sharing and Safeguarding Roadmap (Roadmap)* as well as the *Roadmap Implementation Guide (Guide)* to track the implementation of the 16 priority objectives. The revised *Guide* and updates will also provide the Department with an institutional record to sustain ongoing implementation efforts that improve information sharing.

DHS, working closely with the FBI and other federal partners, has re-focused its information-sharing and production efforts to better address the needs of state and local governments and private-sector partners. DHS consults with law enforcement officials from major metropolitan areas, the directors of fusion centers, and State Homeland Security Advisors to tailor the Department's products and briefings to better support state and local law enforcement and homeland security officials.

Consistent with the direction the President has set for a robust information-sharing environment, DHS provides, in coordination with the FBI and other federal partners, regular training programs for local law enforcement and homeland security officials to help them identify indicators of terrorist activity. In addition, DHS continues to improve and expand the information-sharing mechanisms by which front-line personnel are made aware of the threat picture, vulnerabilities, and what it means for their local communities.

The Department expects to develop the *Implementation Plan* by May 2013, and update the *Roadmap* and revise the *Guide* by August, 2013.

GAO High-Risk Area: Protecting the Federal Government's Information Systems and the Nation's Critical Infrastructure

GAO Overview: Federal agencies and our Nation's critical infrastructures—such as power distribution, water supply, telecommunications, and emergency services—rely extensively on computerized information systems and electronic data to carry out their operations. The security of these systems and data is essential to protecting national and economic security, and public health and safety. Safeguarding federal computer systems and the systems that support critical infrastructures—referred to as cyber Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)—is a continuing concern. Federal information security has been on GAO's list of high-risk areas since 1997; in 2003, GAO expanded this high-risk area to include cyber CIP. Risks to information systems include continuing insider threats from employees and business partners, escalating and emerging threats from around the globe, the ease of obtaining and using hacking tools, the steady advance in the sophistication of attack technology, and the emergence of new and more destructive attacks.

DHS Lead Office and Official: National Protection & Programs Directorate (NPPD) Office of Cybersecurity & Communications (CS&C)/Enterprise Performance Management Office, Matthew Shabat, Program Analyst

DHS Progress: DHS has made significant progress in improving its ability to protect against cyber

threats by advancing its cyber analysis and warning capabilities, acquiring enhanced analytical and technical capabilities, developing strategies for hiring and retaining highly qualified cyber analysts, and strengthening the effectiveness of its public-private-sector partnerships in securing cyber critical infrastructure. For example, DHS developed the National Cyber Incident Response Plan to coordinate incident management, enhance data flow, and support analytical collaboration between federal, state, and local government entities as well as private-sector partners. Additionally, the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center has brought together partners from the public and private sector as well as law enforcement to improve information sharing and develop a common operational picture of the cybersecurity landscape across networks.

DHS is working with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to strengthen cybersecurity across Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies, including in the areas of continuous diagnostics and mitigations as well as automated asset, configuration and vulnerability management, two-factor authentication, and Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative compliance. DHS continues to build relationships and mechanisms to improve information sharing by sponsoring SECRET and TS/SCI clearances for critical infrastructure representatives and developing collaborative frameworks through which classified and unclassified threat, vulnerability, and mitigation information is shared. DHS's United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team provides Department and Agency Cybersecurity Reports, which provide individual agencies a better understanding of their intrusion detection data. Finally, DHS has significantly grown its federal cyber workforce over the last 4 years in order to ensure it maintains technical expertise commensurate with its critical mission.

The Administration's Executive Order 13636 on Cybersecurity and Presidential Policy Directive 21 on Critical Infrastructure and Resilience take a whole-of-government approach and reinforce the need for holistic thinking about security and risk management across critical infrastructure sectors. Furthermore, as DHS continues to develop and deploy new capabilities, such as Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation and intrusion prevention technology, DHS will be better positioned to assist federal agencies as they improve their cybersecurity.

With respect to Federal Information Security Management Act reporting and future Continuous Diagnostics & Mitigation priorities, DHS has actively collaborated with other federal agencies in launching and administering the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program for cloud computing services. To address outstanding GAO recommendations, DHS is working with the Federal Desktop Core Configuration and U.S. Government Configuration Baseline (USGCB) requirements to strengthen agency information security by (1) requiring stricter security settings on workstations than those previously in place and (2) standardizing agencies' management of workstations, making it easier to manage changes across the organization. As of September 30, 2012, 84 percent of DHS Components are USGCB-compliant.

Senior NPPD and GAO officials meet quarterly to keep abreast of ongoing cyber activities, discuss DHS's strategic direction in cybersecurity, and review the status of open recommendations. DHS has provided GAO with significant documentation to close 16 recommendations over the last year regarding cyber analysis and warning, the TIC initiative, and EINSTEIN. DHS has provided GAO with significant documentation to close its two recommendations focused on public-private information sharing.

Where recommendations remain open, DHS has demonstrated to GAO progress in strengthening

the effectiveness of partnerships and is continuing to support GAO's request for additional information on DHS's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: To further protect the Federal Government's information systems, DHS has begun using continuous monitoring diagnostics and mitigation data feeds from Component tools to monitor the implementation of USGCB settings. As of December 2012, Components' progress in implementing and maintaining compliance with the DHS baseline configuration settings is being communicated to Executive Management in the monthly DHS Information Security Scorecard for monitoring and action when appropriate.

GAO High-Risk Area: National Flood Insurance Program

GAO Overview: The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a key component of the Federal Government's efforts to limit the damage and financial impact of floods; however, it likely will not generate sufficient revenues to repay the billions of dollars borrowed from the Treasury Department to cover claims from the 2005 hurricanes or future catastrophic losses. The lack of sufficient revenues highlights structural weaknesses in how the program is funded. Also, weaknesses in NFIP management and operations, including financial reporting processes and internal controls, and oversight of contractors place the program at risk. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), within DHS, is responsible for managing the NFIP. While FEMA has taken some steps to address these issues, including increasing the number of policyholders and implementing new contractor oversight processes, it continues to face complex challenges and Congress needs to act to restructure the program.

DHS Lead Office and Official: Flood Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA), David L. Miller, Associate Administrator

DHS Progress: Within FEMA, FIMA continues to address the structural and operating challenges that confront the NFIP. With the passage of the *Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Act of 2012* in July, the NFIP now has authority to implement actuarial rates for most policies, which will improve the financial and operational position of the program. Specifically, the Act raises the statutory limit on annual rate increases, mandates premium increases for many Pre-Flood Insurance Rate Map structures that do not pay full risk premiums, and requires grandfathered structures to pay premiums more closely related to their individual flood risk after a map change. The provision for a reserve fund will allow the NFIP to build surplus capital to pay losses in a greater-than-average loss year. A new grants program will allow NFIP to address frequently flooded properties, which represent 1 percent of policies and account for 25 percent to 30 percent of claims.

FIMA has been responsive in working with GAO to address the operating challenges identified in GAO's recommendations to improve management and operations. Revisions to procedures for monitoring contractors and sharing information on contractor performance resulted in closing two recommendations. FIMA changed the process for Write Your Own (WYO) company performance under the WYO Financial Control plan; initiated a new marketing bonus program to focus on areas with low market penetration; implemented procedures to select statistically representative samples of all claims for conducting claims re-inspections; and requested an independent audit of the NFIP's financial statements. Because of these actions, FIMA has requested that GAO close 11 of the 20 recommendations and is awaiting feedback.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: In FY 2013, FIMA will begin implementation of the

provisions of the *Biggert-Waters Act*. FIMA has identified seven priorities, including phase-in of actuarial rates for non-primary residences, phase-in of actuarial rates for subsidized and newly mapped policies, grants, installment payments, reserve fund, flood mapping provisions, and residential condominium provisions. Focusing on these areas will result in revenue increases, which will help to stabilize the NFIP's financing.

GAO High-Risk Area: Strategic Human Capital Management (Government-wide)

GAO Overview: GAO initially designated strategic human capital management as a high-risk area because of the long-standing lack of leadership in this area. While significant steps have been taken, the area remains high risk because of a need to address current and emerging critical skills gaps that are undermining agencies' abilities to meet their vital missions. The Federal Government's current budget and long-term fiscal pressures underscore the importance of a strategic and efficient approach to recruitment, hiring, development, and retention of individuals with critical skills.

DHS Lead Office and Official: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, Catherine V. Emerson, Chief Human Capital Officer

DHS Progress: DHS is making progress towards achieving the OMB Cross-Agency Priority Goal for FY 2013 of closing skills gaps by 50 percent, and is taking actions as directed by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to achieve this goal. OPM and the Chief Human Capital Officer Council launched the Strategic Human Capital Management High-Risk Initiative (SHCM HRI) at the beginning of FY 2012 to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce skill/staffing gaps in targeted Mission Critical Occupations (MCOs) across the Federal Government and within agencies. In support of this initiative, DHS participated in the OPM-led SHCM HRI Executive Steering Committee and Integrated Project Teams, which developed a Federal Government-wide comprehensive plan to reduce skill/staffing gaps.

In FY 2012, DHS fully implemented the guidance of the SHCM HRI by rolling out a pilot process to identify and reduce staffing and competency gaps. Specifically, DHS conducted supply and demand analysis, gap/discrepancy identification, gap closure strategy development, and action planning for three DHS SCHM HRI MCOs. This process and supporting tools and templates have been documented in an updated *DHS Workforce Planning Guide* for use by Components. In addition, DHS developed a framework for competency models and launched a pilot for identifying competency gaps through the deployment of competency assessment surveys. Lastly, DHS has strengthened oversight of Component workforce planning efforts by developing and implementing a Workforce Planning Checklist used in DHS Accountability audits. Members of the Workforce Planning team also participate as team members in conducting these audits.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, DHS plans to continue following the guidance set forth by the SHCM HRI. In addition, the pilot competency assessments for selected DHS occupations will continue throughout FY 2013 and will serve as the basis for competency gap identification and closure strategies to include action plans. To address staffing gaps, DHS plans to implement the action plans developed in FY 2012 that drive skill gap reductions in the SHCM HRI MCOs. DHS also plans to expand the SHCM HRI pilot process to other priority MCOs by applying the guidance documented in the *DHS Workforce Planning Guide*.

GAO High-Risk Area: Managing Federal Real Property (Government-wide)

GAO Overview: The federal real property portfolio is vast and diverse. It totals over 900,000 buildings and structures with a combined area of over 3 billion square feet. Progress has been made on many fronts, including significant progress with real property data reliability and management of the condition of facilities. However, federal agencies continue to face long-standing problems, such as overreliance on leasing, excess and underutilized property, and protecting federal facilities. As a result, this area remains on GAO's High-Risk List, with the exceptions of government-wide real property data reliability and management of condition of facilities, which GAO found to be sufficiently improved to be no longer considered high risk.

DHS Lead Office and Official: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (formerly, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer), Asset and Logistics Management, Richard Espinoza, Assistant Deputy Director for Real Estate.

DHS Progress: DHS continues to work through the Federal Real Property Council to improve property management and reduce overreliance on leasing, excess and underutilized property, and protecting federal facilities. The Department is committed to reducing real property spending in accordance with the presidential memo on Real Property Planning and Cost Savings. The DHS National Capital Region Housing Master Plan was designed to consolidate mission execution functions at a new DHS Headquarters at St. Elizabeths while reducing the number of mission support locations to decrease overall costs.

The St. Elizabeths Master Plan was approved in 2009 and the Phase 1 relocation of the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters is on schedule for completion and start of occupancy by August 2013. However, in consideration of the current budget environment, the Department is working with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and OMB to re-baseline the St. Elizabeths' completion schedule. In the meantime, the Department is developing a plan to leverage flexible workspace technologies to achieve the goals of mission support consolidation through lease compression and realignment of existing space.

Finally, DHS is addressing remaining High-Risk Series issues in both its leased and owned facilities. The Department is working to deliver portfolio square-foot reduction and cost savings, while requiring the implementation of a risk management process to determine necessary levels of protection and development of Facility Security Plans.

Planned Actions and Key Milestones: The Department continues to meet regularly with GSA to discuss leasing strategies, while developing a flexible work strategy based on the results of a successful pilot conducted at the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Office. The information from the pilot will provide guidance to help facilitate the integration of workplace strategies, such as consistent space guidelines, into Component management of the Department's real property inventory.

DHS Federal Protective Service continues to work directly with GAO auditors and is addressing previous recommendations to enhance the protection of federal facilities and their counterparts.

Low-Priority Program Activities

The President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities, as required under the *GPRA Modernization Act*, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>.

Component Acronyms

Below is the list of DHS Components and their Acronyms.

AO – Analysis and Operations
CBP – U.S. Customs and Border Protection
DMO – Departmental Management and Operations
DNDO – Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLETC – Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
ICE – U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
NPPD – National Protection and Programs Directorate
OHA – Office of Health Affairs
OIG – Office of Inspector General
S&T – Science and Technology Directorate
TSA – Transportation Security Administration
USCG – U.S. Coast Guard
USCIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USSS – U.S. Secret Service



Homeland
Security



Homeland
Security

FY 2014 Budget Overview

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted ¹	FY 2013 Annualized CR ²	FY 2014 Pres. Budget ³	FY 2014 +/- FY 2012
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Net Discretionary:	\$ 46,381,144	\$ 46,560,550	\$ 44,672,346	\$ (1,708,798)
Discretionary Fees:	3,515,166	3,639,720	3,785,021	269,855
<i>Less rescission of prior year funds: ⁴</i>	<i>(196,468)</i>	<i>(131,412)</i>	-	-
Gross Discretionary	49,699,841	50,068,858	48,457,367	(1,438,943)
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds:	10,271,646	10,616,486	11,501,970	1,230,324
Total Budget Authority:	\$ 59,971,487	\$ 60,685,344	\$ 59,959,337	\$ (208,619)
Supplemental: ⁵	\$ -	\$ 12,071,908	\$ -	\$ -

1/ FY 2012 Revised Enacted:

- Reflects a transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
- Includes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion enacted separately pursuant to the Budget Control Act.

2/ FY 2013 Annualized CR:

- FY 2013 Annualized CR reflects FY 2012 Enacted pursuant to P.L. 112-74 less rescission of prior year unobligated balances plus 0.612% increase.
- Reflects a transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
- Excludes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion enacted separately pursuant to the Budget Control Act.

3/ FY 2014 President's Budget:

- Reflects a proposed transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG.
- Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$570 million (\$570.522) and an additional \$5.6 billion (\$5,626.386) for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251 (b)(2)(D) of the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- Total Budget Authority Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$54,332,951
- Gross Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$42,830,981.
- Net Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$39,045,960.

4/ Rescissions of Prior Year Unobligated Balances:

- FY 2012 - Pursuant to P.L. 112-74, reflects FY 2012 rescissions of prior year unobligated balances of -\$196.468 million.
Excludes rescissions from Working Capital Fund \$5.201 million and CT Fund \$0.96 million.
- FY 2013 - Reflects rescissions of prior year unobligated balances of -\$131.412 million.

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

- FY 2013 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 113-2 (Disaster Relief Appropriations Act 2013): CBP (\$1.667 million), ICE (\$0.855 million), USCG (\$274.233 million), USSS (\$0.300 million), FEMA (\$11.787 billion), S&T (\$3.249 million), DNDO (\$3.869 million).
- Excludes FEMA NFIF (\$9.7 billion) increase in borrowing authority provided in P.L. 113-1.

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS									
Departmental Management and Operations	1,971	1,976	804,136	2,098	2,079	802,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	690	688	134,410	701	699	133,974	628	628	126,554
Immediate Office of the Secretary.....	6	6	4,605	12	12	5,031	6	6	4,128
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.....	7	7	2,110	8	8	1,930	5	5	1,822
Chief of Staff.....	14	14	2,397	18	18	2,314	13	13	2,200
Executive Secretary.....	64	64	8,748	58	58	8,150	55	55	7,603
Office of Policy.....	218	218	41,666	194	194	40,245	146	146	27,815
Office of Intergovernmental Programs.....	15	15	2,625	20	20	2,666	14	14	2,518
Office of Public Affairs.....	29	29	6,288	32	32	5,835	26	26	8,661
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	32	32	5,925	35	35	6,037	28	28	5,498
Office of General Counsel.....	131	131	22,370	131	131	22,537	108	108	21,000
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties.....	101	99	22,011	113	111	22,638	97	97	21,678
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	30	30	6,160	35	35	6,238	30	30	5,344
Privacy Officer.....	43	43	8,328	45	45	8,543	45	45	8,143
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.....	-	-	1,177	-	-	1,811	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs (FY12).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	7,626
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement (FY12).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	852
Private Sector Office (FY12).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	1,666
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	827	835	235,587	911	897	237,029	872	872	202,686
Under Secretary for Management.....	15	15	2,550	15	15	2,566	17	17	2,735
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	240	237	70,000	253	249	70,428	254	254	66,025
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	315	325	78,000	359	349	78,477	353	353	66,915
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	129	129	39,337	145	145	39,578	138	138	31,489
Salaries and Expenses CHCO.....	110	108	25,165	118	118	25,319	114	114	22,276
MAX - HR System.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources - Operational Initiatives & HR mgmt systems (HRIT).....	19	21	14,172	27	27	14,259	24	24	9,213
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.....	128	129	45,700	139	139	45,980	110	110	35,522
Salaries and Expenses CAO (Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer).....	128	129	40,700	139	139	40,949	110	110	30,793
Nebraska Avenue Complex.....	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,031	-	-	4,729
DHS HQ Consolidation:	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	105,500
St. Elizabeth's Support Costs.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,800
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeth's.....	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	92,700
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO):	193	192	50,860	212	212	51,171	208	208	48,779
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO):	261	261	327,300	274	271	324,272	274	274	327,254
Salaries and expenses.....	261	261	105,500	274	271	101,115	274	274	117,347
Information technology services.....	-	-	38,800	-	-	39,037	-	-	32,712
Infrastructure and Security activities.....	-	-	139,000	-	-	139,851	-	-	100,063
Homeland Secure Data Network (National Security Systems).....	-	-	44,000	-	-	44,269	-	-	77,132
IT Infrastructure Capitalization Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-[5,000]			-[5,000]			
Net Discretionary	1,971	1,976	804,136	2,098	2,079	802,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,971	1,976	799,136	2,098	2,079	797,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	1,971	1,976	804,136	2,098	2,079	802,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	1,971	1,976	799,136	2,098	2,079	797,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,971	1,976	804,136	2,098	2,079	802,768	1,982	1,982	810,773
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Analysis and Operations:	908	851	338,068	862	851	339,957	874	852	309,228
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-[179]			-[179]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	908	851	338,068	862	851	339,957	874	852	309,228
Adjusted Net Discretionary	908	851	337,889	862	851	339,778	874	852	309,228
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	908	851	338,068	862	851	339,957	874	852	309,228
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	908	851	337,889	862	851	339,778	874	852	309,228
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	908	851	338,068	862	851	339,957	874	852	309,228
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Inspector General	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Operating expenses [Audit, Inspections, and Investigations Program].....	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances									
Net Discretionary	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Adjusted Net Discretionary	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Title I, Departmental Management and Operations (Totals Appropriated Resources).....	3,562	3,503	1,283,204	3,643	3,611	1,284,588	3,537	3,515	1,263,310
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, & INVESTIGATIONS									
Customs and Border Protection	61,036	60,456	11,781,438	61,049	60,469	11,863,849	63,888	63,564	12,900,103
Salaries and expenses:	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	51,313	50,752	8,728,216	53,021	51,742	9,237,088
Headquarters Management and Administration.....	4,857	4,657	1,809,919	4,857	4,657	1,875,266	5,183	4,937	1,620,884
M&A, Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	2,296	2,199	625,865	2,296	2,199	667,510	2,527	2,371	620,656
M&A, Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	2,561	2,458	700,305	2,561	2,458	721,046	2,656	2,566	592,330
Rent.....	-	-	483,749	-	-	486,710	-	-	407,898
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation.....	21,157	20,829	2,971,624	21,157	20,829	2,921,532	22,720	21,707	3,319,657
Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry.....	20,131	19,853	2,518,235	20,131	19,853	2,499,439	21,709	20,714	2,837,294
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund).....	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,294	-	-	3,274
International Cargo Screening (Container Security Initiative).....	297	287	81,257	297	287	75,013	268	258	72,260
Other international programs.....	84	80	10,684	84	80	10,749	100	96	24,740
Customs - Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT).....	127	123	44,979	127	123	45,254	127	123	40,183
Trusted Traveler Program (TTP).....	-	-	6,311	-	-	6,350	-	-	6,311
Inspection and Detection Technology.....	86	86	148,537	86	86	149,446	86	86	112,526
Automated Targeting Systems.....	62	62	71,513	62	62	41,653	62	62	109,944
National Targeting Center.....	338	306	52,700	338	306	52,268	338	338	65,474
Training at the Ports of Entry.....	32	32	34,134	32	32	38,066	30	30	47,651
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry.....	23,523	23,518	3,630,437	23,523	23,518	3,641,756	23,101	23,087	3,756,245
Border Security and Control.....	23,219	23,214	3,550,427	23,219	23,214	3,552,604	22,968	22,955	3,700,317
Training Between the Ports of Entry.....	304	304	80,010	304	304	89,152	133	132	55,928
Air and Marine Operations, Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	1,776	1,748	287,901	1,776	1,748	289,663	1,721	1,728	286,769
US VISIT.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	283	253,533
Automation modernization:	69	69	334,275	82	82	331,290	82	82	340,105
ACE/ITDS.....	68	68	140,000	81	81	135,857	81	81	140,830
COPPS.....	1	1	194,275	1	1	195,433	1	1	199,275

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	205	205	385,100	205	205	399,430	-	-	351,454
Development and Deployment.....	-	-	212,377	-	-	213,677	-	-	160,435
Operations and Maintenance.....	-	-	118,348	-	-	131,045	-	-	191,019
Program Management.....	205	205	54,375	205	205	54,708	-	-	-
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	-	503,966	-	-	507,050	-	-	427,701
Operations and maintenance.....	-	-	365,087	-	-	367,321	-	-	353,751
Procurement.....	-	-	138,879	-	-	139,729	-	-	73,950
Facilities Management:	219	200	236,596	219	200	238,044	652	633	471,499
Facility Construction and Sustainment.....	-	-	182,500	-	-	183,617	-	-	385,398
Program Oversight and Management.....	219	200	54,096	219	200	54,427	652	633	86,101
Fee accounts:	9,230	9,230	1,615,723	9,230	9,230	1,653,886	10,133	11,107	2,066,264
Immigration inspection user fee.....	4,126	4,126	566,919	4,126	4,126	577,007	4,126	5,100	764,267
Immigration enforcement fines.....	5	5	721	5	5	743	5	5	773
ESTA.....	110	110	48,069	110	110	53,562	110	110	55,168
Land border inspection fee.....	284	284	38,147	284	284	41,602	284	284	42,941
COBRA passenger inspection fee.....	1,575	1,575	463,107	1,575	1,575	481,003	2,478	2,478	694,627
APHIS inspection fee.....	2,708	2,708	348,805	2,708	2,708	349,591	2,708	2,708	355,216
Global Entry User Fees.....	-	-	23,811	-	-	33,820	-	-	34,835
Virgin Island fee.....	61	61	12,017	61	61	11,171	61	61	11,302
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	292	292	106,746	292	292	97,103	292	292	98,602
Small Airport User Fee--discretionary (Not Offsetting).....	69	69	7,381	69	69	8,284	69	69	8,533
Trust Fund Accounts:	-	-	5,897	-	-	5,933	-	-	5,992
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	-	-	5,897	-	-	5,933	-	-	5,992
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-[16,994]			-[12,994]			
Net Discretionary	51,875	51,295	10,167,199	51,888	51,308	10,212,314	53,824	52,526	10,836,380
Adjusted Net Discretionary	51,875	51,295	10,150,205	51,888	51,308	10,199,320	53,824	52,526	10,836,380
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	51,875	51,295	10,167,199	51,888	51,308	10,212,314	53,824	52,526	10,836,380
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	51,875	51,295	10,150,205	51,888	51,308	10,199,320	53,824	52,526	10,836,380
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	9,161	9,161	1,614,239	9,161	9,161	1,651,535	10,064	11,038	2,063,723
Appropriated Resources:	51,806	51,226	10,159,818	51,819	51,239	10,204,030	53,755	52,457	10,827,847
Non-Appropriated Resources:	9,230	9,230	1,621,620	9,230	9,230	1,659,819	10,133	11,107	2,072,256
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,021	20,171	5,982,977	22,021	20,271	5,878,209	20,960	19,332	5,341,722
Salaries and expenses:	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	21,634	19,982	5,552,650	20,573	18,977	4,956,822
Headquarters Management and Administration.....	2,175	2,028	417,478	2,175	2,087	420,033	2,030	1,917	333,530
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, service and other costs.....	1,827	1,628	233,251	1,827	1,731	234,678	1,682	1,586	192,236
Headquarters Managed IT Investment.....	348	400	184,227	348	356	185,354	348	331	141,294
Legal Proceedings.....	1,272	1,334	215,935	1,272	1,447	217,257	1,270	1,408	204,651
Investigations.....	9,071	8,299	1,994,575	9,071	8,537	1,875,459	8,675	8,144	1,732,146
Domestic.....	8,671	7,971	1,845,758	8,671	8,194	1,732,774	8,317	7,840	1,599,972
International.....	400	328	148,817	400	343	142,685	358	304	132,174
International Investigations.....	320	267	114,928	320	281	108,589	282	243	100,544
Visa Security program.....	80	61	33,889	80	62	34,096	76	61	31,630
Intelligence.....	453	401	81,503	453	386	82,002	435	368	75,448
Intelligence.....	453	401	81,503	453	386	82,002	435	368	75,448
Detention and Removal Operations.....	7,881	7,194	2,750,843	7,881	6,906	2,767,678	8,067	7,092	2,590,713
Custody Operations.....	5,203	4,973	2,050,545	5,203	4,585	2,063,094	5,089	4,471	1,844,802
Fugitive Operations.....	788	738	154,597	788	700	155,543	748	660	125,771
Criminal Alien Program.....	1,627	1,264	196,696	1,627	1,376	197,900	1,999	1,748	291,721
Alternatives to Detention.....	204	169	72,373	204	186	72,816	191	173	72,435
Transportation and Removal Program.....	59	50	276,632	59	59	278,325	40	40	255,984
Secure Communities [Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens].....	782	626	189,064	782	619	190,221	96	48	20,334

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Automation modernization:	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900
Automation Modernization.....	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	-
Construction:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Fee accounts:	387	289	311,869	387	289	313,778	387	355	345,000
Immigration inspection user fee.....	-	-	116,869	-	-	117,584	-	-	135,000
Breached bond/detention fund.....	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,459	-	-	65,000
Student exchange and visitor fee.....	387	289	120,000	387	289	120,734	387	355	145,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			[-25,607]			[-20,000]			
Net Discretionary	21,634	19,882	5,671,108	21,634	19,982	5,564,431	20,573	18,977	4,996,722
Adjusted Net Discretionary	21,634	19,882	5,645,501	21,634	19,982	5,544,431	20,573	18,977	4,996,722
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	21,634	19,882	5,671,108	21,634	19,982	5,564,431	20,573	18,977	4,996,722
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	21,634	19,882	5,645,501	21,634	19,982	5,544,431	20,573	18,977	4,996,722
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	387	289	311,869	387	289	313,778	387	355	345,000
Appropriated Resources:	21,634	19,882	5,671,108	21,634	19,982	5,564,431	20,573	18,977	4,996,722
Non-Appropriated Resources:	387	289	311,869	387	289	313,778	387	355	345,000
Transportation Security Administration	62,051	54,497	7,855,938	62,053	55,826	7,910,532	59,946	55,608	7,398,295
Aviation Security:	58,749	51,767	5,253,528	58,749	52,705	5,270,012	56,600	52,484	4,968,036
Screening Operations.....	53,099	46,935	4,180,831	53,099	47,458	4,177,039	51,024	47,126	3,899,525
Screener Workforce.....	52,877	46,721	3,188,787	52,877	47,245	3,173,266	50,752	46,869	3,186,716
Screening Partnership Program [Privatized Screening].....	-	-	171,193	-	-	145,075	-	-	153,190
Passenger & Baggage TSO PC&B [Passenger & Baggage Screener - PC&B].....	52,877	46,721	3,017,594	52,877	47,245	3,028,191	50,752	46,869	3,033,526
Screening Training and Other.....	48	56	244,601	48	47	251,325	88	84	226,936
Checkpoint Support.....	54	51	204,768	54	52	206,021	60	57	103,377
EDS/ETD Systems.....	120	107	542,675	120	114	546,427	124	116	382,496
EDS Procurement and installation.....	120	107	222,310	120	114	224,101	124	116	83,987
Screening Technology Maintenance & Utilities [EDS/ETD Maintenance].....	-	-	320,365	-	-	322,326	-	-	298,509
Aviation Direction and Enforcement.....	5,650	4,832	1,072,697	5,650	5,247	1,092,973	5,576	5,358	1,068,511
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement.....	1,726	1,273	357,109	1,726	1,482	372,248	1,646	1,578	354,650
Airport Management, IT, and Support.....	3,081	2,796	569,473	3,081	2,974	573,716	3,127	3,009	590,871
FFDO and Flight Crew Training.....	44	40	25,461	44	42	25,617	-	-	-
Air Cargo.....	799	723	120,654	799	749	121,392	803	771	122,990
[Offsetting Fee collections - All]	[0]	[0]	[-2,007,790]	[0]	[0]	[-2,092,176]	[0]	[0]	[-2,245,897]
Surface Transportation Security:	807	690	134,748	807	775	135,573	701	668	109,331
Staffing and operations.....	158	135	38,514	158	153	38,750	157	147	35,433
Surface Transportation Security Inspectors [Rail Security Inspectors and Canines].....	649	555	96,234	649	622	96,823	544	521	73,898
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:	512	399	219,621	514	487	244,678	488	455	246,617
Secure Flight.....	332	239	92,414	332	314	92,980	308	286	106,198
Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations.....	127	113	71,540	127	121	71,978	125	117	74,419
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - Disc. offsetting fee.....	21	22	32,163	21	21	47,300	21	21	36,700
HAZMAT - offsetting fee.....	17	20	11,101	17	17	12,000	17	17	12,000
Certified Cargo Screening Program - Disc. offsetting fee.....	9	-	1,164	11	8	7,200	11	8	5,400
Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Disc. offsetting fee.....	-	-	6,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	6,500
Other Security Threat Assessments - Disc. offsetting fee.....	-	-	29	-	-	120	-	-	50
General Aviation at DCA - Disc. offsetting fee.....	-	-	320	-	-	100	-	-	350
Alien Flight School (by transfer from DOJ) - mandatory fee.....	6	5	4,890	6	6	5,000	6	6	5,000
Transportation Security Support:	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	1,983	1,859	1,038,241	2,157	2,001	997,789
Intelligence.....	242	193	42,992	242	228	43,255	266	246	44,809
Administration.....	1,741	1,448	988,934	1,741	1,631	994,986	1,891	1,755	952,980
Headquarters Administration.....	1,256	1,047	292,334	1,256	1,172	294,123	1,306	1,207	284,942
Human Capital Services.....	259	215	249,400	259	243	250,926	265	246	212,554
Information Technology.....	226	186	447,200	226	216	449,937	320	302	455,484
Aviation Security Capital Fund:	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000

**Department of Homeland Security
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Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	966,115	-	-	972,028	-	-	826,522
Management and Administration.....	-	-	841,863	-	-	847,656	-	-	714,669
Travel and Training.....	-	-	124,252	-	-	124,372	-	-	111,853
Air-to-ground communications.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			[-71,596]			[-16,296]			
Net Discretionary	61,998	54,450	5,542,481	61,998	55,774	5,488,636	59,891	55,556	4,836,398
Adjusted Net Discretionary	61,998	54,450	5,470,885	61,998	55,774	5,472,340	59,891	55,556	4,836,398
Discretionary Fee Funded	47	42	2,058,567	49	46	2,166,896	49	46	2,306,897
Gross Discretionary	62,045	54,492	7,601,048	62,047	55,820	7,655,532	59,940	55,602	7,143,295
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	62,045	54,492	7,529,452	62,047	55,820	7,639,236	59,940	55,602	7,143,295
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	6	5	254,890	6	6	255,000	6	6	255,000
Appropriated Resources:	61,998	54,450	5,542,481	61,998	55,774	5,488,636	59,891	55,556	4,836,398
Non-Appropriated Resources:	53	47	2,313,457	55	52	2,421,896	55	52	2,561,897
U.S. Coast Guard	51,204	50,299	10,422,410	51,006	50,711	10,497,057	49,359	49,783	9,793,981
Operating expenses:	49,644	48,890	6,755,254	49,441	49,255	6,796,596	47,972	48,414	6,755,383
Military pay and allowances.....	41,543	41,554	3,386,820	41,445	41,729	3,386,820	40,066	40,832	3,425,306
Civilian pay and benefits.....	8,101	7,336	780,552	7,996	7,526	780,552	7,906	7,582	784,097
Training and recruiting.....	-	-	212,732	-	-	212,732	-	-	181,617
Operating funds and unit level maintenance.....	-	-	1,108,172	-	-	1,149,514	-	-	1,061,567
Centrally managed accounts.....	-	-	336,161	-	-	336,161	-	-	318,856
Intermediate and depot level maintenance.....	-	-	930,817	-	-	930,817	-	-	983,940
Emergency appropriations (Overseas Contingency Operations).....	-	-	[258,000]	-	-	[258,000]	-	-	-
Environmental compliance and restoration:	25	23	13,500	25	24	13,583	25	24	13,187
Reserve training:	533	520	134,278	536	536	135,100	416	416	109,543
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	891	762	1,462,869	893	785	1,472,087	835	818	909,116
Personnel compensation and benefits.....	891	762	109,313	893	785	110,866	835	818	115,186
Core acquisition costs.....	-	-	600	-	-	604	-	-	439
Direct personnel costs.....	891	762	108,713	893	785	110,263	835	818	114,747
Vessels:.....	-	-	639,423	-	-	642,000	-	-	743,000
Survey and design - vessels and boats.....	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	1,000
Response Boat Medium.....	-	-	110,000	-	-	110,000	-	-	-
In Service Cutter Sustainment.....	-	-	14,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	21,000
National Security Cutter (NSC).....	-	-	77,000	-	-	77,000	-	-	616,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC).....	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
Fast response cutter.....	-	-	358,000	-	-	358,000	-	-	75,000
Cutter small boats.....	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	3,000
Medium Endurance cutter sustainment.....	-	-	47,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-
Rescission.....	-	-	(2,577)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polar Ice Breaking Vessel (FY14 CJ).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Aircraft:.....	-	-	354,728	-	-	291,674	-	-	28,000
Airframe replacement (CGNR 6017).....	-	-	18,300	-	-	18,412	-	-	-
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA).....	-	-	130,828	-	-	130,293	-	-	-
HH-60 conversion projects.....	-	-	56,100	-	-	56,443	-	-	-
Long range surveillance aircraft.....	-	-	125,500	-	-	62,379	-	-	16,000
HH-65 conversion/ sustainment projects.....	-	-	24,000	-	-	24,147	-	-	12,000
Other Acquisition Programs:.....	-	-	161,140	-	-	162,126	-	-	59,930
Program oversight and management.....	-	-	26,000	-	-	26,159	-	-	10,000
Systems engineering and integration.....	-	-	17,140	-	-	17,245	-	-	204
C4ISR.....	-	-	38,500	-	-	38,736	-	-	35,226
CG-Logistics Information Management System.....	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,540	-	-	1,500
Nationwide automatic identification system.....	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,031	-	-	13,000
Rescue 21.....	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,398	-	-	-
Interagency operations centers.....	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,018	-	-	-
Other Acquisition Programs:.....	-	-	198,265	-	-	201,920	-	-	5,000
Major construction: Housing: ATON and Survey and design.....	-	-	110,473	-	-	113,591	-	-	2,000
Major acquisition systems infrastructure.....	-	-	81,500	-	-	81,999	-	-	-
Minor shore.....	-	-	6,292	-	-	6,331	-	-	3,000
DoD transfer pursuant to P.L. 112-74.....	-	-	[63,500]	-	-	63,500	-	-	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

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Less rescission of unexpended funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,000)
Research, development, test, and evaluation:	101	94	27,779	101	101	27,949	101	101	19,856
Medicare - Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution:	-	-	261,871	-	-	201,610	-	-	186,602
Retired pay:	-	-	1,440,157	-	-	1,440,157	-	-	1,452,150
Trust Fund:	10	10	326,702	10	10	409,975	10	10	348,144
Boat Safety.....	10	10	113,199	10	10	120,895	10	10	109,464
Maritime Oil Spill Program.....	-	-	213,423	-	-	289,000	-	-	238,600
Gift Fund.....	-	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	80
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			[-41,257]			[-41,107]			
Net Discretionary	51,194	50,289	8,655,551	50,996	50,701	8,646,925	49,349	49,773	7,993,687
Adjusted Net Discretionary	51,194	50,289	8,614,294	50,996	50,701	8,605,818	49,349	49,773	7,993,687
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	51,194	50,289	8,655,551	50,996	50,701	8,646,925	49,349	49,773	7,993,687
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	51,194	50,289	8,614,294	50,996	50,701	8,605,818	49,349	49,773	7,993,687
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	10	10	1,766,859	10	10	1,850,132	10	10	1,800,294
Appropriated Resources:	51,194	50,289	10,095,708	50,996	50,701	10,087,082	49,349	49,773	9,445,837
Non-Appropriated Resources:	10	10	326,702	10	10	409,975	10	10	348,144
U.S. Secret Service	6,834	6,834	1,914,445	6,834	6,834	1,920,706	6,686	6,705	1,801,389
Salaries & Expenses [Protection, Administration and Training]:	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	6,834	1,670,293	6,686	6,705	1,494,614
Protection.....	4,374	4,374	1,038,440	4,372	4,372	1,058,266	4,104	4,055	913,360
Protection of persons and facilities.....	3,663	3,663	854,052	3,663	3,663	837,558	3,565	3,522	822,591
National Special Security Event Fund.....	-	-	17,407	-	-	19,425	-	-	4,500
Protective intelligence activities.....	532	532	68,125	532	532	68,542	532	526	67,782
Presidential candidate nominee protection.....	172	172	80,384	170	170	114,156	-	-	(0)
White House mail screening.....	7	7	18,472	7	7	18,585	7	7	18,487
Investigations [and Field operations].....	1,853	1,853	334,596	1,855	1,855	320,327	1,855	1,929	347,391
Domestic field operations.....	1,469	1,469	238,746	1,469	1,469	225,362	1,482	1,559	259,465
International field office administration and operations.....	66	66	32,971	68	68	33,173	65	65	30,958
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces.....	298	298	54,513	298	298	53,376	308	305	56,968
Forensic support and grants to NCMEC.....	20	20	8,366	20	20	8,417	-	-	-
Administration.....	327	327	191,588	327	327	191,649	447	444	177,282
Headquarters, management and administration.....	327	327	191,588	327	327	191,649	447	444	177,282
Technology Investments (House Sub-Committee Mark).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training.....	270	270	55,598	270	270	55,938	270	267	55,552
Rowley training center.....	270	270	55,598	270	270	55,938	270	267	55,552
Information Integration & Technology Transformation (FY12).....	10	10	43,843	10	10	44,111	10	10	1,029
Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	51,775
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	245,000	-	-	245,000	-	-	255,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			[-1,104]			[-1,104]			
Net Discretionary	6,834	6,834	1,669,445	6,834	6,834	1,675,706	6,686	6,705	1,546,389
Adjusted Net Discretionary	6,834	6,834	1,668,341	6,834	6,834	1,674,601	6,686	6,705	1,546,389
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	6,834	6,834	1,669,445	6,834	6,834	1,675,706	6,686	6,705	1,546,389
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	6,834	6,834	1,668,341	6,834	6,834	1,674,601	6,686	6,705	1,546,389
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	245,000	-	-	245,000	-	-	255,000
Appropriated Resources:	6,834	6,834	1,669,445	6,834	6,834	1,675,706	6,686	6,705	1,546,389
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	245,000	-	-	245,000	-	-	255,000
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations:	193,466	182,681	33,138,560	193,281	184,530	33,019,884	190,254	183,468	31,653,193

**Department of Homeland Security
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TITLE III - PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY									
National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,271	2,876	2,525,688	3,328	3,217	2,804,087	3,194	3,066	2,568,543
Management and Administration:	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725
Administrative Activities (Administration).....	204	203	46,454	204	203	46,641	379	322	64,725
Risk Management and Analysis.....	16	16	2,990	39	39	4,267	-	-	0
Federal Protective Service:	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
Basic security.....	1,371	1,197	271,540	1,371	1,371	271,540	1,371	1,371	271,540
Building specific security (incl. capital equip. replacement/acquisition).....	-	-	501,039	-	-	509,056	-	-	509,056
Reimbursable Security Fees (Contract Guard Services).....	-	-	513,020	-	-	521,228	-	-	521,228
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994
Infrastructure Protection.....	681	596	295,452	681	626	295,452	698	643	260,950
Infrastructure analysis and planning (FY12).....	93	93	70,518	93	89	70,518	89	85	57,975
Sector management and governance (FY12).....	170	140	74,219	170	143	74,219	201	174	60,477
Regional field operations (FY12).....	165	149	57,367	165	152	57,367	155	142	56,708
Infrastructure security compliance (FY12).....	253	214	93,348	253	242	93,348	253	242	85,790
National Cyber Security Division.....	398	310	440,615	432	395	725,176	552	536	810,409
Cybersecurity coordination (FY12).....	14	12	4,480	14	14	4,500	14	14	4,338
US Computer Response Team (US-CERT) Operations (FY12).....	165	118	79,116	165	150	79,116	225	218	102,636
Federal Network Security (FY12).....	53	33	35,000	69	69	218,000	84	84	199,769
Network Security Deployment (FY12).....	73	64	229,000	91	82	328,000	126	119	406,441
Global Cybersecurity Management (FY12).....	23	23	23,369	23	23	23,992	23	23	19,057
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (FY12).....	37	35	58,297	37	28	60,000	51	49	73,043
Business Operations (FY12).....	33	25	11,353	33	33	11,568	29	29	5,125
Office of Emergency Communications.....	62	54	43,495	62	62	43,495	71	71	36,516
National Communications Systems.....	110	84	108,681	110	105	106,120	123	123	94,119
Priority Telecommunications.....	40	37	60,370	40	40	56,074	59	59	53,412
Next generation networks.....	2	1	24,366	2	1	25,253	12	12	21,160
Programs to study and enhance telecommunications.....	28	20	13,018	28	28	13,441	14	14	10,102
Critical Infrastructure protection.....	40	26	10,927	40	36	11,352	38	38	9,445
U.S. VISIT	429	416	302,402	429	416	281,112	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-(27,576)			-(27,576)			
Net Discretionary	1,900	1,679	1,240,089	1,957	1,846	1,502,263	1,823	1,695	1,266,719
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,900	1,679	1,212,513	1,957	1,846	1,474,687	1,823	1,695	1,266,719
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
Gross Discretionary	3,271	2,876	2,525,688	3,328	3,217	2,804,087	3,194	3,066	2,568,543
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	3,271	2,876	2,498,112	3,328	3,217	2,776,511	3,194	3,066	2,568,543
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,900	1,679	1,240,089	1,957	1,846	1,502,263	1,823	1,695	1,266,719
Non-Appropriated Resources:	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
Office of Health Affairs	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797
Office of Health Affairs	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797
BioWatch.....	-	-	111,764	-	-	114,863	-	-	90,609
National Biosurveillance Integration Center.....	-	-	12,823	-	-	12,087	-	-	8,000
Planning and Coordination.....	-	-	5,852	-	-	6,200	-	-	4,995
Salaries and Expenses.....	83	83	29,171	108	101	29,735	106	99	27,369
Chemical Defense Program (FY12).....	-	-	5,439	-	-	5,472	-	-	824
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	-(117)	-	-	-(117)	-	-	-
Net Discretionary	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797
Adjusted Net Discretionary	83	83	164,932	108	101	168,239	106	99	131,797
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	83	83	164,932	108	101	168,239	106	99	131,797
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5,427	10,154	13,923,928	5,405	10,723	14,176,385	5,430	12,170	13,450,885
Salaries and Expenses (Management and Administration (Operations, Planning, and Support)):	4,489	3,770	992,128	4,471	4,280	992,952	4,658	4,332	1,042,382
Administrative and regional offices	1,681	1,486	250,661	1,686	1,607	252,196	1,704	1,559	240,736
Preparedness and protection	623	387	166,036	613	594	162,022	782	751	293,684
Response	832	730	191,771	835	801	192,944	835	794	171,665
Recovery	420	373	55,300	417	395	55,638	417	393	55,530
Mitigation	76	62	30,650	76	72	30,837	76	70	25,882
Mission support	857	732	190,438	844	811	191,604	844	765	144,580
Centrally managed accounts	-	-	107,273	-	-	107,711	-	-	110,306
State and Local Programs & Emergency Management Perf. Grants:	85	83	1,252,903	85	83	1,270,007	-	-	2,123,200
State and Local Programs:	-	-	1,041,976	-	-	1,114,930	-	-	1,041,976
National Preparedness Grant Program	-	-	-	85	83	155,077	-	-	(6,276)
First Responder Assistance Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,087,500
Education, Training, and Exercises (No Sub PPAs)	85	83	210,927	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Management Performance Grants	15	15	350,000	15	15	352,142	-	-	-
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	82	72	675,000	82	82	679,131	-	-	-
Fire Grants (Assistance to Firefighter Grants)	82	72	337,500	82	82	339,566	-	-	-
SAFER Act grants	-	-	337,500	-	-	339,566	-	-	-
U.S. Fire Administration:	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306
United States Fire Administration	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	157	(896)	170	170	(896)	170	170	(1,272)
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	170	157	37,131	170	170	37,131	170	170	(82,018)
Fee Collections	-	-	(38,027)	-	-	(38,027)	-	-	80,746
Disaster relief:	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-
Flood Hazard mapping and Risk Analysis Program	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361
National flood insurance fund (offsetting):	310	286	171,000	310	298	171,000	324	312	176,300
Salaries and expenses	104	90	22,000	107	101	22,000	107	101	22,000
Flood Hazard mitigation	206	196	149,000	203	197	149,000	217	211	154,300
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	29	29	3,102,748	29	29	3,325,000	29	29	3,525,700
Fee Collections	-	-	3,042,748	-	-	3,205,000	-	-	3,425,700
Flood mitigation activities	29	29	60,000	29	29	120,000	29	29	100,000
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund (mandatory) -FY14 CJ:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000
National pre-disaster mitigation fund:	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-
Emergency food and shelter:	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000
National Special Security Event State and Local Reimbursement Fund:	-	-	7,500	-	-	7,546	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	[0]	[0]	-[4,016]			-[4,016]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	5,088	9,839	10,650,180	5,066	10,396	10,680,385	5,077	11,829	9,586,885
Adjusted Net Discretionary	5,088	9,839	10,646,164	5,066	10,396	10,676,369	5,077	11,829	9,586,885
Discretionary Fee Funded	310	286	171,000	310	298	171,000	324	312	176,300
Gross Discretionary	5,398	10,125	10,821,180	5,376	10,694	10,851,385	5,401	12,141	9,763,185
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	5,398	10,125	10,817,164	5,376	10,694	10,847,369	5,401	12,141	9,763,185
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	29	29	3,102,748	29	29	3,325,000	29	29	3,687,700
Appropriated Resources:	5,088	9,839	10,650,180	5,066	10,396	10,680,385	5,077	11,829	9,586,885
Non-Appropriated Resources:	339	315	3,273,748	339	327	3,496,000	353	341	3,864,000

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Total, Title III, Preparedness:	7,071	11,601	12,055,318	7,131	12,343	12,351,004	7,006	13,623	10,985,401
TITLE IV - RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, & SERVICES									
Citizenship & Immigration Services	12,278	10,769	3,078,465	12,278	10,820	3,077,782	13,813	13,151	3,219,466
Salaries and Expenses:	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	124,213
E-Verify [EEV].....	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	114,213
Immigration Integration Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	13,240	12,578	3,041,253
Adjudication Services.....	10,190	8,915	2,423,351	10,190	8,915	2,423,351	11,497	10,921	2,575,486
Pay and benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Operations.....	6,054	5,297	1,290,544	6,054	5,297	1,290,544	6,839	6,496	1,510,836
Service Center Operations.....	3,012	2,635	506,302	3,012	2,635	506,302	3,167	3,009	550,653
Asylum, Refugee and International Operations.....	797	698	195,820	797	698	195,820	1,125	1,069	236,494
Records Operations.....	327	285	86,631	327	285	86,631	366	347	94,039
Business Transformation.....	-	-	344,054	-	-	344,054	-	-	183,464
Information and Customer Services.....	269	242	88,891	269	242	88,891	284	270	96,409
Pay and benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses.....	269	242	88,891	269	242	88,891	284	270	96,409
National Customer Service Center.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Services.....	269	242	88,891	269	242	88,891	284	270	96,409
SAVE/EEV Operating Expenses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	1,052	941	381,666	1,052	941	381,666	1,273	1,209	339,421
Pay and benefits.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses.....	1,052	941	381,666	1,052	941	381,666	1,273	1,209	339,421
SAVE.....	186	178	29,937	186	178	29,937	186	178	29,937
H1-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000
Adjudication Services.....	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000
H1-B and L Fraud Prevention:	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000
Adjudication Services.....	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000
District Operations.....	115	111	25,055	115	115	25,055	115	115	26,044
Asylum, Refugee Operating Expenses.....	-	-	193	-	-	193	-	-	216
Service Center Operations.....	70	67	13,948	70	70	13,948	70	70	14,740
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-(1,302)			-(1,302)	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net Discretionary	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	124,213
Adjusted Net Discretionary	396	315	101,122	396	359	100,440	388	388	124,213
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	124,213
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	396	315	101,122	396	359	100,440	388	388	124,213
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	11,882	10,454	2,976,041	11,882	10,461	2,976,041	13,425	12,763	3,095,253
Appropriated Resources:	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	124,213
Non-Appropriated Resources:	11,882	10,454	2,976,041	11,882	10,461	2,976,041	13,425	12,763	3,095,253

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544
Law Enforcement Training.....	893	839	207,937	893	872	209,210	896	875	210,818
Management and Administration.....	230	216	29,716	230	224	29,527	223	217	28,420
Accreditation.....	7	7	1,304	7	7	1,312	7	7	1,306
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	-[369]	-	-	-[369]	-	-	-
Net Discretionary	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429
Adjusted Net Discretionary	1,130	1,062	271,044	1,130	1,103	272,334	1,126	1,099	271,429
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	1,130	1,062	271,044	1,130	1,103	272,334	1,126	1,099	271,429
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science & Technology	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096
Management and administration:	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608
Salaries and Benefits.....	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608
Research, development, acquisition, and operations:	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488
Laboratory Facilities.....	126	126	181,500	130	130	177,580	130	130	857,785
Acquisition and Operations Support.....	-	-	54,154	-	-	54,485	-	-	41,703
University Programs.....	-	-	36,563	-	-	36,787	-	-	31,000
Research, development, and innovation (FY12).....	-	-	265,783	-	-	267,410	-	-	467,000
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	-[279]	-	-	-[279]	-	-	-
Net Discretionary	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096
Adjusted Net Discretionary	460	459	672,721	491	491	671,528	467	467	1,527,096
Discretionary Fee Funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	460	459	672,721	491	491	671,528	467	467	1,527,096
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated Resources:	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320
Management and Administration:	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510
Research, Development, and Operations:	-	-	215,000	-	-	216,316	-	-	211,210
Systems Engineering and architecture.....	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,184	-	-	21,222
Systems development.....	-	-	51,000	-	-	51,312	-	-	21,243
Transformational research and development.....	-	-	40,000	-	-	40,245	-	-	75,291
Assessments.....	-	-	38,000	-	-	38,233	-	-	39,918
Operations support.....	-	-	33,000	-	-	33,202	-	-	30,835
National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center.....	-	-	23,000	-	-	23,141	-	-	22,701
Systems Acquisition:	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600
Radiation Portal Monitor Program.....	-	-	1,500	-	-	7,043	-	-	7,000
Securing the Cities.....	-	-	22,000	-	-	22,135	-	-	22,000
Human Portal Radiation Detection Systems Program.....	-	-	13,500	-	-	8,049	-	-	13,600
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-	-	-[1,073]	-	-	-[1,073]	-	-	-
Net Discretionary	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320
Adjusted Net Discretionary	130	101	288,927	130	130	289,622	127	127	291,320
Discretionary Offsets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Discretionary	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	130	101	288,927	130	130	289,622	127	127	291,320
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Department of Homeland Security
Total Budget Authority**

Note: Figures may be off by 1 due to rounding	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 President's Budget		
	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$	Pos.	FTE	\$\$\$
Appropriated Resources:	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320
Non-Appropriated Resources:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training Assessments, and Services:	2,116	1,937	1,336,837	2,147	2,083	1,336,947	2,108	2,081	2,214,058
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	229,487	221,264	60,167,956	229,476	224,307	60,816,756	228,639	228,686	59,959,337
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances			-[196,468]			-[131,412]			
Net Discretionary	206,284	199,791	46,381,144	206,271	202,636	46,560,550	202,974	202,756	44,672,346
Adjusted Net Discretionary	206,284	199,791	46,184,579	206,271	202,636	46,429,138	202,974	202,756	44,672,346
Discretionary Fee Funded	1,728	1,525	3,515,166	1,730	1,715	3,639,720	1,744	1,729	3,785,021
Gross Discretionary	208,012	201,316	49,896,310	208,001	204,351	50,200,270	204,718	204,485	48,457,367
Adjusted Gross Discretionary	208,012	201,316	49,699,745	208,001	204,351	50,068,858	204,718	204,485	48,457,367
Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds	21,475	19,948	10,271,646	21,475	19,956	10,616,486	23,921	24,201	11,501,970
Appropriated Resources:	206,215	199,722	47,813,920	206,202	202,567	47,992,423	202,905	202,687	46,115,963
Non-Appropriated Resources:	23,272	21,542	12,354,036	23,274	21,740	12,824,333	25,734	25,999	13,843,374

- Notes:
- 1/ FY 2012 Revised Enacted:
- Reflects a transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
 - Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
 - Includes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
 - Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Budget Control Act.
- 2/ FY 2013 Annualized CR:
- FY 2013 Annualized CR reflects FY 2012 Enacted pursuant to P.L. 112-74 less rescission of prior year unobligated balances plus 0.612% increase.
 - Reflects a transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
 - Excludes USCG Overseas Contingency Operations funding of \$258.0 million P.L. 112-74.
 - Excludes \$63.5 million transfer to USCG - AC&I from DoD pursuant to P.L. 112-74.
 - Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$700 million and an additional \$6.4 billion for major disasters declared pursuant to the Budget Control Act.
- 3/ FY 2014 President's Budget:
- Reflects a proposed transfer of \$24 million from FEMA to OIG.
 - Includes FEMA Disaster Relief base funds of \$570 million (\$570.522) and an additional \$5.6 billion (\$5,626.386) for major disasters declared pursuant to the Budget Control Act.
 - Total Budget Authority Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$54,332,951
 - Gross Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$42,830,981.
 - Net Discretionary Request excluding DRF Major Disasters Cap Adjustment is: \$39,045,960.
- 4/ In order to obtain comparable figures, Net Discretionary, Gross Discretionary, and Total Budget Authority excludes:
- FY 2013 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 113-2 (Disaster Relief Appropriations Act 2013): CBP (\$1.667 million), ICE (\$0.855 million), USCG (\$274.233 million), USSS (\$0.300 million), FEMA (\$11.787 billion), S&T (\$3.249 million), DNDO (\$3.869 million).
 - Excludes FEMA NFIF (\$9.7 billion) increase in borrowing authority provided in P.L. 113-1.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

Title V – Fiscal Year 2014 Explanation of Changes – General Provisions

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 503

Sec. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year ~~[2012]~~ 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, office, or activity; (3) increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives for a different purpose; or (5) contracts out any function or activity for which funding levels were requested for Federal full-time equivalents in the object classification tables contained in the fiscal year ~~[2012]~~ 2014 Budget Appendix for the Department of Homeland Security, as modified by the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds. (b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year ~~[2012]~~ 2014, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or proceeds available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or reduces the numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by the Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds. (c) Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfers: *Provided, That for FY 2014 and thereafter, subject to approval by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, any unobligated funds between appropriations within such department or agency may be transferred in order to expedite a more rapid and effective response to a catastrophic event, as provided in the National Response Plan required under Public Law 107-296:* Provided further, That any transfer under this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under subsection (b) and shall not be available for obligation unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer. (d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations based upon an initial notification provided after June 30, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. (e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in this section shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes and the insertion of a proviso in subsection (c) to provide greater flexibility to the Department to respond to Presidentially declared major disasters.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 504

Sec. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103-356 (31 U.S.C. 501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year [2012] 2014: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year [2012] 2014 budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 505

Sec. 505. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year [2012] 2014 from appropriations for salaries and expenses for fiscal year [2013] 2014 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, [2014], 2015 in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided: Provided, That prior to the obligation of such funds, a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives for notification in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 506

Sec. 506. Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year [2013] 2014 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year [2013] 2014.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 512

[Sec. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by any person other than the Privacy Officer appointed under subsection (a) of section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 142(a)) to alter, direct that changes be made to, delay, or prohibit the transmission to Congress of any report prepared under paragraph (6) of such subsection.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is restrictive in nature and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions and to carry out its requirements for providing homeland security.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 513

[Sec. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is restrictive in nature and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage administrative functions and to carry out its requirements for providing homeland security.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 516

[Sec. 516. Except as provided in section 44945 of title 49, United States Code, funds appropriated or transferred to Transportation Security Administration "Aviation Security", "Administration", and "Transportation Security Support" for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 that are recovered or deobligated shall be available only for the procurement or installation of explosives detection systems, air cargo, baggage, and checkpoint screening systems, subject to notification: Provided, That quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives on any funds that are recovered or deobligated.]

Explanation: The Department proposes deletion of this provision as referenced funds are no longer recovered or deobligated.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 518

Sec. **[518]** 515. Section 532(a) of Public Law 109–295 (120 Stat. 1384) is amended by striking "[2011] 2012" and inserting "[2012] 2014".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 520

Sec. **[520]** 517. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act to the "Office of the Secretary and Executive Management", the "Office of the Under Secretary for Management", or the "Office of the Chief Financial Officer", may be obligated for a grant or contract funded under such headings by any means other than full and open competition.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to obligation of funds for a contract awarded--

(1) by a means that is required by a Federal statute, including obligation for a purchase made under a mandated preferential program, including the AbilityOne Program, that is authorized under the Javits–Wagner–O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.);

(2) pursuant to the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.);

(3) in an amount less than the simplified acquisition threshold described under section 302A(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 252a(a)); or

(4) by another Federal agency using funds provided through an interagency agreement.

(c)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the application of this section for the award of a contract in the interest of national security or if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare.

(2) Not later than 5 days after the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security issues a waiver under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit notification of that waiver to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, including a description of the applicable

contract to which the waiver applies and an explanation of why the waiver authority was used: Provided, That the Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

(d) In addition to the requirements established by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall review departmental contracts awarded through means other than a full and open competition to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations: Provided, That the Inspector General shall review selected contracts awarded in the previous fiscal year through means other than a full and open competition: Provided further, That in selecting which contracts to review, the Inspector General shall consider the cost and complexity of the goods and services to be provided under the contract, the criticality of the contract to fulfilling Department missions, past performance problems on similar contracts or by the selected vendor, complaints received about the award process or contractor performance, and such other factors as the Inspector General deems relevant: Provided further, That the Inspector General shall report the results of the reviews to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than February [4] 3, [2013] 2014.

Explanation: The Department requests a routine date change.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 521

[Sec. 521. None of the funds provided by this or previous appropriations Acts shall be used to fund any position designated as a Principal Federal Official (or the successor thereto) for any Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) declared disasters or emergencies unless -- (1) The responsibilities of the Principal Federal Official do not include operational functions related to incident management, including coordination of operations, and are consistent with the requirements of subsection 509(c) and subsections 503(c)(3) and (c)(4)(A) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 319(c) and 313(c)(3) and (c)(4)(A)) and section 302 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5143); (2) Not later than 10 business days after the latter of the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security appoints the Principal Federal Official and the date on which the President issues a declaration under section 401 or section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5191, respectively), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification of the appointment of the Principal Federal Official and a description of the responsibilities of such Official and how such responsibilities are consistent with paragraph (1) to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate; and (3) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a report specifying timeframes and milestones regarding the update of operations, planning and policy documents, and training and exercise protocols, to ensure consistency with paragraph (1) of this section.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this restrictive provision in part because the Secretary is the Principal Federal Official and does not intend to appoint other individuals to this position.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 522

[Sec. 522. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act for fiscal years 2012 and thereafter may be used to enforce section 4025(1) of Public Law 108-458 unless the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration reverses the determination of July 19, 2007, that butane lighters are not a significant threat to civil aviation security.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is unnecessary and restricts the Department's flexibility to carry out requirements and implement policies for protecting the Homeland.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 523

[Sec. 523. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Act shall be available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this restrictive provision to enable the Department to have the flexibility to carry out its operational and mission requirements. If this provision is retained, the Department requests continuation of the 2012 Conference language which reads:

A provision proposed by the House and Senate is continued that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to carry out reorganization authority. This prohibition is not intended to prevent the Department from carrying out routine or small reallocations of personnel or functions within components, subject to Section 503 of this Act. This language prevents large scale reorganization of the Department, which should be acted on legislatively by the relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 524

[Sec. 524. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any Civil Engineering Unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources as may be required for protecting the Homeland.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 526

Sec. [526] 519. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act for fiscal year [2012] 2014 and thereafter may be used to destroy or put out to pasture any horse or other equine belonging to any component or agency of the Department of Homeland Security that has become unfit for service, unless the trainer or handler is first given the option to take possession of the equine through an adoption program that has safeguards against slaughter and inhumane treatment.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 527

Sec. [527] 520. Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) is amended--(1) in subsection (a), by striking "Until September 30, [2011] 2012," and inserting "Until September 30, [2012] 2014"; (2) [by striking subsection (b); (3) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (b), (c), and (d), respectively; and (4)] in subsection (c)(1) [(as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this section)], by striking "September 30, [2011] 2012," and inserting "September 30, [2012] 2014,".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 529*

[Sec. 529. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b) for the transportation of crude oil distributed from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives within 48 hours of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 501(b).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as unnecessary, unduly restrictive, and onerous.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 531*

[Sec. 531. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the United States Coast Guard's Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 533*

[Sec. 533. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it restricts the Department's ability to use and manage appropriated resources.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 536*

[Sec. 536. If the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration determines that an airport does not need to participate in the E-Verify Program as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), the Administrator shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives that no security risks will result from such non-participation.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is unnecessary and burdensome.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 537*

[Sec. 537. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), and 30 days after the date on which the President determines whether to declare a major disaster because of an event and any appeal is completed, the Administrator shall publish on the Web site of the Federal Emergency Management Agency a report regarding that decision that shall summarize damage assessment information used to determine whether to declare a major disaster. (b) The Administrator may redact from a report under subsection (a) any data that the Administrator

determines would compromise national security. (c) In this section -- (1) the term ``Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and (2) the term ``major disaster'' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because posting of the referenced information is now standard operating procedure, and, therefore, the provision is redundant.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 538

[Sec. 538. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law during fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent fiscal year, if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility should be located at a site other than Plum Island, New York, the Secretary shall ensure that the Administrator of General Services sells through public sale all real and related personal property and transportation assets which support Plum Island operations, subject to such terms and conditions as may be necessary to protect Government interests and meet program requirements. (b) The proceeds of such sale described in subsection (a) shall be deposited as offsetting collections into the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology ``Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations'' account and, subject to appropriation, shall be available until expended, for site acquisition, construction, and costs related to the construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility, including the costs associated with the sale, including due diligence requirements, necessary environmental remediation at Plum Island, and reimbursement of expenses incurred by the General Services Administration.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 539

[Sec. 539. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as unnecessary, unduly restrictive and onerous, and contributes to delays in the Department's reporting to Congress.

Proposal to Amend *Old* Section 540

Sec. [540] 526. Section 550(b) of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295; 6 U.S.C. 121 note), as amended by section 550 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-83), is further amended by striking "on October 4, [2011] 2012" and inserting "on October 4, [2012] 2014".

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes to extend this provision for fiscal year 2014.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 541

[Sec. 541. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who -- (1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and (2) is or was held

on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.]

Explanation: The Administration requests deletion of this provision which infringes upon the President's prerogative and executive authority on national security matters.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 544

[Sec. 544. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is restrictive in nature.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 546

[Sec. 546. For fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, for purposes of section 210C of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124j), a rural area shall also include any area that is located in a metropolitan statistical area and a county, borough, parish, or area under the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe with a population of not more than 50,000.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime, permanent directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 548

[Sec. 548. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a report that either -- (1) certifies that the requirement for screening all air cargo on passenger aircraft by the deadline under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, has been met; or (2) includes a strategy to comply with the requirements under title 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, including -- (A) a plan to meet the requirement under section 44901(g) of title 49, United States Code, to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft arriving in the United States in foreign air transportation (as that term is defined in section 40102 of that title); and (B) specification of -- (i) the percentage of such air cargo that is being screened; and (ii) the schedule for achieving screening of 100 percent of such air cargo. (b) The Administrator shall continue to submit reports described in subsection (a)(2) every 180 days thereafter until the Administrator certifies that the Transportation Security Administration has achieved screening of 100 percent of such air cargo.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because its requirements are permanent until fully complied with.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 549

[Sec. 549. In developing any process to screen aviation passengers and crews for transportation or national security purposes, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that all such processes take into consideration such passengers' and crews' privacy and civil liberties consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive which has been complied with on a permanent basis.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 550

[Sec. 550. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated for construction of the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility until the Department of Homeland Security -- (1) completes 50 percent of design planning for the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility; (2) submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a revised site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment that describes how to significantly reduce risks of conducting essential research and diagnostic testing at the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility and addresses shortcomings identified in the National Academy of Sciences' evaluation of the initial site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment; and (3) submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of the National Academy of Sciences' review of the risk assessment as described in subsection (c). (b) The revised site-specific biosafety and biosecurity mitigation risk assessment required by subsection (a) shall -- (1) include a quantitative risk assessment for foot-and-mouth disease virus, in particular epidemiological and economic impact modeling to determine the overall risk of operating the facility for its expected 50-year life span, taking into account strategies to mitigate risk of foot-and-mouth disease virus release from the laboratory and ensure safe operations at the approved National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility site; (2) address the impact of surveillance, response, and mitigation plans (developed in consultation with local, State, and Federal authorities and appropriate stakeholders) if a release occurs, to detect and control the spread of disease; and (3) include overall risks of the most dangerous pathogens the Department of Homeland Security expects to hold in the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility's biosafety level 4 facility, and effectiveness of mitigation strategies to reduce those risks. (c) The Department of Homeland Security shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the adequacy and validity of the risk assessment required by subsection (a). The National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report on such evaluation within four months after the date the Department of Homeland Security concludes its risk assessment.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision as it is restrictive in nature and infringes upon the Department's ability to manage resources and to carry out its mission and operational requirements.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 551

[Sec. 551. (a) Notwithstanding section 1356(n) of title 8, United States Code, of the funds deposited into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account, \$10,000,000 shall be available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in fiscal year 2012 for the purpose of providing an immigrant integration grants program. (b) None of the funds made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 552

[Sec. 552. For an additional amount for necessary expenses for reimbursement of the actual costs to State and local governments for providing emergency management, public safety, and security at events, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, related to the presence of a National Special Security Event, \$7,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 556*

[Sec. 556. (a) For an additional amount for data center migration, \$70,000,000. (b) Funds made available in subsection (a) for data center migration may be transferred by the Secretary of Homeland Security between appropriations for the same purpose, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act. (c) No transfer described in subsection (b) shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Amend *Old Section 557*

Sec. [557] 534. For fiscal year [2012] 2014, and thereafter, U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Advanced Training Center is authorized to charge fees for any service and/or thing of value it provides to Federal Government or non-government entities or individuals, so long as the fees charged do not exceed the full costs associated with the service or thing of value provided: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302(b), fees collected by the Advanced Training Center are to be deposited into a separate account entitled "Advanced Training Center Revolving Fund", and be available, without further appropriations, for necessary expenses of the Advanced Training Center program, and are to remain available until expended.

Explanation: The Department requests routine date changes.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 558*

[Sec. 558. Section 559(e) of Public Law 111-83 is amended -- (a) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking "law, sell" and inserting "law, hereafter sell"; and (b) in the first proviso -- (1) by striking "shall be deposited" and inserting "shall hereafter be deposited"; and (2) by striking "subject to appropriation," and inserting "without further appropriations,".]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a permanent change to the U.S. Code.

Proposal to Delete *Old Section 560*

[Sec. 560. For an additional amount for the "Office of the Under Secretary for Management", \$55,979,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish, and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of department headquarters at St. Elizabeths and associated mission support consolidation: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive an expenditure plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing the allocation of these funds.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 561

[Sec. 561. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce the requirements in -- (1) section 34(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(a)(1)(A)); (2) section 34(a)(1)(B) of such Act; (3) section 34(c)(1) of such Act; (4) section 34(c)(2) of such Act; (5) section 34(c)(4)(A) of such Act; and (6) section 34(a)(1)(E) of such Act.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 562

[Sec. 562. Notwithstanding the requirement under section 34(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a(a)(1)(A)) that grants must be used to increase the number of firefighters in fire departments, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in making grants under section 34 of such Act using the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011, shall grant waivers from the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4)(A) of such section: Provided, That section 34(a)(1)(E) of such Act shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011 for grants under section 34 of such Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Homeland Security, in making grants under section 34 of such Act, shall ensure that funds appropriated for fiscal year 2011 are made available for the hiring, rehiring, or retention of firefighters.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 563

[Sec. 563. For fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, notwithstanding section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)) and 31 U.S.C. 3302, in the event that a spill of national significance occurs, any payment of amounts from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund pursuant to section 1012(a)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(1)) for the removal costs incurred by the Coast Guard for such spill, shall be credited directly to the accounts of the Coast Guard current at the time such removal costs were incurred or when reimbursement is received: Provided, That such amounts shall be merged with and, without further appropriations, made available for the same time period and the same purpose as the appropriation to which it is credited.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is permanent law.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 564

[Sec. 564. (a) Civil Penalties for Circumventing Security Screening.--Section 46301(a)(5)(A)(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended -- (1) by striking ``or chapter 449'' and inserting ``chapter 449''; and (2) by inserting ``, or section 46314(a)'' after ``44909''. (b) Criminal Penalties for Circumventing Security Screening. -- Section 46314(b)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting ``with intent to evade security procedures or restrictions or'' after ``of this section''. (c) Notice of Penalties. -- Section 46314 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection: ``(c)Notice of Penalties. -- ``(1)In general. -- Each operator of an airport in the United States that is required to establish an air transportation security program pursuant to section 44903(c) shall ensure that signs that meet such requirements as the Secretary of Homeland Security may prescribe providing notice of the penalties imposed under section 46301(a)(5)(A)(i) and subsection (b) of this section are displayed near all screening

locations, all locations where passengers exit the sterile area, and such other locations at the airport as the Secretary of Homeland Security determines appropriate. `` (2) Effect of signs on penalties. -- An individual shall be subject to a penalty imposed under section 46301(a)(5)(A)(i) or subsection (b) of this section without regard to whether signs are displayed at an airport as required by paragraph (1).".]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a permanent change to the U.S. Code.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 565

[Sec. 565. (a) Short Title.--This section may be cited as the ``Disaster Assistance Recoupment Fairness Act of 2011''. (b) Debts Since 2005. -- (1) Definition. -- In this section, the term ``covered assistance'' means assistance provided -- (A) under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174); and (B) in relation to a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) during the period beginning on August 28, 2005, and ending on December 31, 2010. (2) Waiver authority. -- The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency -- (A) subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraph (3), may waive a debt owed to the United States related to covered assistance provided to an individual or household if -- (i) the covered assistance was distributed based on an error by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; (ii) there was no fault on behalf of the debtor; and (iii) the collection of the debt would be against equity and good conscience; and (B) may not waive a debt under subparagraph (A) if the debt involves fraud, the presentation of a false claim, or misrepresentation by the debtor or any party having an interest in the claim. (3) Presumption of repayment. -- In determining whether to waive a debt under paragraph (2), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall presume that, if the adjusted gross income (as defined under section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the household of the debtor for the last taxable year ending in or with the calendar year preceding the date on which the income is determined exceeds \$90,000, the debtor should be required to make at least a partial payment on the debt. (4) Reporting. -- Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 months thereafter until the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit a report that assesses the cost-effectiveness of the efforts of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to recoup improper payments under the Individuals and Household Program under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) to -- (A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and (B) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 566

[Sec. 566. (a) Notwithstanding section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and subject to subsection (b), recipients of Small Business Administration Disaster loans for disaster-related damage to their homes may be eligible for reimbursement at the discretion of the state, under Section 404 of that Act, for documented and eligible mitigation work performed on their home. (b) Limitations. -- (1) Any reimbursement provided to or on behalf of a homeowner pursuant to subsection (a) shall not exceed the amount of the disaster loan that may be

used and was used for disaster mitigation activities; and (2) Subsection (a) shall only apply if the disaster loan and assistance provided under section 404 were made available in response to the same disaster declaration. (3) Shall be applicable only to disasters declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) during the period beginning on August 28, 2005 and ending on August 28, 2006. (c) If a state chooses to use funds under section 404 to reimburse homeowners as provided in subsection (a), it shall make payments in the following order: (1) First, to the Small Business Administration on behalf of the eligible homeowner for the purpose of reducing, but not below zero, the homeowner's outstanding debt obligation to the Small Business Administration for the disaster loan; and (2) Second, any remaining reimbursement shall be paid directly to the homeowner.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime directive.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 567

[Sec. 567. None of the funds made available under this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be provided to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), or any of its affiliates, subsidiaries, or allied organizations.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it was a onetime directive.

Proposal to Insert *New* Section 538

Sec. 538. Section 401(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), is amended by striking "September 30, 2012" and inserting "September 30, 2014".

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision as a routine extension of authority.

Proposal to Insert *New* Section 539

Sec. 539. Predisaster Hazard Mitigation - The FEMA Administrator may make grant awards at his discretion pursuant to Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) with funds otherwise designated as congressionally directed spending and appropriated in any fiscal year under FEMA "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund", if either: (a) the intended applicant for such earmarked funding informs FEMA in writing that no application will be submitted to use the funding; or (b) no application for such earmarked funding is submitted to FEMA within two years of the date of the respective appropriation for such funds; Provided, That amounts appropriated under "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund" in any fiscal year shall be available for necessary and reasonable costs to administer and to close out Predisaster Mitigation grants. Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may transfer and merge unexpired funds previously appropriated to FEMA for the purposes of predisaster mitigation into the "National Predisaster Mitigation Fund."

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to help ensure national resiliency.

Proposal to Insert *New* Section 540

Sec. 540. DAM SAFETY ACT. The National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 467 note) is amended -- (1) In section 8(e) (33 U.S.C. 467f) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new

paragraphs: "(7) PERFORMANCE-BASED EVALUATION-FEMA shall establish performance measures for its assessment of State programs participating in the National Dam Safety Program. FEMA shall assess State performance under this section using these measures. FEMA shall establish targets for the States for the performance measures within 120 days of the enactment of this Act and may update them, as needed, each fiscal year."(8) ALLOCATION- IN GENERAL. -- Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), for each fiscal year, amounts made available under this subsection to carry out section 8 shall be allocated among the states as follows: (A) "One-third of the funds shall be awarded among states that qualify as eligible for assistance under this section. (B) "Two-thirds of the funds shall be awarded among states that not only qualify as eligible for assistance under this section, but also meet or exceed their target established for the performance measures referred to in section 8(e)(7). (C) "MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ALLOCATION.-The amount of funds allocated to a State under this paragraph may not exceed the funds committed by the State to implement dam safety activities. (D) "DETERMINATION. -- The Administrator shall determine the amount allocated to States.". (2) By redesignating sections 11 through 13, as sections 12 through 14, respectively, and by inserting after section 10, the following new section: Sec.11. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH FOR DAM SAFETY. The Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, State, and local governments, dam owners, the emergency management community, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and associations, and universities and academia, and others as appropriate, shall carry out a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to the public related to the hazards of dam failures and related matters.". (3) In section 14, as redesignated by this Act, (33 U.S.C. 467j) by -- (A) striking subsection (a) and inserting (a) "APPROPRIATIONS -- "There is authorized to be appropriated to FEMA to carry out the National Dam Safety Program Act (in addition to any amounts made available for similar purposes included in any other Act) \$14.8 million for fiscal year 2013, \$15.2 million for fiscal year 2014, \$15.7 million for fiscal year 2015, \$16.2 million for fiscal year 2016."; (B) striking subsections (c), (d) and (e); and (C) redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (c).

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide for a nationwide public awareness and outreach program to provide risk information to Americans living and working downstream of high-hazard and significant-hazard potential dams. The information will assist emergency action planning and mitigate risk to the public from dam incidents and dam failures.

Proposal to Insert New Section 541

Sec. 541. (a)(1) For fiscal year 2014, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: (A) For paragraph (1), \$594; (B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50; (C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25; (D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50; (E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B); (F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50; (G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and (H) For paragraph (8), \$150. (2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection: (A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135; (B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316; (C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100; (D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and (E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading. (3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended. (b) For fiscal year 2014, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section: (1) For subsection (d), \$9; and (2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$5.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to meet frontline mission needs.

Proposal to Insert New Section 542

Sec. 542. (a) Notwithstanding section 13031(e) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(e)) and section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1451) upon the request of any persons, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may enter into reimbursable fee agreements for a period of up to 5 years with such persons for the provision of U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services. Such requests may include additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection-serviced facilities (including but not limited to payment for overtime), the provision of U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at new facilities, and expanded U.S. Customs and Border Protection services at land border facilities. (1) By December 31, 2013, the Commissioner may enter into not more than 5 agreements under this section. (2) The Commissioner shall not enter into such an agreement if it would unduly and permanently impact services funded in this or any other appropriations Acts, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees.

(b) Funds collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under this section shall be deposited in a newly established account as offsetting collections and remain available until expended, without fiscal year limitation, and shall directly reimburse each appropriation for the amount paid out of that appropriation for any expenses incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection in providing U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and any other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to such services.

(c) The amount of the fee to be charged pursuant to an agreement authorized under subsection (a) of this section shall be paid by each person requesting U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and shall include, but shall not be limited to, the salaries and expenses of individuals employed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide such U.S. Customs and Border Protection services and other costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection relating to those services, such as temporary placement or permanent relocation of those individuals.

(d) U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall terminate the provision of services pursuant to an agreement entered into under subsection (a) with a person that, after receiving notice from the Commissioner that a fee imposed under subsection (a) is due, fails to pay the fee in a timely manner. In the event of such termination, all costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which have not been reimbursed, will become immediately due and payable. Interest on unpaid fees will accrue based on current U.S. Treasury borrowing rates. Additionally, any person who, after notice and demand for payment of any fee charged under subsection (a) of this section, fails to pay such fee in a timely manner shall be liable for a penalty or liquidated damage equal to two times the amount of the fee. Any amount collected pursuant to any agreement entered into under this subsection shall be deposited into the account specified under subsection (b) of this section and shall be available as described therein.

(e) Each facility at which such U.S. Customs and Border Protection services are performed shall provide, maintain, and equip, without cost to the Government, facilities in accordance with U.S. Customs and Border Protection specifications.

(f) The authority found in this section may not be used to enter into agreements to expand or begin to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection services outside of the United States.

(g) The authority found in this section may not be used at existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection serviced air facilities to enter into agreements for costs other than payment of overtime.

(h) The Commissioner shall notify the appropriate Committees of Congress 15 days prior to entering into any agreement under the authority of this section and shall provide a copy of the agreement to the appropriate Committees of Congress.

(i) For purposes of this section the terms: (1) U.S. Customs and Border Protection services means any activities of any employee or contractor of U.S. Customs and Border Protection pertaining to customs and immigration inspection-related matters. (2) Person means any natural person or any corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other public or private entity, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof. (3) Appropriate Committees of Congress means the Committees on Appropriations; Finance; Judiciary; and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations; Judiciary; Ways and Means; and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to meet frontline mission needs.

Proposal to Insert New Section 543

Sec. 543. (a) IN GENERAL - - Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Chapter 33 of Title 40, United States Code, the Secretary of Homeland Security may, for purposes of constructing, altering, operating or maintaining a new or existing land port of entry facility, accept donations of real and personal property (including monetary donations) and non-personal services, from private parties and State and local government entities. (b) PURPOSES - - The Secretary of Homeland Security may, with respect to any donation provided pursuant to subsection (a), (1) use such property or services for necessary expenses related to the construction, alteration, operation or maintenance of a new or existing land port of entry facility under the custody and control of the Secretary, specifically including but not limited to expenses related to land acquisition, design, construction, repair and alteration, furniture and fixtures and equipment (FFE), deployment of technology and equipment, and operation and maintenance (O&M); or (2) transfer such property or services to the Administrator of General Services for necessary expenses as described in subsection (b)(1) related to a new or existing land port of entry facility under the custody and control of the Administrator. (c) SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING - - Property (including monetary donations) and services provided pursuant to subsection (a) may be used in addition to any other funding (including appropriated funds), property or services made available for the same purpose. (d) UNCONDITIONAL DONATIONS - - A donation provided pursuant to subsection (a) may specify the land port of entry facility(ies) in support of which the donation is being made and the timeframe in which the donated property or services must be used, but must otherwise be made unconditionally. (e) RETURN OF DONATIONS - - If the Secretary or Administrator do not use the property or services donated pursuant to subsection (a) for the specific land port of entry facility(ies) designated or within the timeframe specified, then such donated property or services shall be returned to the entity that made the donation; provided, however, that no interest shall be owed on any donation of funding provided under subsection (a) and returned pursuant to this subparagraph. (f) SAVINGS — Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect or alter the underlying authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Administrator of General Services to construct, alter, operate and maintain land port of entry facilities.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to meet frontline mission needs.

Proposal to Insert New Section 544

Sec. 544. (a) The Commissioner of the United States Customs and Border Protection shall: (1) conduct a study assessing the feasibility and cost relating to establishing and collecting a land border crossing fee for both land border pedestrians and passenger vehicles along the northern and southwest borders of the United States; the study should include: (A) the feasibility of collecting from existing operators on the land border such as bridge commissions, toll operators, commercial passenger bus, and commercial passenger rail; (B) requirements to collect at land ports of entry where existing capability is not present;

and (C) any legal and regulatory impediments to establishing and collecting a land border crossing fee; and (2) complete the study within 9 months of enactment of this Act.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to enable the Department to examine the feasibility and costs of establishing a land border fee.

Proposal to Insert New Section 545

Sec. 545. (a) IN GENERAL — Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229) is amended to read as follows: (a) ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. — (1) AUTHORITY. — The Director may make grants on a competitive basis directly to State fire training academies, in consultation with the chief executive of the State, in accordance with paragraph (11)(C).

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to provide greater flexibility in carrying out its requirements and in the use of appropriated resources to help ensure national resiliency.

Proposal to Insert New Section 546

Sec. 546. (a) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 111–83, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, or activities in the specified amounts: (1) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (surface ships), \$9,000,000; (2) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (other), \$4,000,000; and (3) High Endurance Cutter Sustainment by Public Law 111–83, \$1,500,000. (b) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 112–10, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, and activities in the specified amounts: (1) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (surface), \$7,000,000; and (2) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (other), \$2,000,000. (c) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 112–74, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, and activities in the specified amounts: (1) Shore and Aton (Major Shore, MASI), \$8,500,000; (2) Aircraft (HH-60 Sustainment), \$2,000,000; (3) Vessels (Fast Response Cutter), \$7,000,000; and (4) Other (Systems Engineering & Integration), \$1,000,000.

Explanation: The Department requests rescission of these funds to allow the reappropriation of funds to meet current recapitalization needs.

Proposal to Insert New Section 547

Sec. 547. The Commissioner of the United States Customs and Border Protection may waive the claim for reimbursement of \$221,123 from the fiscal year 2009 appropriation for the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding.

Explanation: The Department requests insertion of this provision to enable the Department to meet its fiscal obligations within available resources.

Proposal to Delete Old Section 570

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[Sec. 570. Of the funds transferred to the Department of Homeland Security when it was created in 2003, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the

specified amounts: (1) \$2,577,000 from Coast Guard “Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”; (2) \$5,355,296 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “Salaries and Expenses”; (3) \$99,012 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “Violent Crime Reduction Programs”; (4) \$3,332,541 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection “Salaries and Expenses”; (5) \$3,121,248 from Department of Homeland Security “Office for Domestic Preparedness”; (6) \$678,213 from Federal Emergency Management Agency “National Predisaster Mitigation Fund”; (7) \$5,201,000 from “Working Capital Fund”; (8) \$95,998 from “Counterterrorism Fund”; (9) \$41,091 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection “Violent Crime Reduction Fund”; and (10) \$153,095 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund”.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime rescission.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 571

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[Sec. 571. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 112–10; 125 Stat. 147) are rescinded: (1) \$178,783 from “Analysis and Operations”; (2) \$1,619,907 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection “Salaries and Expenses”; (3) \$296,022 from Transportation Security Administration “Federal Air Marshals”; (4) \$37,800,412 from Coast Guard “Operating Expenses”; (5) \$879,153 from Coast Guard “Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”; (6) \$1,104,347 from United States Secret Service “Salaries and Expenses”; (7) \$97,046 from National Protection and Programs Directorate “Management and Administration”; (8) \$78,764 from National Protection and Programs Directorate “Infrastructure Protection and Information Security”; (9) \$117,133 from Office of Health Affairs “Salaries and Expenses”; (10) \$1,301,581 from “United States Citizenship and Immigration Services”; (11) \$369,032 from Federal Law Enforcement Training Center “Salaries and Expenses”; (12) \$279,098 from Science and Technology “Management and Administration”; (13) \$1,072,938 from Domestic Nuclear Detection Office “Management and Administration”; and (14) \$216,744 from Federal Emergency Management Agency “Management and Administration”.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime rescission.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 572

[(RESCISSIONS)]

[Sec. 572. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security, the following unobligated balances are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts: (1) \$10,000,000 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “Salaries and Expenses”; (2) \$10,000,000 from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement “Automation Modernization”; (3) \$5,000,000 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection “Automation Modernization”: Provided, That no funds shall be rescinded from prior year appropriations provided for the TECS modernization program; (4) \$71,300,000 from Transportation Security Administration “Aviation Security” account 70x0550; (5) \$7,000,000 from U.S. Customs and Border Protection “Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology”; (6) \$2,427,336 from Coast Guard “Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements”; (7) \$5,000,000 from the “Office of the Chief Information Officer” related to Emerge2; and (8) \$27,400,000 from National Protection and Programs Directorate “United States Visitor and Immigrant Indicator Technology”.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion of this provision because it is a onetime rescission.

Proposal to Delete *Old* Section 573

[Sec. 573. Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) are each amended by striking “September 30, 2011” and inserting “the earlier of the date of the enactment into law of an Act that specifically amends the date specified in this section or May 31, 2012”.]

Explanation: The Department requests deletion because the date has already been amended.

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations



Fiscal Year 2014
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from FY 2012 to FY 2014					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	688	\$134,410	699	\$133,974	628	\$126,554	(60)	(\$7,857)	0.5	\$4,462	(60.5)	(\$12,319)
Under Secretary for Management	835	235,587	897	237,029	872	202,686	37	(\$32,901)	---	(13,526)	(24)	(19,375)
DHS HQ Consolidation	---	55,979	---	56,322	---	105,500	---	\$49,521	---	102,700	---	(53,179)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	192	50,860	212	51,171	208	48,779	16	(\$2,081)	---	1,236	16	(3,317)
Office of the Chief Information Officer	261	327,300	271	324,272	274	327,254	13	(\$46)	---	80,431	13	(80,477)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,976	804,136	2,079	802,768	1,982	810,773	6	6,637	0.5	175,303	(55.5)	(168,667)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,976	\$804,136	2,079	\$802,768	1,982	\$810,773	6	\$6,637	0.5	\$175,303	(55.5)	(\$168,667)

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Department of Homeland Security Departmental Management and Operations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	2/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Quarterly Border Security Status Report The Secure Border Initiative shall now be called the Border Security Status Report and shall continue to include all performance metrics and resource data from past reports in their current format, with the exception that they no longer should include resource data on SBI total budget obligations and outlays and budget execution reports. that is included in the BSFIT expenditure plan. Additionall the report shall include the following: a. estimates of the impact of programs (such as Operation Streamline) that are intended to reduce the rate of recidivism of illegal border crossers; b. for ports of entry, the maritime domain and between the ports of entry: 1. border crossings, 2. the rate of apprehension of attempted border crossings, 3. the inflow into the US of illegal entrants that evade apprehension and c. data on the subsequent enforcement actoins associated with CBP apprehensions such as voluntary return, expedited removal, transfer to ICE custody, transfer to criminal prosecution, Mexican Interior Repatriation Program, and other categories necessary to provide an accurate accounting of such actions.	In department clearance.
2012	5/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	Combined with first quarter, see above.
2012	8/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	In production.
2012	11/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	Combined with third quarter, see above.
2013	2/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	See above.	In production.
2012	Upon completion.	Joint Explanatory Statement; House Report 112-91	FY12 DHS Efficiency Review Directs the Department to arrange for an independent evaluation of that review, and to provide the results of that evaluation to the Committee not later than 30 days after its completion.	Evaluation currently underway.

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	2/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers - FY11 1st Semi-Annual The Department is directed to report semi-annually to the Committee on the current projects tasked to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers [FFRDCs], the funding obligated by component, including the purposes for the funds, and any projects completed in the prior 6-month period, with the first report due February 15, 2012. The Committee has yet to receive a report for fiscal years 2010 or 2011 pursuant to the requirement in Joint Explanatory Statement [111–298]. These reports are to be submitted expeditiously.	In department clearance.
2012	8/15/2012	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers - FY11 2nd Semi-Annual See above.	In department clearance.
2013	2/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers - FY12 1st Semi-Annual See above.	In department clearance.
2013	8/15/2013	Joint Explanatory Statement; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers - FY12 2nd Semi-Annual See above.	In production.

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations**
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	126,554
Immediate Office of the Secretary				4,128
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary				1,822
Office of the Chief of Staff				2,200
Office of the Executive Secretary				7,603
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs				2,518
Office of Policy				27,815
Private Sector Office				1,666
Office of Public Affairs				8,661
Office of Legislative Affairs				5,498
Office of General Counsel				21,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties				21,678
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman				5,344
Privacy Office				8,143
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement				-
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement				852
Office of International Affairs				7,626
Under Secretary for Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	202,686
Immediate Office of the USM				2,735
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer				30,793
DHS HQ NAC Project				4,729
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer				22,276
Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT)				9,213
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer				66,915
Office of the Chief Security Officer				66,025
DHS Headquarters Consolidation	N/A	N/A	N/A	105,500
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Support Costs				12,800
DHS HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths				92,700
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	48,779
Office of the Chief Information Officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	327,254
Salaries and Expenses				117,347
Information Technology Services				32,712
Infrastructure and Security Activities				100,063
Homeland Secure Data Network				77,132
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	-	-	-	810,773

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) provides leadership, direction, and management to the Department and all of its Components. OSEM establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight to all entities within the Department. OSEM oversees the Department's ongoing efforts to integrate and consolidate its resources and operations to create a seamless organization that shares services, information, and best practices across previously stove-piped organizations.

B. Budget Activities:

OSEM is a separate appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) that provides resources for 15 separate Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) including: Immediate Office of the Secretary, Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC), Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA), Office of Policy, Office of Public Affairs (OPA), Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman (CISOMB), Privacy Office, the Private Sector Office (PSO), the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE), and the Office of International Affairs (OIA). As in the 2013 Budget, the Department proposes establishing the Private Sector Office, the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, and the Office of International Affairs as new PPAs. Below are brief descriptive summaries of the PPAs.

Immediate Office of the Secretary: The Office of the Secretary's role is to provide executive leadership, management, direction, and oversight for the Department's Components. The Secretary represents the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to the President, Congress, State, local, tribal and territorial partners, and the general public.

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: The Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department, especially regarding internal management and direction.

Chief of Staff: The Chief of Staff is responsible for coordinating policy initiatives and other actions of the Department's Components, directorates, and offices.

Office of the Executive Secretary: ESEC supports the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary with management of their correspondence, decision documents, and other written communications, including briefing books, Congressional questions for the record, and testimony for all Departmental

hearings. ESEC is charged with ensuring that all materials presented to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for signature has been thoroughly cleared with all relevant Components.

Office of the General Counsel: The General Counsel is the chief legal officer for DHS and oversees and integrates more than 1,800 attorneys throughout the Department. OGC is responsible for ensuring that Departmental activities comply with applicable legal requirements, as well as establishing that the Department's efforts to secure the Nation are consistent with the civil rights and civil liberties of the public and observe the rule of law. OGC provides legal advice on areas such as national security, immigration, litigation, international law, maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law, cyber security, fiscal and appropriations law, environmental law, and many others. OGC also provides legal services in several areas where the law intersects with the achievement of mission goals, such as the coordination of the Department's rulemaking activities, managing interdepartmental clearance of proposed legislation, and providing legal training for law enforcement officers. OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by statute).

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: CRCL supports the Department as it secures the Nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL performs four key functions to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into Departmental activities:

- Advising Department leadership, personnel, and partners about civil rights and civil liberties issues; ensuring respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy decisions and in the implementation of those decisions.
- Communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities, informing them about policies and avenues of redress, and promoting appropriate attention within the Department to their experiences and concerns.
- Investigating and resolving civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public.
- Leading the Department's equal employment opportunity programs and promoting personnel diversity and merit system principles.

Office of Public Affairs: OPA is responsible for managing external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for senior department officials, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as setting common goals to promote "One DHS" objectives. OPA manages the expansion of the "If You See Something, Say Something"™ campaign, which is a simple and effective program to engage the public and key frontline law enforcement personal to identify and report indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime to the proper transportation and law enforcement authorities. The office manages the Department's organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines. Also, the office oversees the Department's employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for Department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Per Presidential directive, OPA's incident communications program guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with State, local, and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

Office of Legislative Affairs: OLA serves as the Department's primary liaison to Congress. OLA advocates for the policy interests of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of DHS Components and their legislative initiatives. OLA responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

Privacy Office: The Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, strategic mission, and core values of the Department; and implements the policies of the Department to defend and protect individual rights, liberties, and information interests of the public. The Privacy Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the *Privacy Act of 1974*, the *Freedom of Information Act*, and the completion of privacy impact statements on all new programs and systems, as required by the *E-Government Act of 2002* and Section 222 of the *Homeland Security Act*. The DHS Privacy Office is the first statutorily-mandated Privacy Office within the Federal Government.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman: CISOMB assists individuals and employers in resolving problems connected with pending United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) cases. In addition, as required by statute, CISOMB identifies common problems experienced by individuals and employers when seeking USCIS services, and proposes changes to mitigate such problems and improve the delivery of immigration services. In accomplishing each of these missions, the CISOMB works impartially, soliciting information and feedback from USCIS, other government agencies, immigration benefits applicants, and the immigration stakeholder community.

Office of Policy: The Office of Policy (PLCY) serves as a central resource to the Secretary and other Department leaders for policy development and review, strategic planning and analysis, and facilitation of decision-making on the full breadth of issues that may arise across the dynamic homeland security enterprise.

PLCY is responsible for strengthening our Nation's homeland security by developing DHS-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure the highest level of performance, quality, consistency, and integration in the execution of all homeland security missions. PLCY represents and coordinates the consolidated DHS position at White House interagency committee meetings. The Office develops and articulates the long-term strategic view of the Department and translates the Secretary's strategic priorities into the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, DHS Strategic Plan, and other planning products that drive increased operational effectiveness through integration, prioritization, and resource allocation. The Department proposes establishing independent offices for the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, the Office of International Affairs (OIA), and Private Sector Office. While OIA will coordinate the Department's international operations and engagement, the Office of Policy will continue to work with OIA to coordinate and develop international policy.

Office of International Affairs: The Office of International Affairs (OIA) leads, coordinates, and integrates the Department's interaction with its international partners, while developing and overseeing the implementation of the Department's international engagement strategy. The Office of International

Affairs provides oversight on visa waiver negotiations through its Visa Waiver Program Office. The Department proposes to establish OIA as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Private Sector Office: The Private Sector Office (PSO) fosters strategic communications with businesses, trade associations, and other non-governmental organizations to build stronger relationships between them and the Department. The office advises Departmental leadership on prospective policies and regulations, informs the Secretary about the economic impact of DHS policies, promote public-private partnerships and best practices to improve the Nation's homeland security, and serve as the primary point of entry for the private sector into DHS. The Department proposes to establish PSO as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement: The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) is the Department's principal liaison with non-Federal law enforcement partners. OSLLE formulates and coordinates national-level policy relating to law enforcement's role in preventing acts of terrorism, and serves as the primary Department liaison with State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. The Department proposes to establish OSLLE as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: IGA is responsible for communicating and coordinating State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government interactions throughout and across the Department. IGA promotes an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing Federal interaction with SLTT governments. IGA is responsible for continuing the homeland security dialogue with our SLTT partners, along with the national associations that represent them. IGA serves as the Secretary's primary point of contact for SLTT elected and appointed officials and their associations to ensure there are open lines of communications between the Department and its homeland security partners.

In FY 2014, OSEM is requesting the break out of the Office of International Affairs, the Private Sector Office, and the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement from the Office of Policy. The creation of these standalone offices will provide greater visibility for international, private sector, and state and local law enforcement stakeholders. Strategic communication and coordination with international partners, businesses, trade associations, other non-governmental organizations, and state and local law enforcement enables the Department to strengthen its efforts toward achieving its mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management requests 628 positions, 628 FTE, and \$126,554,000 for FY 2014. This includes the transfer of 10 positions, 10 FTE, and \$2,990,000 from National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) in FY 2012 for Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) and the termination of the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE), per Public Law 112-74. The FY 2014 request results in a net decrease of 62 positions, 60 FTE, and \$7,856,000 from the FY 2012 base. Total base adjustments of (\$12,318,000) include:

- Transfer of RMA from NPPD (\$2,990,000, 10 positions, 10 FTE)
- Transfer of 4 positions from OCIO to OPA for Web Communications, to provide oversight and operations and maintenance support for www.dhs.gov (\$545,000, 4 positions, 4 FTE)

- Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services items transferred to the Working Capital Fund (\$388,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$894,000)
- Increase – Annualization of prior year funding for 287(g) and Secure Communities (\$373,000, 2.5 FTE)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing of Personnel (40 Positions, 40 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies described in Section D. – (\$15,708,000, 41 Positions, 41 FTE)
- Decrease – Termination of CNE – (\$1,800,000)
- Net zero change – Realignment from Office of Policy for OIA, PSO, and OSLL
 - Increase – Office of International Affairs (\$7,988,000, 44 Positions, 44 FTE)
 - Increase – Private Sector Office (\$1,761,000, 11 Positions, 11 FTE)
 - Increase – Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (\$891,000, 5 Positions, 5 FTE)
 - Decrease – Office of Policy – (\$10,640,000, 60 positions, 60 FTE)

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties has two program changes that include 1 position, 0.5 FTE, and \$135,000 to support the Department’s role in countering domestic violent extremism, and \$1,327,000 in oversight support of ICE’s 287(g)/Secure Communities programs. The Office of Public Affairs includes one program change that includes \$3,000,000 for the continuation and expansion of the “If You See Something, Say Something TM” campaign. These changes are described in greater detail in Section IV.

D. Efficiencies: **\$15.708 million**

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies **\$7.348 million**

Mission Support Staffing (\$7.348 million) – This request includes a savings of \$7.348 million, which will be realized by reducing mission support activities by 41 FTE.

Printing Efficiencies **\$0.302 million**

Print Shop services (\$0.302 million) – This request reflects a \$0.302 million savings for the elimination of printing services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

Supplies and Materials Efficiencies **\$0.161 million**

Supplies and Materials (\$0.161 million)–This request reflects a \$0.161 million savings due to a reduction in ordering supplies and materials. With a reduction of 41 FTE, less supplies and materials will be needed.

Travel Efficiencies **\$1.77 million**

Travel (\$1.77 million) – This request reflects a savings of \$1.77 million which will be realized by reducing travel for conferences and non-local training, combining site visits, and increasing the use of technology such as video teleconferencing.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies **\$4.238 million**

Advisory and Assistance Contracts (\$4.238 million) – This request reflects a savings of \$4.238 million which will be realized by the use of strategic sourcing and reducing the scope of contracts.

Other Services Efficiencies **\$0.208 million**

Other Services (\$0.208 million) – This request reflects a savings of \$0.208 million which will be realized by reducing the operations and maintenance of facilities and equipment.

Rent Efficiencies **\$1.681 million**

Rent (\$1.681 million) – This request reflects a savings of \$1.681 million which will be realized by reducing space requirements.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6	4,605	12	12	5,031	6	6	4,128	-	-	-477	-	-	-	-	-	-477
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	7	7	2,110	8	8	1,930	5	5	1,822	-2	-2	-288	-	-	-	-2	-2	-288
Chief of Staff	14	14	2,397	18	18	2,314	13	13	2,200	-1	-1	-197	-	-	-	-1	-1	-197
Executive Secretary	64	64	8,748	58	58	8,150	55	55	7,603	-9	-9	-1,145	-	-	-	-9	-9	-1,145
Office of General Counsel	131	131	22,370	131	131	22,537	108	108	21,000	-23	-23	-1,370	-	-	-	-23	-23	-1,370
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	101	99	22,011	113	111	22,638	97	97	21,678	-4	-2	-333	1	0.5	1,462	-5	-2.5	-1,795
Office of Public Affairs	29	29	6,288	32	32	5,835	26	26	8,661	-3	-3	2,373	-	-	3,000	-3	-3	-627
Office of Legislative Affairs	32	32	5,925	35	35	6,037	28	28	5,498	-4	-4	-427	-	-	-	-4	-4	-427
Privacy Officer	43	43	8,328	45	45	8,543	45	45	8,143	2	2	-185	-	-	-	2	2	-185
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	30	30	6,160	35	35	6,238	30	30	5,344	0	0	-816	-	-	-	-	-	-816
Office of Policy	218	218	41,666	194	194	40,245	146	146	27,815	-72	-72	-13,851	-	-	-	-72	-72	-13,851
Office of International Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	7,626	41	41	7,626	-	-	-	41	41	7,626
Private Sector Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	1,666	10	10	1,666	-	-	-	10	10	1,666
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	852	4	4	852	-	-	-	4	4	852
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	15	15	2,625	20	20	2,666	14	14	2,518	-1	-1	-107	-	-	-	-1	-1	-107
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	-	-	1,177	-	-	1,811	-	-	-	-	-	-1,177	-	-	-	-	-	-1,177
Subtotal, Discretionary	690	688	134,410	701	699	133,975	628	628	126,554	-62	-60	-7,856	1	0.5	4,462	-63	-60.5	-12,318
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM):	690	688	134,410	701	699	133,975	628	628	126,554	-62	-60	-7,856	1	0.5	4,462	-63	-60.5	-12,318
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	690	688	134,410	701	699	133,975	628	628	126,554	-62	-60	-7,856	1	0.5	4,462	-63	-60.5	-12,318
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget	690	688	134,410	701	699	133,975	628	628	126,554	-62	-60	-7,856	1	0.5	4,462	-63	-60.5	-12,318

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Immediate Office of the Secretary
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immediate Office of the Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	6	6	4,605
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(477)
2014 Current Services	6	6	4,128
2014 Total Request	6	6	4,128
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(477)

OSEM requests 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$4,128,000 in FY 2014 for the Immediate Office of the Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$67,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$17,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$395,000)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$956,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$922,000)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$34,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secretary is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to lead DHS and act as the principal adviser to the President on homeland security matters. The Secretary ensures a coordinated national effort for the accomplishment of all DHS mission requirements, which include but are not limited to the prevention of terrorist attacks in the United States, the reduction of vulnerability to and minimization of impacts from catastrophic events, and the recovery from damage that may occur. The Secretary is a member of the Homeland Security Council, and serves as the principal spokesperson on homeland security issues for the Administration when testifying before the House Homeland Security Committee, the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	7	7	2,110
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	(2)	(288)
2014 Current Services	5	5	1,822
2014 Total Request	5	5	1,822
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	(2)	(288)

OSEM requests 5 positions, 5 FTE, and \$1,822,000 in FY 2014 for the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$10,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$13,000)
- Decrease – Realignment between offices (\$192,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (2 Positions, 2 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$119,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$119,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership with a focus on the internal management and direction of the Department to ensure its efficient and effective operation. The Deputy Secretary’s role is to provide internal oversight of all Departmental operations, which allows the Secretary to focus on external matters concerning homeland security and DHS.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Chief of Staff
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chief of Staff

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	14	14	2,397
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(197)
2014 Current Services	13	13	2,200
2014 Total Request	13	13	2,200
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(1)	(1)	(197)

OSEM requests 13 positions, 13 FTE, and \$2,200,000 in FY 2014 for the Chief of Staff. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$9,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$16,000)
- Decrease – Realignment between offices (\$97,000)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$125,000, 1 position, 1 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$125,000, 1 position, 1 FTE)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Chief of Staff oversees DHS activities, assists the Deputy in managing DHS operations, and supports the Secretary. The Office of the Chief of Staff has direct oversight of all administrative functions that relate to the Immediate Office of the Secretary, and assists the Secretary by coordinating continuity of operations activities for Department Headquarters, directing the Department’s resources, and in the Department’s goal to Mature and Strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Executive Secretary
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Executive Secretary

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	64	64	8,748
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(9)	(9)	(1,145)
2014 Current Services	55	55	7,603
2014 Total Request	55	55	7,603
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(9)	(9)	(1,145)

OSEM requests 55 positions, 55 FTE, and \$7,603,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of the Executive Secretary. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$25,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$62,000)
- Decrease – Realignment between offices (\$648,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (6 Positions, 6 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$584,000, 3 Positions, 3 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$577,000, 3 position, 3 FTE)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$7,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ESEC establishes effective and efficient protocols for processing all internal communications, decision management briefings, Congressional questions for the record and reports, and Department-wide testimony. ESEC is the principal liaison between the Department and its Components, and coordinates all external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates. ESEC establishes and maintains budget and personnel activities for the Office of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, the Chief of Staff, as well as the Executive Secretariat.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of General Counsel
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of General Counsel

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	131	131	22,370
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(23)	(23)	(1,370)
2014 Current Services	108	108	21,000
2014 Total Request	108	108	21,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(23)	(23)	(1,370)

OSEM requests 108 positions, 108 FTE, and \$21,000,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of General Counsel. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$52,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$159,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$30,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (17 Positions, 17 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$1,611,000, 6 Positions, 6 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$1,095,000, 6 Positions, 6 FTE)
 - Decrease – Printing and reproduction (\$5,000)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$28,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$91,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$310,000)
 - Decrease – Other services (\$82,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices except those specifically excluded by statute. OGC’s legal services cover several areas including national security, immigration, litigation, international law; maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law; cyber security, fiscal and appropriations law; environmental law; labor and employment, intellectual property law; emergency rescue, recovery and response authorities; civil, criminal and administrative law; civil rights and civil liberties, privacy, legislative and regulatory actions, intelligence; information sharing, safeguarding, and disclosure; Congressional response; procurement; and the regulation of infrastructure security.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	101	99	22,011
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(5)	(2.5)	(1,795)
2014 Current Services	96	96.5	20,216
2014 Program Change	1	0.5	1,462
2014 Total Request	97	97	21,678
Total Change 2013 to 2014	(4)	(2)	(333)

OSEM requests 97 positions, 97 FTE, and \$21,678,000 in FY 2014 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$35,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$154,000)
- Increase – Annualization of prior year funding for 287(g) and Secure Communities (\$373,000, 2.5 FTE)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$489,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (5 Positions, 5 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$2,846,000)
 - Decrease – Printing and reproduction (\$100,000)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$46,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$65,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$2,635,000)

Program changes include:

- Increase – Oversight of 287(g) and Secure Communities (\$1,327,000)
- Increase – Countering Domestic Violent Extremism (\$135,000, 1 Position, 0.5 FTE)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CRCL provides DHS with advice on the full range of civil rights and civil liberties issues, investigates complaints by the public about civil rights and civil liberties violations, and offers recommendations to solve problems uncovered by those investigations. CRCL provides training and technical assistance to DHS personnel and SLTT partners; and conducts outreach and engagement with communities whose civil rights and civil liberties are affected by DHS activities. CRCL is specifically involved in the oversight of ICE's 287(g) and Secure Communities programs by providing policy advice, investigations, and training to SLTT partners. CRCL also works on countering domestic violent extremism through community engagement initiatives and training for SLTT partners. The Office acts as the DHS-designated single point of contact for human rights treaties and complaints. CRCL also facilitates U.S. Government-wide communication to community leaders after a security or other incident, through its Incident Community Coordination Teams. CRCL makes information available to the public on the responsibilities and functions of, and how to contact, the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, including how to file civil rights and civil liberties complaints. It conducts administrative adjudication of disability discrimination claims under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. CRCL leads the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and diversity programs and is responsible for DHS-wide policies, training, and complaint adjudication processes to promote EEO and diversity for all employees and applicants.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Public Affairs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Public Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	29	29	6,288
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(3)	(627)
2014 Current Services	26	26	5,661
2014 Program Change	-	-	3,000
2014 Total Request	26	26	8,661
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(3)	(3)	2,373

OSEM requests 26 positions, 26 FTE, and \$8,661,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of Public Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Transfer of 4 positions from OCIO to OPA for Web Communications, to provide oversight and operations and maintenance support of www.dhs.gov (\$545,000, 4 Positions, 4 FTE)
- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$16,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$36,000)
- Decrease – Realignment between offices (\$488,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (2 Positions, 2 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$736,000, 5 Positions, 5 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$648,000, 5 Positions, 5 FTE)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$25,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$33,000)
 - Decrease – Other services (\$30,000)

Program changes include:

- Increase – “If You See Something, Say Something TM” Campaign (\$3,000,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for oversight and management of all external and internal communications. On a daily basis, OPA responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for principals and reviews and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout DHS and with external stakeholders. For the "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign, OPA works with a variety of cities, states, and private sector partners, including universities, major sports leagues and entertainment venues to raise public awareness on indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crimes, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to the proper state and local law enforcement authorities. OPA manages the DHS Organizational Identity Program, which provides guidelines for the proper use of the DHS seal and related identities. OPA oversees DHS employee communication activities which include Connect, and town hall meetings between management and employees. The Incident Communications Team coordinates incident communications with the White House, Federal departments and agencies, and state, local and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during an incident. Communicating emergency public information is mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 to ensure that potentially life-saving information is provided to the public in a timely manner.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of Legislative Affairs
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of Legislative Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	32	32	5,925
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	(4)	(427)
2014 Current Services	28	28	5,498
2014 Total Request	28	28	5,498
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(4)	(4)	(427)

OSEM requests 28 positions, 28 FTE, and \$5,498,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of Legislative Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$36,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$48,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$75,000)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$586,000, 4 Positions, 4 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$533,000, 4 Positions, 4 FTE)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$13,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$24,000)
 - Decrease – Other services (\$16,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OLA serves as the Department’s primary liaison to Congress and advocates for the policy interests of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Privacy Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Privacy Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	43	43	8,328
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	(185)
2014 Current Services	45	45	8,143
2014 Total Request	45	45	8,143
Total Change 2012 to 2014	2	2	(185)

OSEM requests 45 positions, 45 FTE, and \$8,143,000 in FY 2014 for the Privacy Office. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$28,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$61,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$163,000)
- Increase – Right-Sizing Personnel (2 Positions, 2 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$437,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$48,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$365,000)
 - Decrease – Other services (\$24,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Privacy Officer is responsible for protecting the Department’s collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and other departmental information. These responsibilities include coordinating and implementing policy development and compliance Department-wide for the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and for the Privacy Act. The office adjudicates all appeals from denials by any Department Component of access to information under these two Acts. The Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including the completion of privacy impact statements on all new programs and systems, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	30	30	6,160
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(816)
2014 Current Services	30	30	5,344
2014 Total Request	30	30	5,344
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(816)

OSEM requests 30 positions, 30 FTE, and \$5,344,000 in FY 2014 for the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$18,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$41,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$40,000)
- Increase – Right-Sizing Personnel (2 Positions, 2 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$915,000, 2 Positions, 2 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$338,000, 2 Positions, 2 FTE)
 - Decrease – Printing and reproduction (\$12,000)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$20,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$78,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$467,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The statutory mission of CISOMB is to assist individuals and employers in resolving immigration benefits problems, propose changes in its practices to improve customer service, and directly provide Congress and the Department with substantive analysis on the quality of immigration services. CISOMB accomplishes this mission through individual case assistance, public outreach geared toward unrepresented and underrepresented immigrant communities; the diligent study of important issues across the spectrum of immigration benefits and services; identifying best practices and forward-looking business models that will meet future challenges for DHS; proposing impartial, operationally

sound, and credible solutions to customer-service barriers; and working cooperatively with government partners to benefit the public. Throughout the year, CISOMB publishes recommendations, updates, and other advisories focused on improving the receipt, processing, review, and adjudication of immigration benefits. CISOMB provides Congress with a comprehensive annual report analyzing serious and pervasive problems affecting the delivery of immigration services.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Policy
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Policy

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	218	218	41,666
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(72)	(72)	(13,851)
2014 Current Services	146	146	27,815
2014 Total Request	146	146	27,815
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(72)	(72)	(13,851)

OSEM requests 146 positions, 146 FTE, and \$27,815,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of Policy. Base adjustments include:

- Transfer of RMA from NPPD (\$2,990,000, 10 positions, 10 FTE)
- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$84,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$200,000)
- Realignment (decrease) – Office of International Affairs (\$7,988,000, 44 positions, 44 FTE)
- Realignment (decrease) – Private Sector Office (\$1,761,000, 11 positions, 11 FTE)
- Realignment (decrease) – Office of State and Local Law Enforcement (\$891,000, 5 positions, 5 FTE)
- Decrease – Realignment between offices (\$415,000)
- Decrease – Right Size Personnel (6 positions, 6 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$6,070,000, 16 Position, 16 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$3,411,000, 16 Positions, 16 FTE)
 - Decrease – Printing and reproduction (\$185,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$309,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$428,000)
 - Decrease – Other services (\$56,000)
 - Decrease – Rent (\$1,681,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Policy serves as the Department's principal source of thought leadership, policy development, and decision analysis for DHS senior leadership, Secretarial initiatives, and for other critical matters that may arise in a dynamic threat environment. This office leads the coordination, integration, and development of DHS-wide policies, programs, strategies, and plans across the Department's mission portfolios, including: counterterrorism; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN); transborder security; immigration; resilience; and screening. Further, the office facilitates decision-making by providing timely advice and analysis to the Secretary and other Departmental leaders.

PLCY also represents the Department at White House interagency policy committee meetings on the areas in the mission portfolios and also represents DHS on strategic planning efforts and major interagency strategy reviews. The office develops long-term strategic priorities to increase operational effectiveness and mission execution. Furthermore, PLCY is charged with and provides the Department with an integrated and DHS-wide capability for strategy development, strategic planning, long-term assessment, and decision analysis, including statistical and economic analysis and risk assessment and modeling.

The office also leads the charge on several Congressionally mandated and authorized programs and responsibilities to include: the development and execution of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR); work with states to move forward on the security standards of the REAL ID Act; work and interagency review concerning cases brought before the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States; and the delivery of several reporting requirements on immigration and certain border security statistics.

The 2010 QHSR set a vision for and definition of homeland security, and set the mission structure that has since driven DHS strategy, management, and performance planning and activities. The second QHSR, due for delivery in FY2014, will preserve the existing vision statement and the five homeland security missions. The final report of the second QHSR will describe and communicate: (1) changes in the overall security environment that have occurred since the 2010 QHSR; (2) updates to certain goals within the five missions to reflect those changes; and (3) the specific *strategic shifts* necessary in certain key areas to address the changing security environment.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of International Affairs
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of International Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2013 Base	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	41	41	7,626
2014 Current Services	41	41	7,626
2014 Total Request	41	41	7,626
Total Change 2013 to 2014	41	41	7,626

OSEM requests 41 positions, 41 FTE, and \$7,626,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of International Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Realignment (increase) – From the Office of Policy (\$7,988,000, 44 positions, 44 FTE)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$47,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (1 Position, 1 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$409,000, 2 Positions, 2 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$409,000, 2 Position, 2 FTE)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) leads, coordinates, and integrates the Department’s interaction with its international partners, while developing and overseeing the implementation of the Department’s international engagement strategy. Serving as the principal liaison with foreign governments, international stakeholders, and the interagency community in matters concerning DHS engagement, OIA also reviews international agreements and manages the DHS Attachés. OIA also provides oversight and recommendations on visa waiver negotiations through its Visa Waiver Program Office.

OIA was established in the 2002 Homeland Security Act (Public Law 107–296) as an office within the Office of the Secretary (Sec. 879). In 2005, however, then-Secretary Chertoff consolidated OIA into the Office of Policy as part of the Second Stage Review. In 2008, the DHS Inspector General recommended that DHS “Clearly define the Office of International Affairs’ purview and provide it

with some authorities vis-à-vis DHS component international programs and offices...”¹. In 2010, addressing another recommendation of the Inspector General, OIA wrote the first DHS International Strategy. In 2011, Secretary Napolitano directed that OIA undertake a series of reforms to address problems and challenges in DHS’s international engagement, which also addressed all remaining Inspector General recommendations. Those reforms, all of which OIA carried out, included the first DHS global footprint review, the issuing of an International Affairs Management Directive concerning the coordination of DHS’s international engagement, the establishment of the first DHS-wide international pre-deployment training program, and the naming of DHS Attachés in more than 50 U.S. Missions around the world. As an independent office, OIA will be able to carry out its new responsibilities and prioritize resources in order to more effectively and efficiently achieve its mission. Reporting to the Secretary, OIA can provide decision-making, coordination, review, and dissemination of international information Department-wide more efficiently. Furthermore, the position of OIA within the Department would be more akin to that of other cabinet level agencies.

The creation of OIA as an independent office would not result in increased costs. Dedicated resources for finance, acquisitions, and human capital are already in place that currently support OIA as a division within the Office of Policy. As an independent office, OIA’s business support resources will be able to more effectively focus on the challenging, specialized processes and procedures of working in the international realm. Below is an object class breakout to depict prior year funding levels for OIA.

Office of International Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,612	2,900	2,949	337
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	337	374	0	(337)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	53	59	0	(53)
12.1 Benefits	1,101	1,222	1,241	140
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,103	4,555	4,190	87
				-
Other Object Classes				-
				-
21.0 Travel	430	315	451	21
22.0 Transportation of Things	207	90	0	(207)
23.1 GSA rent	461	461	520	59
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	0	60	585	585
25.2 Other Services	79	23	0	(79)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,892	2,510	1,751	(141)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	13	0	10	(3)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	20	80	70
31.0 Equipment	0	16	35	35
Total, Other Object Classes	3,092	3,495	3,436	344
				-
				-
Total Requirements	7,195	8,050	7,626	431
Full Time Equivalent	32	44	41	9

Note 1: FY2012 does not include the Visa Waiver Program, but it is included in FY2013 and FY2014.

¹ Recommendation #5, “Management of Department of Homeland Security International Activities and Interests”

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Private Sector Office
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Private Sector Office

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2013 Base	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	1,666
2014 Current Services	10	10	1,666
2014 Total Request	10	10	1,666
Total Change 2013 to 2014	10	10	1,666

OSEM requests 10 positions, 10 FTE, and \$1,666,000 in FY 2014 for the Private Sector Office. Base adjustments include:

- Realignment (increase) – From the Office of Policy (\$1,761,000, 11 positions, 11 FTE)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$13,000)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$108,000, 1 Position, 1 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$88,000, 1 Position, 1 FTE)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$20,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The mission of the Private Sector Office (PSO) is to foster strategic communications with leaders of businesses, trade associations, and other non-governmental organizations to create stronger relationships with DHS. As a direct report to the Secretary, PSO will be the lead office and point of contact for advising the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Component heads on prospective programs, initiatives, and regulations which relate to the private sector. PSO informs the senior DHS leadership on the economic impact to the private sector from DHS activities across all five QHSR mission areas. In addition, PSO leads DHS in the promotion of public-private partnerships and best practices to improve the Nation’s homeland security and aid in both economic and national security.

PSO coordinates active engagement between DHS and the private sector to build strong partnerships, shape policy, and enhance internal and external dialog. In times of heightened threat/crisis and emergency response, the Private Sector Office serves as an advisor as well as a resource for the

Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Component Heads with key strategic links to the private sector community.

In FY 2014, the Department proposes establishing PSO as an independent office as directed in the original Homeland Security Act of 2002. The current organizational structure of PSO has misrepresented the office as a policy office and not an outreach office. By identifying PSO as an outreach and external engagement organization, the office can better achieve its role as identified by the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Reporting to the Secretary, PSO can provide more efficient and effective decision-making, coordination, and communication with both internal and external stakeholders. PSO has the required support infrastructure (financial, acquisition and human capital resources) within its current office to operate as an independent office. As such, there will be no additional costs or personnel required to support this new office.

Private Sector Office
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,087	1,066	1,010	(77)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36	35	33	(3)
12.1 Benefits	175	168	161	(14)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,298	1,269	1,204	(94)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	82	110	37	(45)
23.1 GSA rent	141	141	179	38
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	334	237	236	(98)
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	10	10	4
31.0 Equipment	5	5	-	(5)
Total, Other Object Classes	568	503	462	(106)
Adjustments		-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year		-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year		-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations		-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,866	1,772	1,666	(200)
Full Time Equivalents	11	11	10	(1)

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of State and Local Law Enforcement
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of State and Local Law Enforcement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2013 Base	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	852
2014 Current Services	4	4	852
2014 Total Request	4	4	852
Total Change 2013 to 2014	4	4	852

OSEM requests 4 positions, 4 FTE, and \$852,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement. Base adjustments include:

- Realignment (increase) – From the Office of Policy (\$891,000, 5 positions, 5 FTE)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$7,000)
- Decrease – Right-Sizing Personnel (1 Position, 1 FTE)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$46,000)
 - Decrease – Supplies and materials (\$2,000)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$35,000)
 - Decrease – Advisory and assistance contracts (\$9,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) is the Department’s principal liaison to the non-Federal law enforcement community. As such, OSLLE is responsible for coordinating national-level policies related to non-Federal law enforcement’s role in preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other hazards within the United States.

In the FY 2014, the Department proposes to establish OSLLE as an independent office. OSLLE responsibilities are similar to other DHS stand-alone offices that have primary liaison responsibilities with external stakeholders. State, local, and tribal law enforcement are vital partners in the Department’s efforts to keep our communities safe, secure, and resilient. Therefore, a clearly identified and highly visible point-of-contact within the Department is essential to ensure that the

homeland security and terrorism prevention needs of State, local, and tribal law enforcement are being addressed during policy development, grant allocation, and strategy formation.

As a standalone office, the OSLLLE would be better positioned to coordinate activities with and between other DHS offices and Components to ensure that intelligence and information sharing requirements of non-Federal law enforcement agencies are being addressed, as well as to ensure that law enforcement and terrorism-focused grants to state, local, and tribal government agencies are appropriately focused on terrorism prevention activities.

Below is an object class breakout to reflect prior year funding levels for OSLLLE.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office for State and Local Law Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	273	460	464	191
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	134	198	199	65
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	407	658	663	256
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	79	72	52	(27)
23.1 GSA rent	25	25	33	8
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	41	79	55	14
25.2 Other Services	8	3	0	(8)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	49	49	43	(6)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	-	(1)
25.6 Medical Care	1	2	2	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	8	4	(1)
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	209	239	189	(20)
Adjustments		-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year		-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year		-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations		-	-	-
Total Requirements	616	897	852	236
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	4	(1)

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	15	15	2,625
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(107)
2014 Current Services	14	14	2,518
2014 Total Request	14	14	2,518
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(1)	(1)	(107)

OSEM requests 14 positions, 14 FTE, and \$2,518,000 in FY 2014 for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. Base adjustments include:

- Increase – Transfer from OCRSO for Shared Services (\$8,000)
- Increase – Pay Raise (\$20,000)
- Increase – Realignment between offices (\$25,000)
- Decrease – Efficiencies (\$160,000, 1 Position, 1 FTE)
 - Decrease – Mission support staffing (\$123,000, 1 Position, 1 FTE)
 - Decrease – Travel (\$37,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

IGA serves as the voice and advocate for the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) elected and appointed officials within the Department as well as the primary liaison between those officials and DHS leadership and senior officials.

IGA’s stakeholder community consists of the Nation's more than 500,000 elected and appointed officials. These officials include governors, state homeland security advisors (HSAs), mayors, county executives, city and county appointed officials, leadership of the 566 federally recognized Native American and Native Alaskan tribes, emergency managers, and the various national associations that represent these officials. On a daily basis, IGA coordinates and consults with the Department's stakeholders in the homeland security enterprise as they develop and implement policy and budget decisions that impact SLTT homeland security efforts as well as the Department and our operations.

IGA manages communications with SLTT officials and coordinates outreach activities across the spectrum of Departmental issues, initiatives, and programs confronting all agencies and Components of the Department. IGA also coordinates with counterpart Intergovernmental Affairs Offices within other Executive Branch agencies and the White House. IGA strives to ensure that elected and appointed government officials across the nation at the state, local, tribal and territorial levels are informed of DHS policies programs, and priorities. IGA coordinates messaging and activities with the other DHS stakeholder offices—including Private Sector Office, State and Local Law Enforcement, Public Affairs, and Legislative Affairs—to ensure that the full spectrum of our partners are engaged in the homeland security process.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,177
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,177)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(1,177)

OSEM requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$0 in FY 2014 for the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement. Base adjustments include:

- Increase –Realignment between offices (\$623,000)
- Decrease – Termination of one-time costs (\$1,800,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) was terminated in Fiscal Year 2012 per Public Law 112-74. The FY 2012 funding remaining after CNE was terminated was transferred to the Office of Policy, which assumed policy development and coordination responsibilities previously assigned to CNE.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: CRCL- Oversight of 287(g) and Secure Communities
PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,327

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	1,067
Program Increase							-	-	1,327
Total Request	-	-	-	5	2.5	694	5	5	2,394

Description of Item

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) requests a program increase of \$1.327 million to ensure that the Department's immigration efforts comply with all applicable civil rights statutes and constitutional requirements. In FY 2012, CRCL received a program increase of 5 positions, 2.5 FTE, and \$694K. The remaining 2.5 FTE are included as an adjustment-to-base in FY 2014 at \$373K.

The program increase of \$1.327 million will enable CRCL to further provide policy advice, investigations, and training relating to Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Secure Communities and 287(g) programs. CRCL will continue to participate in ICE's 287(g) advisory committee, improve ICE's site audits of 287(g) jail model programs, conduct sole and joint investigations, improve data-based and statistical oversight, review policies and procedures to ensure respect for civil rights and civil liberties, and provide training and awareness briefing materials and roll call videos for State and local law enforcement.

Justification

Secure Communities has grown rapidly since the program first began in 2009. It reached nationwide activation in FY 2013. As such, CRCL's oversight is needed to ensure that the program complies with all applicable civil rights statutes and constitutional requirements.

CRCL is statutorily responsible for providing civil rights oversight for the Secure Communities and 287(g) programs, but as Secure Communities has rapidly expanded across the country, additional funding is required. In particular, funding will assist CRCL in establishing a robust ability to perform the following activities:

- Investigate broad civil rights complaints against such programs;
- Work with 287(g) jail model programs on systematic reporting and other compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (which bans race and national origin discrimination);
- Support Secure Communities program training to assist compliance with civil rights requirements while identifying, detaining and processing individuals who have been identified as potentially removable immigration offenders, or to engage with affected communities to educate them about the program;
- Conduct outreach to ensure that local communities are aware of civil rights complaint procedures.

Moreover, funds will enable CRCL to:

- Conduct statistical analysis of Secure Communities to produce quarterly reports that will be made public and guide oversight analysis and investigation;
- Provide assistance to ICE on its 287(g) Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) audit process;
- Work with ICE on training for 287(g) officers working in the jail model program; and
- Prepare a series of awareness briefings for front-line state and local law enforcement personnel on civil rights issues related to Secure Communities.

CRCL staff will conduct investigations involving systematic or consistent discriminatory practices, augment training (both live and web-based) provided to state and local law enforcement personnel that participate in the programs, conduct sophisticated special and routine statistical analysis, provide civil rights and civil liberties policy advice, and engage with affected communities. CRCL will also be able to increase collaboration efforts with both ICE and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). ICE collaboration will include assistance in program development and evolution of policies, procedures, and activities to ensure appropriate protection for civil rights and civil liberties, to assist ICE's OPR in its audits of 287(g) jurisdictions both through on-site participation and recommendations for better incorporation of civil rights and civil liberties issues into its standardized audit procedures, and to provide civil rights and civil liberties training to ICE OPR auditors and to ICE 287(g) program managers. CRCL will also further collaboration with ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) to better survey and monitor the exercise of immigration authority by state and local law enforcement.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The performance of this program will directly support DHS's mission of Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws, which is enhanced by the Secure Communities and 287(g) jail model programs. It is crucial that these programs proceed with sufficient regard for civil rights requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Justification of Program Changes
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 2: CRCL- Countering Domestic Violent Extremism
 PPA: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
 Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 0.5, Dollars \$135

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							1	0.5	135
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	135

Description of Item

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) requests 1 positions, 0.5 FTE, and \$135,000 to ensure the continuation of the CRCL “Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) through Community Partnerships” community engagement initiative and training program for state, local, and federal law enforcement. CRCL supports the implementation of the White House’s *National Strategy on Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States* and the DHS CVE strategy through enhanced community engagement initiatives, as well as comprehensive CVE training programs for law enforcement stakeholders. CRCL conducts community engagement workshops, in partnership with FBI, NCTC, and local law enforcement officials, to educate and inform community members of issues related to countering violent extremism. Additionally, CRCL’s CVE program trains thousands of law enforcement personnel annually to effectively use community partnerships to counter violent extremism. The CRCL CVE training curriculum includes three components of on-site instruction: understanding radicalization to violence; cultural awareness; and community engagement. Participants receive a how-to guide for community interaction and effective policing without the use of ethnic profiling. The course orients law enforcement personnel to key cultural issues involving the American Arab, Muslim, Sikh, Somali, and South Asian communities. Since October 2010, DHS CRCL trained over 3,500 law enforcement officials on CVE and cultural awareness at over 60 separate events.

Justification

With the requested funding, CRCL will be able to appoint a fully dedicated employee to provide continuous program support of CRCL’s CVE strategy. CRCL’s continuation of the enhanced community engagement and the CVE training program is necessary to conduct several of the activities designated under the White House’s *Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States* (SIP), released on December 8, 2011. The SIP is the

blueprint for how the U.S. Government will implement the Domestic Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism, its first strategy to address violent extremism in the Homeland. The SIP lists the current and future actions the U.S. Government will take in support of a locally-focused, community-based approach, in three broad areas: (1) enhancing engagement with and support to local communities; (2) building government and law enforcement expertise; and (3) countering violent extremist propaganda while promoting our ideals. This is the first U.S. Government strategy and implementation plan to address ideologically-inspired violent extremism in the homeland.

CRCL's CVE engagement and training project is listed as one of the key initiatives in the DHS role in the implementation for the White House Strategy.

CRCL served as a critical resource for the development of the DHS-FLETC effort in furtherance of the SIP to develop a CVE curriculum to be integrated into existing training programs for federal law enforcement. The curriculum gives federal law enforcement a better understanding of CVE and how to more effectively leverage existing local partnerships.

In addition, DHS, in partnership with the Los Angeles Police Department and the National Consortium for Advanced Policing, developed a CVE curriculum that includes a 16-hour continuing education module for executive and front line officers.

CRCL has been instrumental in empowering community based efforts to counter violent extremism. CRCL is working closely with Somali American communities, in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Columbus, Ohio, among others, to develop grassroots CVE efforts. Examples include: Day long community retreats with law enforcement, summit meetings with Somali youth on CVE strategies, and training programs to encourage community oriented policing.

In 2013, CRCL is working to integrate its training efforts into the Department's overall CVE training effort to support federal, state, and local law enforcement by making more resources available on the DHS/FBI CVE Training Resources Web portal that is hosted on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN). Further CRCL also co-chairs the NSS Sub-IPC the National Engagement Taskforce (NETF) with DOJ. The NETF has been tasked by NSS and the SIP to support federal, state, and local partners with best practices and resources regarding engagement and how best to partner with communities to prevent violent crime and violent crime that may be ideologically motivated.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The performance of the CVE project will directly support DHS's mission of *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*. CRCL will be able to dedicate full time support to continue to:

Meet the current and future DHS planned participation in the White House SIP implementation;

- Enhance community engagement initiatives to develop and promote grassroots efforts to counter violent extremism; and
- Improve the development of and use of standardized training based on the latest intelligence and academic research, which conveys information about violent extremism; improves cultural competency; and imparts best practices and lessons learned for effective community engagement and partnerships.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: OPA- See Something, Say Something- Mass Casualty Shooting
PPA: Office of Public Affairs
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars ² (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	3,000
Total Request	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

Description of Item

The Office of Public Affairs requests \$3 million to support the expansion of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” public awareness campaign. Originally implemented by New York's Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and later licensed to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “If You See Something, Say Something™” is a simple and effective program to engage the public and key frontline employees to identify and report indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime to the proper transportation and law enforcement authorities. Although the campaign has primarily focused on anti-terrorism efforts, it will continue to expand to include the prevention, preparation, mitigation, and response to violent incidents such as active shooter and mass casualty scenarios. This work will be done in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and our State, local, and private sector partners. The funding will allow DHS to expand this campaign to additional cities, states, law enforcement partners, the private sector and the academic community and create educational materials, videos and other training tools. The funding will also facilitate the production and distribution of public service announcements (PSAs), advertisements, printing and translation of educational/informational material, and travel to briefings/trainings that are critical to increasing the reach of this successful campaign.

² The “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign is a Department-wide initiative receiving contributions from other DHS components for total obligations of \$3 million in FY 2012.

Justification

The Department launched the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign in conjunction with the Department of Justice’s Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative—an Administration effort to train state and local law enforcement to recognize behaviors and indicators related to terrorism and terrorism-related crime; standardize how those observations are documented and analyzed; and ensure the sharing of those reports with the Federal Bureau of Investigation-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces for further investigation and fusion centers for analysis. The campaign underscores the Department’s message that homeland security begins with hometown security, in which an alert public plays a critical role in keeping our nation safe.

Since its launch in July 2010, “If You See Something, Say Something™” has expanded to include more than 215 partnerships with cities, states and the private sector, including universities, sports leagues and the transportation industry. Through these collaborations, DHS provides employees, volunteers and the general public with tailored DHS suspicious activity reporting materials including information on behaviors and indicators of terrorism and terrorism related crime, and how to report suspicious activities. The Department creates unique materials for each partnership, such as posters, digital materials for video boards or jumbotrons, tri-folds, and online assets among others, at no placement cost to the Department. Promotional materials and PSAs shown at past events—including the past three NFL Super Bowls, past two MLB World Series, the last three NBA All-Star Game and Jam Sessions and last three U.S. Opens— have been displayed at no cost to DHS.

As part of the Administration’s comprehensive efforts to prevent gun violence, DHS will continue to work with Federal and State and local law enforcement on expanding nationwide public awareness efforts such as the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign. The funding would enable DHS to better work with law enforcement and support new partnerships for educational and public awareness efforts, in order to further the Department’s ongoing efforts to prevent mass casualty shootings, as well as other acts of terrorism. With this funding, the Department will be able to proactively develop and provide materials to schools and local law enforcement, in order to better educate the public on active shooter activities.

The request funds advertisements for 15 to 20 cities, 10 Public Service Announcements geared towards colleges/universities, religious organizations and private sector groups, 7 to 10 in-person briefings/trainings and printing and translation of materials (posters, brochures, tri-folds, paystub inserts, etc.).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The “If You See Something, Say Something™” program is a top priority for the Department, aligning to its mission of *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*. Citizens play an active role in their communities in reporting suspicious activity to law enforcement and have helped foil numerous plots including a planned attack against a Martin Luther King Jr. Day parade route in Washington State in 2011. Separately in 2011, a gun store owner contacted authorities when a customer made unusual inquiries and a large ammunition purchase, helping to prevent a likely attack in Killeen, Texas. More recently, an alert construction worker helped to prevent the 2012 shooting in front of the Empire State Building from becoming an even worse tragedy by quickly finding police officers, who then acted to take down the shooter.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as authorized by section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112), and executive management of the Department of Homeland Security, as authorized by law, [\$134,150,000] \$126,554,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$51,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, of which \$17,000 shall be made available to the Office of International Affairs for Visa Waiver Program negotiations in Washington, DC, and for other international activities: Provided further, That all official costs associated with the use of government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ... [\$134,150,000] <i>\$126,554,000</i> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	690	688	134,410
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
NPPD/RMA to Office of Policy	10	10	2,990
OCIO to Office of Public Affairs	4	4	545
USM CRSO for Shared Services	-	-	388
Total Transfers	14	14	3,923
Increases			
Realignment between offices	-	-	1,840
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	894
Annualization of Prior Year Part Year Funding for CRCL	-	2.5	373
Creation of Stand-alone Offices for OIA, PSO, OSLE in from Policy	60	60	10,640
Right Size FTE	4	4	-
Total, Increases	64	66.5	13,747
Decreases			
Realignment between offices	-	-	(1,840)
Creation of Stand-alone Offices for OIA, PSO, OSLE out of Policy	(60)	(60)	(10,640)
Efficiencies and Reductions	(41)	(41)	(15,708)
Non recur: CNE	-	-	(1,800)
Right Sizing FTE	(40)	(40)	-
Total, Decreases	(141)	(141)	(29,988)
Total Other Adjustments	(71)	(68.5)	(16,241)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(63)	(60.5)	(12,318)
2014 Current Services	627	627.5	122,092
Program Changes			
Increases			
CRCL- Oversight of 287(g) and Secure Communities	-	-	1,327
CRCL- Countering Domestic Violent Extremism	1	0.5	135
OPA- See Something, Say Something- Mass Casualty Shooting	-	-	3,000
Total, Increases	1	0.5	4,462
Total Program Changes	1	0.5	4,462
2014 Request	628	628	126,554
2012 to 2014 Change	(62)	(60)	(7,856)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	690	688	134,410
FY 2013 Annualized CR	701	699	133,975
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	14	14	3,923
Increases	64	66.5	13,747
Decreases	(141)	(141)	(29,988)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(63)	(60.5)	(12,318)
FY 2014 Current Services	627	627.5	122,092
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	1	0.5	4,462
Total, Program Changes	1	0.5	4,462
FY 2014 Request	628	628	126,554
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(62)	(60)	(7,856)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Secretary	6	6	4,605	-	-	(477)	-	-	-	6	6	4,128	-	-	(477)
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	7	7	2,110	(2)	(2)	(288)	-	-	-	5	5	1,822	(2)	(2)	(288)
Chief of Staff	14	14	2,397	(1)	(1)	(197)	-	-	-	13	13	2,200	(1)	(1)	(197)
Executive Secretary	64	64	8,748	(9)	(9)	(1,145)	-	-	-	55	55	7,603	(9)	(9)	(1,145)
Office of General Counsel	131	131	22,370	(23)	(23)	(1,370)	-	-	-	108	108	21,000	(23)	(23)	(1,370)
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	101	99	22,011	(5)	(2.5)	(1,795)	1	0.5	1,462	97	97	21,678	(4)	(2)	(333)
Office of Public Affairs	29	29	6,288	(3)	(3)	(627)	-	-	3,000	26	26	8,661	(3)	(3)	2,373
Office of Legislative Affairs	32	32	5,925	(4)	(4)	(427)	-	-	-	28	28	5,498	(4)	(4)	(427)
Privacy Officer	43	43	8,328	2	2	(185)	-	-	-	45	45	8,143	2	2	(185)
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	30	30	6,160	-	-	(816)	-	-	-	30	30	5,344	-	-	(816)
Office of Policy	218	218	41,666	(72)	(72)	(13,851)	-	-	-	146	146	27,815	(72)	(72)	(13,851)
Office of International Affairs	0	0		41	41	7,626	-	-	-	41	41	7,626	41	41	7,626
Private Sector Office	0	0		10	10	1,666	-	-	-	10	10	1,666	10	10	1,666
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	0	0		4	4	852	-	-	-	4	4	852	4	4	852
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	15	15	2,625	(1)	(1)	(107)	-	-	-	14	14	2,518	(1)	(1)	(107)
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	0	0	1,177	-	-	(1,177)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,177)
Total	690	688	134,410	(63)	(60.5)	(12,318)	1	0.5	4,462	628	628	126,554	(62)	(60)	(7,856)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Justice	-	-	-	1	1	\$156	-	-	-	-1	-1	-\$156
Office of Director of National Intelligence	1	1	\$111	1	1	103	-	-	-	-1	-1	-103
Intelligence and Analysis	4	4	686	6	6	1,030	6	6	\$1,110	-	-	80
Operations Coordination	2	2	356	2	2	310	2	2	400	-	-	90
United States Coast Guard	1	-	66	2	1	100	1	-	50	-1	-1	-50
National Protection and Programs Directorate	20	20	3,234	20	20	3,350	23	23	4,911	3	3	1,561
FEMA	1	-	45	2	1	110	1	-	50	-1	-1	-60
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	6	5	786	30	15	1,411	6	3	525	-24	-12	-886
Other	1	1	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	1	1	222	-	-	-	1	1	222	1	1	222
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	134
US VISIT	1	1	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs and Border Protection	2	2	97	4	2	200	5	3	465	1	1	265
FPS	1	-	125	-	-	-	1	-	125	1	-	125
Transportation Security Administration	2	2	254	2	1	100	3	2	365	1	1	265
United States Secret Service	1	-	69	2	1	120	-	-	-	-2	-1	-120
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	1	100	2	1	100
Science and Technology	5	5	541	6	6	907	6	6	1,172	-	-	265
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	1	1	197	1	1	175	1	1	225	-	-	50
Office of Health Affairs	2	2	374	2	2	330	3	3	600	1	1	270
Department of State	2	2	905	2	2	1,937	40	30	31,249	38	28	29,312
Department of Treasury	1	1	25	1	-	17	-	-	-	-1	-	-17
Total Budgetary Resources	55	50	8,559	84	62	10,356	101	81	41,703	17	19	31,347

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Executive Secretary	1	1	161	1	1	167	1	1	172	-	-	5
Office of Policy	3	3	1,010	3	3	2,092	44	34	32,157	41	31	30,065
Office of General Counsel	43	39	5,943	56	46	6,796	54	45	8,810	-2	-1	2,014
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1	1	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Civil Rights and Liberties	7	6	1,327	24	12	1,301	2	1	564	-22	-11	-737
Total Obligations	55	50	8,559	84	62	10,356	101	81	41,703	17	19	31,347

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$60,480	\$62,399	\$56,433	(4,047)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6,657	6,371	6,596	(61)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,022	1,710	1,851	(171)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	346	437	348	2
12.1 Benefits	19,430	19,301	18,580	(850)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	88,935	90,218	83,808	(5,127)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	5,336	5,190	3,561	(1,775)
22.0 Transportation of things	90	43	95	5
23.1 GSA rent	10,932	10,932	9,836	(1,096)
23.2 Other rent	58	58	58	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1	15	1	-
24.0 Printing	783	861	304	(479)
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,763	3,310	6,273	2,510
25.2 Other services	1,779	1,668	951	(828)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	20,762	19,845	19,910	(852)
25.4 O&M of facilities	478	442	455	(23)
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	2	-	-
25.6 Medical care	50	41	56	6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	349	349	293	(56)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	807	805	707	(100)
31.0 Equipment	276	196	234	(42)
32.0 Land & structures	12	-	12	-
Total, Other Object Classes	45,475	43,757	42,746	(2,730)
Total, Direct Obligations	134,410	133,975	126,554	(7,856)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	134,410	133,975	126,554	(7,856)
Full Time Equivalents	688	699	628	(60)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	59	60	57	(2)
GS-15	187	191	173	(14)
GS-14	156	158	132	(24)
GS-13	94	95	88	(6)
GS-12	73	74	63	(10)
GS-11	56	57	51	(5)
GS-9	29	30	31	2
GS-8	10	10	6	(4)
GS-7	17	17	19	2
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	8	8	7	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	690	701	628	(62)
Unfilled Positions EOY	57	66	-	(57)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	633	635	628	(5)
Full Time Equivalent	688	699	628	(60)
Average ES Salary	160,989	160,989	161,794	805
Average GS Salary	103,443	103,443	103,960	517
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Immediate Office of the Secretary
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	623	662	630	7
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	342	509	347	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	10	14	12	2
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	246	-	-
12.1 Benefits	225	274	228	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,200	1,705	1,217	17
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,427	2,568	1,515	(912)
23.1 GSA rent	328	328	371	43
24.0 Printing	7	7	7	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1	-
25.2 Other services	236	38	202	(34)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	292	292	735	443
25.4 O&M of facilities	22	-	22	-
25.6 Medical care	3	3	3	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	78	78	44	(34)
31.0 Equipment	11	11	11	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,405	3,326	2,911	(494)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,605	5,031	4,128	(477)
Full Time Equivalents	6	12	6	-

Immediate Office of the Secretary Mission Statement

The Office of the Secretary provides central leadership, management and direction for the entire Department of Homeland Security. This office provides oversight for all offices within the Departmental Operations function as well as all other entities of the Department. It is the Secretary's role to serve as the top representative of Homeland Security to the President, Congress and the general public.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	623	662	630	7
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	342	509	347	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	10	14	12	2
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	246	-	-
12.1 Benefits	225	274	228	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,200	1,705	1,217	17

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a 1% pay inflation increase of \$17,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,427	\$2,568	\$1,515	-\$912

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$395,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, a decrease of \$385,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund, and a decrease of \$922,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$328	\$328	\$371	\$43

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$43,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$236	\$38	\$202	-\$34

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$34,000 to offset increases to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$292	\$292	\$735	\$443

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$376,000 for a realignment to the Working Capital Fund, and an increase of \$67,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$78	\$78	\$44	-\$34

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$34,000 in efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	489	489	302	(187)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	426	380	430	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	75	75	76	1
12.1 Benefits	253	253	256	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,243	1,197	1,064	(179)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	518	384	339	(179)
23.1 GSA rent	112	112	127	15
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	26	26	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	168	168	223	55
25.4 O&M of facilities	6	6	6	-
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	33	33	33	-
31.0 Equipment	3	3	3	-
Total, Other Object Classes	867	733	758	(109)
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	2,110	1,930	1,822	(288)
Full Time Equivalents	7	8	5	(2)

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary Mission Statement

The Office of the Deputy Secretary directly supports the Office of the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department. This focuses on internal management and direction, which ensures that the Department will continue to operate efficiently and effectively in carrying out its mission. It is the Deputy Secretary's role to provide internal oversight to all Departmental Operations, which allows the Secretary to focus more on external matters concerning DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	489	489	302	(187)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	426	380	430	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	75	75	76	1
12.1 Benefits	253	253	256	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,243	1,197	1,064	(179)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$13,000 for a pay inflation of 1% and a decrease of \$192,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$518	\$384	\$339	-\$179

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$60,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund, and an efficiency decrease of \$119,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$112	\$112	\$127	\$15

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$15,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$168	\$168	\$223	\$55

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request includes a total increase of \$55,000 due to an increase of \$45,000 for a realignment to the Working Capital Fund and an increase of \$10,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Chief of Staff
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	411	411	415	4
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	791	791	674	(117)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20	20	20	-
12.1 Benefits	420	420	424	4
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,642	1,642	1,533	(109)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	339	258	226	(113)
23.1 GSA rent	73	73	82	9
25.2 Other services	21	19	17	(4)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	301	301	321	20
25.4 O&M of facilities	1	1	1	-
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	17	17	17	-
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2	-
Total, Other Object Classes	755	672	667	(88)
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	2,397	2,314	2,200	(197)
Full Time Equivalents	14	18	13	(1)

Chief of Staff Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief of Staff promotes the coordination of the agencies and directorates that have been consolidated into the Department of Homeland Security. The Office of the Chief of Staff is responsible for all operational functions that relate to the Immediate Office of the Secretary (budget, information technology, and personnel), and coordinates activities with the Department Headquarters continuity of operations. With the inherent challenges of a concurrent creation of a new department, reorganization, consolidation, and several new offices, the Office of the Chief of Staff seeks to streamline, coordinate, and deliver highly effective initiatives and policies that will ensure our safety, response capacity, and our freedoms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	411	411	415	4
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	791	791	674	(117)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20	20	20	-
12.1 Benefits	420	420	424	4
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,642	1,642	1,533	(109)

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$109,000 which includes an increase of \$16,000 for 1% pay inflation and a decrease of \$125,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$339	\$258	\$226	-\$113

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$16,000 to offset increases to the Working Capital Fund and a decrease of \$97,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$73	\$73	\$82	\$9

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$9,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$21	\$19	\$17	-\$4

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$4,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$301	\$301	\$321	\$20

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$20,000 for a realignment to the Working Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Executive Secretary
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,499	4,044	3,398	(1,101)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	140	140	141	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	206	206	30	(176)
11.8 Special Service Pay	191	191	193	2
12.1 Benefits	1,353	1,295	1,319	(34)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,389	5,876	5,081	(1,308)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2	2	2	-
23.1 GSA rent	596	596	673	77
24.0 Printing	14	-	14	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	25	-	25	-
25.2 Other services	67	67	67	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,437	1,437	1,530	93
25.4 O&M of facilities	67	67	67	-
25.6 Medical care	5	5	5	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	103	100	96	(7)
31.0 Equipment	43	-	43	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,359	2,274	2,522	163
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	8,748	8,150	7,603	(1,145)
Full Time Equivalents	64	58	55	(9)

Executive Secretary Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Executive Secretary is to establish effective and proficient protocols in the processing of all internal communication, decision management, briefings, liaison activity between the Department and its components, and external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,499	4,044	3,398	(1,101)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	140	140	141	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	206	206	30	(176)
11.8 Special Service Pay	191	191	193	2
12.1 Benefits	1,353	1,295	1,319	(34)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,389	5,876	5,081	(1,308)

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease of \$1,173,000 which includes an increase of \$62,000 for 1% pay inflation, a decrease of \$145,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund, a decrease of \$648,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, and an efficiency decrease of \$577,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$596	\$596	\$673	\$77

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$77,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,437	\$1,437	\$1,530	\$93

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request includes a net increase of \$93,000, which includes an increase of \$68,000 for a realignment to the Working Capital Fund and an increase of \$25,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$103	\$100	\$96	-\$7

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$7,000 due to efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of General Counsel
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,163	12,163	10,805	(1,358)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	735	735	742	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	317	317	319	2
12.1 Benefits	3,304	3,304	2,846	(458)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	16,519	16,519	14,712	(1,807)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	183	183	92	(91)
23.1 GSA rent	1,660	1,660	2,125	465
24.0 Printing	13	13	8	(5)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	320	643	164	(156)
25.2 Other services	125	125	55	(70)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,343	3,187	3,757	414
25.6 Medical care	7	7	7	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	100	100	62	(38)
31.0 Equipment	100	100	18	(82)
Total, Other Object Classes	5,851	6,018	6,288	437
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,370	22,537	21,000	(1,370)
Full Time Equivalents	131	131	108	(23)

Office of General Counsel Mission Statement

The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by regulation or directive), determines the Department's position in order to provide effective legal services dealing with claims, with protests, with litigation, and with alternative dispute resolution, and represents the Department in all legal forums.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,163	12,163	10,775	(1,358)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	735	735	742	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	317	317	319	2
12.1 Benefits	3,304	3,304	2,846	(458)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	16,519	16,519	14,682	(1,807)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of General Counsel by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$1,807,000 which includes an increase of \$159,000 for 1% pay

inflation, an increase of \$30,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, a decrease of \$901,000 to offset the increase to the Working Capital Fund, and \$1,095,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$183	\$183	\$92	-\$91

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$91,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,660	\$1,660	\$2,125	\$465

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$465,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$13	\$13	\$8	-\$5

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$5,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$320	\$643	\$164	-\$156

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$142,000 in efficiencies, and a decrease of \$14,000 due to a realignment to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$125	\$125	\$55	-\$70

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$70,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$3,343	\$3,187	\$3,757	\$414

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF. The FY 2014 request reflects a net increase of \$414,000 due to an increase of \$460,000 due to the realignment of the Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$52,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO, and a decrease of \$98,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$100	\$100	\$62	-\$38

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 includes a decrease of \$28,000 in efficiencies and a decrease of \$10,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$100	\$100	\$18	-\$82

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$82,000 in efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,498	11,498	12,105	607
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	71	71	72	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	297	297	300	3
12.1 Benefits	3,346	3,346	3,381	35
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	15,212	15,212	15,858	646
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	362	362	297	(65)
23.1 GSA rent	2,449	2,449	2,529	80
23.2 Other rent	35	35	35	-
24.0 Printing	157	203	57	(100)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	75	75	75	-
25.2 Other services	173	173	173	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,277	3,758	2,394	(883)
25.4 O&M of facilities	94	144	129	35
25.6 Medical care	7	7	7	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	152	202	106	(46)
31.0 Equipment	18	18	18	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,799	7,426	5,820	(979)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,011	22,638	21,678	(333)
Full Time Equivalents	99	111	97	(2)

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Mission Statement

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) is to protect civil rights and civil liberties, to support DHS by providing policy advice on the full range of civil rights and civil liberties issues, and to serve as an information and communication channel with the public regarding all aspects of these issues. Section 705 of the Homeland Security Act provides that the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall: Review and assess information alleging abuses of civil rights, civil liberties, and racial and ethnic profiling by employees and officials of the Department; and make public through the internet, radio, television, or newspaper advertisements information on the responsibility and function of, and how to contact, the Officer. Submit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress through the Secretary on an annual basis a report on the implementation of this section, including the use of funds appropriated to carry out this section, and allegations of abuses described under subsection (a)(1) and any actions taken by the Department in response to such allegations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,498	11,498	12,105	607
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	71	71	72	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	297	297	300	3
12.1 Benefits	3,346	3,346	3,381	35
Total, Salaries & Benefits	15,212	15,212	15,858	646

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$154,000 for pay inflation of 1%, an increase of \$489,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, a pay annualization of \$373,000 for 2.5 FTE for Secure Communities and 287(g) programs, and a program increase of \$135,000 for 1 FTP for Countering Domestic Violent Extremism. There is a decrease of \$505,000 to offset increases in the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$362	\$362	\$297	-\$65

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$65,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,449	\$2,449	\$2,529	\$80

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$80,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$157	\$203	\$57	-\$100

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$100,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$3,277	\$3,758	\$2,394	-\$883

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$425,000 for a realignment to the WCF, a decrease of \$2,635,000 in efficiencies, and an increase of \$1,327,000 for the Secure Communities and 287(g) programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$94	\$144	\$129	\$35

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. FY 2014 includes an increase of \$35,000 for the shared services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$152	\$202	\$106	-\$46

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 includes a decrease of \$46,000 for efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Public Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,236	1,917	1,875	(361)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	821	821	829	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	52	52	53	1
12.1 Benefits	857	764	832	(25)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,966	3,554	3,589	(377)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	80	95	222	142
23.1 GSA rent	735	735	830	95
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	346	358	3,171	2,825
25.2 Other services	3	-	3	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,058	986	801	(257)
25.4 O&M of facilities	50	46	20	(30)
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	2	-	-
25.6 Medical care	2	4	2	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	40	55	15	(25)
31.0 Equipment	8	-	8	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,322	2,281	5,072	2,750
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	6,288	5,835	8,661	2,373
Full Time Equivalents	29	32	26	(3)

Office of Public Affairs Mission Statement

The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs oversees all external and internal communications for Homeland Security. On a daily basis, the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's web site, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials across the country. OPA also develops and manages various public education programs. The Office of Public Liaison, within OPA, fosters strategic communication with the Department's external stakeholders. The Department's organizational identity, including the Homeland Security seal and word mark, was designed and implemented by the Office of Public Affairs. OPA directs the Department's Incident Communications program that guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with state, local, and international partners to ensure accuracy and timely information to the public during a crisis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,236	1,917	1,876	(361)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	821	821	829	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	52	52	53	1
12.1 Benefits	857	764	831	(25)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,966	3,554	3,589	(377)

Salaries and Benefits compensation directly related to duties performed by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease of \$377,000 which includes an increase of \$36,000 for a pay inflation of 1%, a decrease of \$648,000 for efficiencies, a decrease of \$101,000 to offset an increase in the Working Capital Fund, a decrease of \$225,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, an increase for the transfer in of 4 FTE from CIO for \$545,000, and \$16,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$80	\$95	\$230	\$142

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$175,000 for travel related to the “If You See Something, Say SomethingTM” Campaign and a decrease of \$33,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$735	\$735	\$830	\$95

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$95,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$346	\$358	\$3,171	\$2,825

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,825,000 to fund advertisement buys, Public Service Announces (PSAs), printing, and translation services through the “If You See Something, Say SomethingTM” contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,058	\$986	\$801	-\$257

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$6,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund and a decrease of \$263,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$50	\$46	\$20	-\$30

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when performed by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$30,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$40	\$55	\$15	-\$25

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$25,000 for efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of Legislative Affairs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,959	3,074	2,556	(403)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	472	472	477	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	68	69	1
12.1 Benefits	1,040	1,040	1,050	10
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,539	4,654	4,152	(387)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	15	15	2	(13)
23.1 GSA rent	416	416	444	28
23.2 Other rent	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	4	4	-
25.2 Other services	187	187	39	(148)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	710	710	840	130
25.4 O&M of facilities	35	32	8	(27)
25.6 Medical care	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	12	2	(10)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,386	1,383	1,346	(40)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,925	6,037	5,498	(427)
Full Time Equivalents	32	35	28	(4)

Office of Legislative Affairs Mission Statement

The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) is responsible for 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 interaction with Congress and contributing to the distribution and communication of the Department's strategic message.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,959	3,074	2,556	(403)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	472	472	477	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	68	69	1
12.1 Benefits	1,040	1,040	1,050	10
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,539	4,654	4,152	(387)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Legislative Affairs by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$387,000 which includes an increase of \$48,000 for pay inflation of 1%, an increase of \$75,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, an increase of \$23,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund, and \$533,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$15	\$15	\$2	-\$13

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a \$13,000 decrease in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$416	\$416	\$444	\$28

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$28,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$187	\$187	\$39	-\$148

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$124,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund and a decrease of \$24,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$710	\$710	\$840	\$130

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$130,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$35	\$32	\$8	-\$27

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when performed by contract with the private sector of another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$11,000 to the Working Capital Fund and a decrease of \$16,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$12	\$12	\$2	-\$10

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$10,000 to the Working Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Privacy Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,108	4,231	4,296	188
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	227	227	230	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	151	151	152	1
12.1 Benefits	1,346	1,346	1,359	13
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,832	5,995	6,037	205
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	97	96	49	(48)
23.1 GSA rent	1,009	1,009	593	(416)
24.0 Printing	13	13	13	
25.2 Other services	323	376	236	(87)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	908	948	1,073	165
25.4 O&M of facilities	48	48	48	-
25.6 Medical care	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	37	37	48	11
31.0 Equipment	57	57	42	(15)
Total, Other Object Classes	2,496	2,588	2,106	(390)
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	8,328	8,543	8,143	(185)
Full Time Equivalents	43	45	45	2

Privacy Officer Mission Statement

The Department of Homeland Security's Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of personal and Departmental information. The Privacy Office ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, mission, and core values of DHS, and implements the policies of the Department to defend and to protect the individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens. Through internal education outreach and the establishment of internal clearance procedures and milestones for program development, the Privacy Office is helping DHS components to consider privacy whenever developing new programs or revising existing ones. The Privacy Office is evaluating the use of new technologies to ensure that privacy protections are given primary consideration in the development and implementation of these new systems. In this process, DHS professionals have become educated about the need to consider and the framework for considering the privacy impact of their technology decisions. The Chief Privacy Officer and the staff review Privacy Act system notices before they are sent forward and ensure that they collect only those records that are necessary to support DHS mission. The Privacy Office also guides DHS agencies in developing appropriate privacy policies for their programs and serves as a resource for any questions that may arise concerning privacy, information collection or disclosure.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,108	4,231	4,296	188
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	227	227	230	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	151	151	152	1
12.1 Benefits	1,346	1,346	1,359	13
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,832	5,995	6,037	205

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Privacy Officer by Federal civilian employees. The net increase of \$205,000 is due to an increase of \$61,000 for pay inflation of 1%, an increase of \$44,000 due to a Working Capital Fund adjustment, and an increase of \$100,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$97	\$96	\$49	-\$48

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$48,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,009	\$1,009	\$593	-\$416

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$416,000 due to a decrease in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$323	\$376	\$236	-\$87

Other Services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$60,000 for a realignment to the Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$53,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, and \$200,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$908	\$948	\$1,073	\$165

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$292,000 for the Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$28,000 for the transfer from CRSO, an increase of \$10,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, and \$165,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$37	\$37	\$48	\$11

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$11,000 to the WCF account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$57	\$57	\$42	-\$15

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$10,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund and a \$25,000 decrease for efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,794	3,083	2,529	(265)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	11	15	11	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	112	115	113	1
12.1 Benefits	877	900	784	(93)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,794	4,113	3,437	(357)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	175	150	115	(60)
23.1 GSA rent	432	432	450	18
23.2 Other rent	8	8	8	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	15	-	-
24.0 Printing	24	31	12	(12)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32	-	32	-
25.2 Other services	140	110	140	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,404	1,210	1,019	(385)
25.4 O&M of facilities	51	86	51	-
25.6 Medical care	-	3	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	100	80	80	(20)
Total, Other Object Classes	2,366	2,125	1,907	(459)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	6,160	6,238	5,344	(816)
Full Time Equivalents	30	35	30	-

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman Mission Statement

The mission of the Citizenship and Immigration Service Ombudsman (CISOMB) is to assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS). Section 452 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires that CISOMB assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigrations Service, identify areas in which individuals and employers have problems in dealing with USCIS, and to the extent possible, propose changes in the administrative practices of the USCIS to mitigate problems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,794	3,083	2,529	(265)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	11	15	11	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	112	115	113	1
12.1 Benefits	877	900	784	(93)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,794	4,113	3,437	(357)

Salaries and Benefits funds compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Citizenship & Immigration Ombudsman by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease of \$357,000 which includes an increase of \$41,000 for pay inflation of 1%, an increase of \$40,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, a decrease of \$338,000 due to efficiencies, and a decrease of \$100,000 to offset an increase in the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$175	\$150	\$115	-\$60

Travel includes all costs for transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$78,000 due to efficiencies and an increase of \$18,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$432	\$432	\$450	\$18

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$18,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$24	\$31	\$12	-\$12

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$12,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,404	\$1,210	\$1,019	-\$385

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and DHS Shared Services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$82,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund and a decrease of \$467,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$100	\$80	\$80	-\$20

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$20,000 for efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Policy
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	17,147	18,546	12,350	(4,797)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,335	1,935	2,354	19
11.5 Other personnel compensation	655	338	625	(30)
11.8 Special Service Pay	155	-	155	-
12.1 Benefits	5,684	5,650	3,660	(2,024)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	25,976	26,469	19,144	(6,832)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	995	920	233	(762)
22.0 Transportation of things	90	43	95	5
23.1 GSA rent	2,755	2,755	698	(2,057)
23.2 Other rent	12	12	12	-
24.0 Printing	548	587	193	(355)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,934	2,203	1,960	(974)
25.2 Other services	442	501	-	(442)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	7,359	6,341	4,999	(2,360)
25.4 O&M of facilities	76	-	76	-
25.6 Medical care	14	-	-	(14)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	349	349	293	(56)
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	65	46	(29)
31.0 Equipment	29	-	54	25
32.0 Land & structures	12	-	12	-
Total, Other Object Classes	15,690	13,776	8,671	(7,019)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	41,666	40,245	27,815	(13,851)
Full Time Equivalents	218	194	146	(72)

Office of Policy Mission Statement

The Office of Policy is the primary coordinator of Department-wide policies, programs, and planning to ensure consistency and integration of missions throughout the entire Department. It provides the Department with a central office to develop and communicate policies across multiple components of the homeland security network and strengthens the Department's ability to maintain policy and operational readiness needed to protect the homeland. It also provides the foundation and direction for Department-wide strategic planning and budget priorities. A central DHS policy office that bridges Headquarters, Components, and operating agencies improves communication among DHS entities, eliminates duplication of effort, and translates policies into timely action. The Office of Policy also serves as a single point of contact for internal and external stakeholders that will allow for streamlined policy management across the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	17,147	18,546	12,350	(4,797)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,335	1,935	2,354	19
11.5 Other personnel compensation	655	338	625	(30)
11.8 Special Service Pay	155	-	155	-
12.1 Benefits	5,684	5,650	3,660	(2,024)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	25,976	26,469	19,144	(6,832)

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Policy by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease of \$6,832,000 which includes an increase of \$200,000 for 1% pay inflation, a decrease of \$125,000 to offset an increase in the Working Capital Fund, a decrease of \$6,486,000 due to the realignment of 60 FTE to the Private Sector Office (PSO), the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, and the Office of International Affairs out of the Office of Policy, a transfer in of \$2,990,000 for RMA, and a decrease of \$3,411,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$995	\$920	\$233	-\$762

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a total decrease of \$594,000 due to the realignment of the Office of International Affairs, Private Sector Office, and the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, an increase of \$87,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$54,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO, and a decrease of \$309,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$90	\$43	\$95	\$5

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of furniture and other household goods. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$5,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,755	\$2,755	\$698	-\$2,057

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$732,000 for the realignment of the Office of International Affairs, Private Sector Office, and Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, an increase of \$356,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund, and \$1,681,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$586	\$587	\$193	-\$355

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 realigns \$355,000 for GSA Rent and the realignment of the Office of International Affairs, Private Sector Office, and Office for State and Local Law Enforcement.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,934	\$2,203	\$1,960	-\$974

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$640,000 in to transfer for the Office of International Affairs, Private Sector Office, and Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, a decrease of \$364,000 due to an increase in the Working Capital Fund, and an increase of \$30,000 for Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$442	\$501	\$0	-\$442

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$4,000 due to an increase in the Working Capital Fund, a \$10,000 realignment, and a decrease of \$428,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$7,359	\$6,341	\$4,999	-\$2,360

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$85,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund, a decrease of \$415,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, and a decrease of \$2,030,000 in a transfer for the Office of International Affairs, Private Sector Office, and Office of State and Local Law Enforcement.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$349	\$349	\$293	-\$56

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when performed by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$56,000 to offset increases to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$75	\$65	\$46	-\$29

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$29,000 as a result of the transfer out of OIA, PSO, and OSLLLE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$29	0	\$54	\$25

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$25,000.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of International Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	2,949	2,949
12.1 Benefits	-	-	1,241	1,241
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	4,190	4,190
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	451	451
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	520	520
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	585	585
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	1,751	1,751
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	10	10
25.6 Medical care	-	-	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	80	80
31.0 Equipment	-	-	35	35
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	3,436	3,436
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	7,626	7,626
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	41	41

Office of International Affairs Mission Statement

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) will report directly to the Secretary and will lead, coordinate, and integrate the Department's interaction with its international partners, and develop and oversee implementation of the Department's international engagement strategy. In FY 2014, OIA will be established as an independent office in order to improve visibility into ongoing international negotiations and other activities for the Secretary and the various other U.S Government departments, and to ensure immediate access by the international security community. The Office of International Affairs will be the Department's primary representative to the National Security Staff's regionally focused Interagency Planning Committees (IPC) and will oversee visa waiver negotiations via the Visa Waiver Program Office.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	2,949	2,949
12.1 Benefits	-	-	1,241	1,241
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	4,190	4,190

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of International Affairs by Federal civilian employees. The FY2014 request reflects a net increase of \$4,190,000 which includes a realignment of \$4,552,000 from the

Office of Policy to establish the Office of International Affairs as a standalone office, an increase of \$47,000 for pay inflation of 1%, and a decrease of \$409,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$451	\$451

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$451,000 from the Office of Policy to cover travel expenses.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	0	\$520	\$520

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$520,000 from the Office of Policy.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	\$585	\$585

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$585,000 from the Office of Policy for advisory and assistance services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$1,751	\$1,751

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$1,751,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	0	0	\$10	\$10

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when performed by contract with the private sector of another Federal Government account. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$10,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	0	0	\$4	\$4

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$4,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$80	\$80

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$80,000 from the Office of Policy for supplies and materials.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	0	0	\$35	\$35

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of \$35,000 from the Office of Policy for equipment purchases.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Private Sector Office
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	1,010	1,010
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	33	33
12.1 Benefits	-	-	161	161
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	1,204	1,204
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	37	37
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	179	179
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	236	236
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	10	10
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	462	462
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	1,666	1,666
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	10	10

Private Sector Office Mission Statement

The Private Sector Office (PSO) is charged with providing America's private sector with a direct line of communication to the Department. PSO works directly with individual businesses and through trade associations and other non-governmental organizations to foster dialogue between the private sector and DHS. PSO functions include: advising the Secretary on the impact of DHS policies, regulations, processes, and actions on the private sector and promoting public private partnerships to address homeland security challenges. In FY 2014, PSO will be established as an independent office.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	1,010	1,010
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	33	33
12.1 Benefits	-	-	161	161
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	1,204	1,204

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Private Sector Office by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net increase of \$1,204,000 which includes a realignment of \$1,279,000 from the Office of Policy to establish the Private Sector Office as a standalone office, an increase of \$13,000 due to a 1% pay inflation, and a decrease of \$88,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$37	\$37

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$37,000 that includes a realignment of \$57,000 from the Office of Policy and a decrease of \$20,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	0	\$179	\$179

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$179,000 from the Office of Policy for rental payments to GSA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$236	\$236

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs from purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$236,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$10	\$10

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$10,000 from the Office of Policy for supplies and materials.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of State and Local Law Enforcement
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	464	464
12.1 Benefits	-	-	199	199
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	663	663
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	52	52
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	33	33
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	55	55
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	43	43
25.6 Medical care	-	-	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	4	4
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	189	189
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	852	852
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	4	4

Office of State and Local Law Enforcement Mission Statement

The mission of OSLE, on an all-crimes/all-hazards approach, is to formulate and coordinate national-level policy relating to law enforcement's role in preventing acts of terrorism, and serve as the primary Department liaison with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. FY 2014, OSLE will be established as an independent office.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	464	464
12.1 Benefits	-	-	199	199
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	663	663

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Private Sector Office by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$655,000 from the Office of Policy to establish the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement as a standalone office, and \$7,000 for pay inflation of 1%, and a \$1,000 adjustment increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$52	\$52

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$87,000 from the Office of Policy to cover travel expenses and a decrease of \$35,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	0	\$33	\$33

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$33,000 from the Office of Policy for rental payments to GSA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	\$55	\$55

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$55,000 from the Office of Policy for advisory and assistance services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$43	\$43

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from the DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including intra-agency service requirements. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$43,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	0	0	\$2	\$2

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$2,000 from the Office of Policy for these services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$4	\$4

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a realignment of \$6,000 and a decrease of \$2,000 in efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
 Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,141	1,296	1,163	22
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	286	275	289	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	49	47	49	0
12.1 Benefits	451	435	428	(23)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,927	2,053	1,929	2
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	108	65	118	10
23.1 GSA rent	161	161	182	21
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1	-	1	0
25.2 Other services	19	19	19	0
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	340	338	187	(153)
25.4 O&M of facilities	17	12	17	0
25.6 Medical care	2	2	2	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	50	16	63	13
Total, Other Object Classes	698	613	589	(109)
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	2,625	2,666	2,518	(107)
Full Time Equivalents	15	20	14	(1)

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Mission Statement

The mission of the office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) is to act as an advocate for the State, local, tribal and territorial officials within DHS and to operate as the primary liaison between those officials and the secretary and senior DHS leadership. IGA facilitates an integrated national approach to homeland security across a broad spectrum of issues confronting DHS by ensuring, coordinating and advancing Federal interaction with State, local, tribal and territorial governments.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,141	1,296	1,163	22
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	286	275	289	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	49	47	49	0
12.1 Benefits	451	435	428	(23)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,927	2,053	1,929	2

Salaries and Benefits fund compensation directly related to duties performed for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease of \$2,000 which includes an increase of \$20,000 for pay inflation of 1%, an increase of \$24,000 for a realignment of funds between OSEM offices, an increase of \$72,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund, a decrease of \$122,000 for efficiencies, and an increase of \$8,000 for the Shared Services transfer from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$108	\$65	\$118	\$10

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$10,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$161	\$161	\$182	\$21

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$21,000 due to an increase in GSA rent funded through the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$340	\$338	\$187	-\$153

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from DHS WCF, DHS Shared Services, and other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$153,000 to offset an increase to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$50	\$16	\$63	\$13

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 includes an increase of \$13,000 for realignment to the Working Capital Fund.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	412	996	-	(412)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	10	-	-	(10)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	10	-	-
12.1 Benefits	35	274	-	(35)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	696	1,280	-	(696)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	35	81	-	(35)
23.1 GSA rent	206	206	-	(206)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	7	-	-	(7)
24.0 Printing	-	7	-	-
25.2 Other services	43	53	-	(43)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	165	169	-	(165)
25.4 O&M of facilities	11	-	-	(11)
25.6 Medical care	10	-	-	(10)
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	10	-	-
31.0 Equipment	5	5	-	(5)
Total, Other Object Classes	481	531	-	(481)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,177	1,811	-	(1,177)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement Mission Statement

In FY2012, The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) was terminated, per P.L. 112-74.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	412	996	-	(412)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	10	-	-	(10)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	10	-	-
12.1 Benefits	35	274	-	(35)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	696	1,280	-	(696)

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$35	\$81	0	-\$35

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$206	\$206	0	-\$206

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$43	\$53	0	-\$43

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$165	\$169	0	-\$165

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5	\$5	0	-\$5

In FY 2012 the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	706	699	699
Increases			
Office of the Secretary	-	6	-
Office for State and Local Law Enforcement	-	-	4
Privacy Officer	9	2	-
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	-	12	-
Executive Secretary	6	-	-
Chief of Staff	-	4	-
Office of Legislative Affairs	1	3	-
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman	-	5	-
Office of the Deputy Secretary	1	1	-
Private Sector Office	-	-	10
Office of Public Affairs	-	3	-
Office of Policy	14	-	-
Intergovernmental Affairs	-	-	-
Office of International Affairs	-	5	41
Subtotal, Increases	31	41	25
Decreases			
Intergovernmental Affairs	(12)	-	(6)
Chief of Staff	(4)	-	(5)
Office of the Secretary	(2)	-	(6)
Executive Secretary	-	(6)	(3)
Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman	(6)	-	(5)
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	(1)	-	(14)
Counternarcotics Enforcement	(15)	-	-
Office of Legislative Affairs	-	-	(7)
Office of Public Affairs	(9)	-	(6)
Office of the General Counsel	-	-	(23)
Office of Policy	-	(24)	(48)
Office of the Deputy Secretary	-	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	(49)	30	(126)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	688	699	628
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-18	0	71

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2014 Amount
Chief of Staff	\$374	\$374	\$394	\$20
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1,075	1,075	1,176	101
Executive Secretary	2,033	2,033	2,178	145
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	280	280	339	59
Immediate Office of the Secretary	620	620	1,039	419
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	4,556	4,556	5,061	505
Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement	371	371	0	-371
Office of General Counsel	4,684	4,684	5,661	977
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs	501	501	550	49
Office of International Affairs	0	0	1,480	1,480
Office of Legislative Affairs	1,126	1,126	1,285	159
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	0	0	144	144
Office of Policy	6,769	6,769	3,591	-3,178
Office of Public Affairs	1,530	1,530	1,631	101
Privacy Officer	1,817	1,817	1,682	-135
Private Sector Office	0	0	361	361
Total Working Capital Fund	\$25,736	\$25,736	\$26,572	\$836

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Under Secretary for Management



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Under Secretary for Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Under Secretary for Management:

The Management Directorate ensures delivery of effective and efficient business and management services throughout the Department, to enable the Department to achieve its mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America. It does so by providing policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the entire Department.

B. Budget Activities:

Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)

In addition to the specific organizations of the Management Directorate, DMO also includes the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), the DHS HQ Consolidation Project, and the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM).

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management's primary mission is to provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental management line of business functions, including information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight, Department-wide, of: logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint Nationwide; and, support of DHS Headquarters operations. The CSRO focus is to deliver affordable readiness, meaning providing, in an affordable manner, the support products and services needed to enable people across DHS to perform their missions effectively. The CSRO team accomplishes this through building partnerships and collaboration, leveraging best practices and fostering innovation.

DHS Nebraska Avenue Complex Consolidation Project

The Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS, as well as the location for many mission support functions. DHS continues to invest in this property to sustain our overall operational capabilities. The NAC investments will be leveraged as the Department realigns the overall real estate portfolio to support the integration of DHS operations in the National Capital Region.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining, and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. The work of the OCHCO is critical to supporting and enabling the Secretary's workforce strategy, which centers around four key goals: building an effective, mission-focused, diverse and inspiring cadre of leaders; recruiting a highly qualified and diverse workforce; retaining an engaged workforce; and solidifying a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability, and results.

Human Resources Information Technology

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) program provides leadership and enterprise IT solutions to enable core HR functionality and data access efficiency. The program manages the Department's HRIT portfolio and consolidates, integrates, and modernizes core HR systems by planning, acquiring, configuring, implementing, and supporting the ongoing operation of enterprise HRIT systems and services. HRIT works in partnership with the Operational Components and the Office of the Chief Information Officer to ensure effective and strategic alignment of effort.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support; policy and acquisition workforce issues; procurement ombudsman and industry liaison; and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services.

Office of the Chief Security Officer

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) leads the collaborative security program to safeguard DHS people, information, and property. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance for the Department. Additionally, the OCSO provides liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management (USM) requests 872 positions, 872 FTE and \$206.686 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$32.901 million from the FY 2012 Base.

The USM adjustment-to-base includes:

- Transfer from OCRSO to DHS Components for WCF Shared Services of 7 FTE and \$2.072 million.
- Transfer from OCRSO to OCIO of the Records, Forms and Printing function of 9 FTE and \$2.010 million.
- Increase of \$1.111 million for pay increase.
- Increase of 14 FTE and \$2.011 million for annualization of prior year enhancements.
- Increase of \$.352 million for a Technical Adjustment from FY 2012 Base to FY 2014 Request.
- Decrease of 23 FTE and \$18.768 million for Efficiencies.

Program Changes include:

- OCRSO Asset Management Portfolio Review \$1.751 million.
- OCRSO NAC Facility Design \$0.271 million.
- Human Resources Information Technology Reduction \$4.492 million.
- OCPO In-Residence Course Offerings \$3.808 million.
- OCSO Security Support Services \$3.454 million.

D: Efficiencies

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies

\$3.445 million

The Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) request includes a savings of \$3.445 million, which will be realized by eliminating 23 FTE positions in mission support through attrition and through the reduction of premium pay.

Travel Efficiencies

\$0.141 million

The USM request includes a savings of \$0.141 million which will be realized by reducing travel to conferences and non-local training, combining site visits, and increasing the uses of technology such as video teleconferencing.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies

\$15.119 million

The USM request includes a savings of \$15.119 million which will be realized by the use of strategic sourcing and reducing the scope of contracts.

Supplies and Materials Efficiencies

\$0.024 million

The USM request includes a savings of \$0.024 million which will be realized by reducing the purchase of supplies and materials and also leveraging buying power using strategic sourcing strategies.

Vehicles Efficiencies

\$0.039 million

The USM request includes a savings of \$0.039 million in vehicle savings which will be realized by the return of three leased vehicles and a delay in the replacement of fleet vehicles.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	15	15	2,550	15	15	2,566	17	17	2,735	2	2	185	-	-	250	2	2	(65)
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	128	129	40,700	139	139	40,949	110	110	30,793	(18)	(19)	(9,907)	-	-	(1,751)	(18)	(19)	(8,156)
DHS HQ NAC Project	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,031	-	-	4,729	-	-	(271)	-	-	(271)	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	110	108	25,165	118	118	25,319	114	114	22,276	4	6	(2,889)	-	-	-	4	6	(2,889)
HRIT	19	21	14,172	27	27	14,259	24	24	9,213	5	3	(4,959)	-	-	(4,492)	5	3	(467)
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	315	325	78,000	359	349	78,477	353	353	66,915	38	28	(11,085)	-	-	(3,808)	38	28	(7,277)
Office of the Chief Security Officer	240	237	70,000	253	249	70,428	254	254	66,025	14	17	(3,975)	-	-	(3,454)	14	17	(521)
Subtotal, Discretionary	827	835	235,587	911	897	237,029	872	872	202,686	45	37	(32,901)	-	-	(13,526)	45	37	(19,375)
Total, Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):	827	835	235,587	911	897	237,029	872	872	202,686	45	37	(32,901)	-	-	(13,526)	45	37	(19,375)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	827	835	235,587	911	897	237,029	872	872	202,686	45	37	(32,901)	-	-	(13,526)	45	37	(19,375)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	827	835	235,587	911	897	237,029	872	872	202,686	45	37	(32,901)	-	-	(13,526)	45	37	(19,375)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	15	15	2,550
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	(65)
2014 Current Services	17	17	2,485
2014 Program Change	-	-	250
2014 Total Request	17	17	2,735
Total Change 2012 to 2014	2	2	185

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management (OUSM) requests 17 FTP, 17 FTE, and \$2.735 million for FY 2014. This is a net increase of \$185 thousand from the FY 2012 Base.

OUSM adjustments-to-base include:

- Increase of \$20 thousand for FY 2014 pay increase.
- Increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$441 thousand for the transfer of the Delegations, Directives and Instructions function from OCRSO to OUSM.
- Increase of \$15 thousand for Shared Services funding from OCRSO.
- Decrease of \$541 thousand for Efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$6 thousand in travel efficiencies.
 - Decrease of \$520 thousand in savings through administrative reductions and other efficiencies (to include reductions due to attrition and other workforce shaping strategies as well as advisory and assistance services).
 - Decrease of \$1 thousand for overtime.
 - Decrease of \$14 thousand for supply savings.

Program Changes include:

- An increase of \$250 thousand for enhancements to the analytic capabilities related to Integrated Investment Lifecycle Management efforts.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OUSM ensures the offices within the Management Directorate function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department. The requested funding will allow the OUSM to: oversee the functions of the Management Directorate offices; further DHS efforts to enhance functional integration; respond quickly to queries from within and outside the Department;; and identify and track performance related to the responsibilities of the Department.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	128	129	40,700
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(18)	(19)	(8,156)
2014 Current Services	110	110	32,544
2014 Program Change	-	-	(1,751)
2014 Total Request	110	110	30,793
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(18)	(19)	(9,907)

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) requests 110 FTP, 110 FTE, and \$30.793 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$9.907 million from the FY 2012 Base.

OCRSO adjustment-to-base includes:

- Increase of 1 FTE and \$172 thousand for realignment adjustment from OCHCO to OCRSO.
- Increase of \$170 thousand for pay increase.
- Increase of \$198 thousand for a Technical Adjustment from FY 2012 base to FY 2014
- Decrease of 15 FTE and \$4.269 million to realign appropriate functions and personnel to OUSM, OCHCO, and OCIO.
- Decrease of 6 FTE and \$1.086 million to realign appropriate personnel to OCSO.
- Decrease of 7 FTE and \$2.072 million to transfer Shared Services to the WCF.
- Decrease of \$370 thousand million to transfer Shared Services to the WCF.
- Decrease of 2 FTE and \$900 thousand for Efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$11 thousand for General TDY and Travel savings.
 - Decrease of \$53 thousand for DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiatives savings.
 - Decrease of \$19 thousand for vehicles purchase savings.
 - Decrease of \$10 thousand for supply savings.
 - Decrease of \$525 thousand in savings through efficiencies (from Advisory and Assistance Services).
 - Decrease of 2 FTE and \$282 thousand in mission support reductions.

Program Changes include:

- A decrease of \$1.751 million for the OCRSO Asset Management Portfolio Review.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Last year, an extensive review was conducted last year which resulted in an enhanced focus for the office formerly known as the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer. OCRSO is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight, Department-wide, of: logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint Nationwide; and, support of DHS Headquarters operations. The collaborative review enabled OCRSO and Components to better integrate around affordable readiness efforts.

Asset Management Program

The Asset Management Program (ASP) provides policy and internal controls DHS-wide to support life-cycle management of all DHS assets and environmental sustainment programs. The organization is comprised of four major areas and focuses: sustainability & environmental programs; real property; personal property & mobile assets; and capital planning.

Operations Support

Operations Support provides effective delivery of Department administrative support services. The approach of OCRSO is to strengthen these support services through an integrated portfolio approach and by building stronger relationships with other DHS support organizations while aggressively driving down costs without sacrificing readiness. The functional areas include facilities management, support services, and HQ consolidation.

Affordable Readiness and Integration

Affordable Readiness and Integration serves as the focal point to collaborate on the efficiency of mission support activities across the Department. The primary functions of this organization include logistics integration; regional support coordination; and Departmental collaboration..

Centralization of Department Shared Services into the DHS Working Capital Fund

Based on a decision by the DHS Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB) for efficiency of the Department, starting in FY 2014 all Shared Services are to be centralized into the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The programs to be centralized include: Parking Services, Sedan Services, Mail Services, Transit Services, and Shuttle Services. Since inception of the Department in FY 2005, OCAO (now OCRSO) has been responsible for an outsize share of funding for the Shared Services while the Department consolidated and solidified. As a result of this realignment to WCF, funding originally provided to the OCRSO Shared Services needs to be allocated to the appropriate organizations responsible to pay for services received. This realignment of funding from OCRSO is neutral across the Department as a whole resulting in no additional cost or funding requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 DHS HQ NAC Project
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(31)
2014 Current Services	-	-	5,000
2014 Program Change	-	-	(271)
2014 Total Request	-	-	4,729
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(302)

The DHS Headquarters Project at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) requests \$4.729 million for FY 2014. This is a decrease of \$271 thousand from the FY 2012 Base. There are no adjustments within current services for this account.

NAC Program Changes include:

- Decrease of \$271 thousand for NAC Facility Design.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The NAC currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS. The NAC and other current locations continue to operate at nearly full capacity in order to meet the Department’s current space demands. DHS long-range plans include the retention of this property as a consolidated location for DHS programs. Accordingly, DHS will need to continue to invest in this property to sustain operational capabilities in order to use it as one of the sites for DHS Components within the National Capital Region (NCR). The NAC investments will be leveraged as the overall real estate portfolio is realigned to support DHS operations and integration in the NCR. In FY 2014, the Department will undertake and complete the following projects at the NAC:

- Planning and implementation for upgrades and reconfigurations of space – to support changing mission requirements – and any moves to and from consolidated locations that would change the composition of Components at the NAC.

- Reconfiguration of spaces in several NAC buildings to increase utilization and support implementation of mobile workforce initiatives.
- Continue Electrical and Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) utility upgrades, back-up generators, along with ongoing maintenance painting and carpet replacement of DHS spaces.
- The design, procurement, and installation of an emergency notification system for the NAC campus.
- Identification, construction upgrades, and signage for multiple Shelter-in-Place locations on the NAC campus designed for response to multiple potential hazards.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	110	108	25,165
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	4	6	(2,889)
2014 Current Services	114	114	22,276
2014 Total Request	114	114	22,276
Total Change 2012 to 2014	4	6	(2,889)

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) requests 114 FTP, 114 FTE, and \$22.276 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$2.889 million from the FY 2012 Base.

OCHCO adjustment-to-base includes:

- Increase of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$1.818 million for the realignment of the Occupational Safety & Health function from OCRSO to OCHCO.
- Increase of \$164 thousand for pay increase.
- Increase of \$90 thousand for Shared Services funding from OCRSO.
- Increase of \$154 thousand for a technical adjustment from FY 2012 base to FY 2014.
- Decrease of 1 FTE/1 FTE and \$172 thousand for the realignment of the Occupational Safety & Health function from OCHC to OCRSO.
- Decrease of 7 FTE and \$4.943 million for Efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$33 thousand for General TDY and Travel.
 - Decrease of \$5 thousand for Purchasing Savings.
 - Decrease of \$2 thousand for Overtime.
 - Decrease of \$77 thousand for DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiatives.
 - Decrease of \$3.529 million through efficiencies (to include Other Services and Purchase from Government Accounts).
 - Decrease of 7 FTE and \$1.297 million in mission support reductions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration of the Department's human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. DHS must build a strategic workforce planning capability to serve as the foundation for a balanced workforce and build a pipeline of talent to ensure the continued development, recognition, and advancement of our current workforce. The OCHCO continues to implement the DHS Workforce Strategy, which outlines the human capital goals of the Department. OCHCO's key programs are:

Human Capital Policies and Programs: Human Capital Policies and Programs develops and implements department-wide policy, programs, and strategic human capital guidance and ensures policies reinforce the highest standards of commitment, performance excellence, integrity and accountability in terms of alignment with mission priorities and compliance with laws and regulations. Human Capital Policies and Programs represents the Department to external stakeholders and participate in government-wide working groups and task forces and serves as the liaison to Office of Personnel Management on human capital initiatives.

Strategic Workforce Planning and Balanced Workforce Strategy : The Department has recently deployed a pilot strategic workforce planning process to identify and reduce staffing and skill gaps for selected Mission Critical Occupations (MCOs), as well as to develop a DHS-wide competency framework. The Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) is a repeatable process designed to determine the appropriate mix of Federal and contractor employees, simultaneously ensuring compliance with statutes and regulations while assessing and reducing potential risk to the Department's mission. The BWS includes reviewing Proposed Requirements for Services (i.e., new or re-competed contracts) for specific Special Interest functions.

Learning and Leader Development: OCHCO coordinates Department-wide training and development strategies, policy and programs to cultivate a capable workforce with the critical knowledge, skills and abilities to lead DHS in mission accomplishment. The DHS Leader Development Program (LDP) provides an integrated framework that enables both Department-wide consistency and mission-related Component flexibility in fostering a DHS culture of leadership effectiveness. The purpose of the LDP is to create and sustain a high-performing, diverse, engaged, and inspiring cadre of effective leaders now and into the future. Other key learning and leader development activities include the Secretary's Honors Program, Pathways Program, Presidential Management Fellows Program, and Rotations Programs.

Diversity and Inclusion: Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) partners with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) to provide Department-wide leadership and guidance on diversity and inclusion management, including recruitment and outreach, career development and workplace inclusion, and leadership commitment and management accountability. D&I manages the Department's efforts regarding veteran's employment as required by Executive Order, developing and implementing strategies to increase the number of veterans hired and employed by DHS. D&I also executes the DHS HQ harassment prevention program, which includes a process independent of the

HQ EEO complaint process to promptly investigate allegations of workplace harassment and provide prompt resolution and appropriate corrective action, when appropriate and necessary.

Occupational Health and Safety: The Department is requesting to realign the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) function from the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) to the OCHCO in FY 2014. This realignment is included in the \$22.276 million request and includes a net transfer of 3 FTP/3FTE and \$1.646 million. OSH functions have a natural nexus to existing programs within OCHCO to include Workers Compensation, Medical Qualifications and Fitness Standards, Drug Free Workplace, Employee Assistance Program and Employee Resiliency. Establishing the Department OSH Office within OCHCO for overall DHS OSH policy and program functions and accountability, and a separate safety office under the OCRSO for direct support to National Capital Region offices will improve the quality of DHS OSH performance and enhance overall OCHCO functions. Ultimately, the realignment will increase accountability, improve efficiencies, and reduce risks by aligning OSH resources with the most suitable functional channels.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 HRIT
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: HRIT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	19	21	14,172
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	5	3	(467)
2014 Current Services	24	24	13,705
2014 Program Change	-	-	(4,492)
2014 Total Request	24	24	9,213
Total Change 2012 to 2014	5	3	(4,959)

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) requests 24 FTP, 24 FTE, and \$9.213 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$4.959 million from the FY 2012 Base.

HRIT adjustment-to-base includes:

- Increase of \$16 thousand for pay increase.
- Decrease of 3 FTE and \$483 thousand in mission support reductions and efficiencies.

Program Changes include:

- A decrease of \$4.492 million for Human Resources Information Technology reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HRIT program was established to support the mission of consolidating, integrating, and modernizing the Department's HRIT infrastructure to provide the flexibilities and management information that will allow the Department to evolve in response to changing business, legislative, and economic drivers.

The HRIT program plans for, acquires, and implements systems and services by leveraging existing enterprise solutions, reducing redundancies, and increasing the functionality of HR systems across DHS. The program is governed by an HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC) established by the

Deputy Secretary in January 2010. HRIT program leaders have identified HR and HRIT performance gaps and areas for potential consolidation through a collaborative Human Capital Segment Architecture Study (HCSA) completed in August 2011. This effort identified fifteen Strategic Improvement Opportunities, involving over 80 potential projects, which will result in more efficient enterprise solutions.

A five-year HRIT Strategic Plan informed by the HCSA outcomes was completed in November 2011 through a cross-Departmental process approved by the HRIT ESC. The plan promotes an efficient and coherent approach to HRIT transformation throughout DHS and advances the management of HRIT as a portfolio of systems and services.

Current Challenges:

A number of advances were made in FY 2012 to improve the effectiveness of the HRIT programs. A key challenge to the HRIT enhancements, with over 80 potential projects involved, remain resource availability. HRIT staff will continue to work with Component staff through the HRIT Executive Steering Committee to identify segments of the strategic planning to be implemented.

Key Strategies and Action Plans:

The HRIT Strategic Plan FY 2012-16 established the direction and approach for achieving a prescribed shift toward Departmental HRIT systems and services:

- Enterprise Services: Maintain the commitment demonstrated by executive stakeholders to achieve a major transformation for HRIT from a Component and system-centric model toward an enterprise services model where department and government-wide services are selected that meet the majority of the HR business needs across DHS. This shift will reduce HRIT redundancies and promote economies of scale to enhance the quality and consistency of every aspect of HRIT, promote seamless processing, and drive cost efficiencies.
- Strategic Sourcing: Identify and leverage solutions that currently exist within the Department, where possible, to reduce the cost and time to deliver enterprise services. Enhance the use of strategic sourcing to leverage purchasing power and eliminate the burden of managing duplicate contracts. Continued access to a comprehensive DHS systems inventory and HRIT contract information is paramount to this effort.
- Governance: Continue to engage and develop partnerships among HR, Training and IT leadership through the HRIT ESC and working groups (e.g. the HRIT Advisory Team) and management councils.
- Investment Planning: Place a greater emphasis on developing investment strategies to drive cost reductions and improve budget alignment across the Department. Added levels of rigor in the planning process will help ensure Components better understand and prepare for the cost implications associated with the transition to enterprise services that benefit the entire Department.
- Project Execution: Actively involve stakeholders in the identification of core needs and drive toward common business processes and requirements that can be delivered using modular development to shorten the time to implement enterprise services.

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$14,172	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$14,259	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$9,213
¹ DHS - Human Resources Information Technology (HR-IT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Human Resource Information Technology’s mission is to implement and manage a consolidated suite of modernized HRIT business solutions, reducing redundancies and increasing the functionality of HR systems across the Enterprise. HRIT funds plan for, acquire, configure, and implement COTS/GOTS packages and eGov/HRLoB shared services to consolidate, modernize, and/or replace HRIT systems at the Enterprise-level. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC), established per Deputy Secretary guidance. Once IT solutions have been acquired and deployed to DHS components, their Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is funded via Component contributions to Working Capital Funds (WCF). The DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and Component HC Executives, in partnership with the Chief Information Officer (CIO), have redefined a long-term strategic plan for HRIT through a Human Capital Segment Architecture (HCSA) study. 	

¹ This includes the appropriated funding towards the HRIT Program within OCHCO only and does not reflect Department-wide funding within the Working Capital Fund.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	315	325	78,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	38	28	(7,277)
2014 Current Services	353	353	70,723
2014 Program Change	-	-	(3,808)
2014 Total Request	353	353	66,915
Total Change 2012 to 2014	38	28	(11,085)

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) requests 353 FTP, 353 FTE, and \$66.915 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$11.085 million from the FY 2012 Base.

OCPO adjustment-to-base includes:

- Increase of \$419 thousand for FY 2014 pay increase.
- Increase of 10 FTE and \$1.572 million for the annualization of prior year enacted enhancements to the acquisition workforce for cost estimators.
- Increase of \$184 thousand for Shared Services funding from OCRSO.
- Decrease of 6 FTE and \$9.452 million for Efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$46 thousand for General TDY and Travel.
 - Decrease of 6 FTE and \$778 thousand in mission support reductions.
 - Decrease of \$8.628 million for efficiencies (to include Printing, Advisory and Assistance Services, Other Services, and Supplies).

Program Changes include:

- A decrease of \$3.808 million for the OCPO In-Residence Course Offerings.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCPO is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support, policy and acquisition workforce, Procurement Ombudsman and Industry Liaison, and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services.

Acquisition Support and Oversight

- Acquisition Workforce: Responsible for facilitating centralized hiring of the acquisition workforce including the Acquisition Professional Career Program for initial entry into select acquisition career fields and strategic acquisition workforce planning to ensure accession, development, and retention of a professional workforce.
- Operations Support: Principal liaison for the acquisition community.
- Acquisition Oversight: Responsible for developing and implementing a DHS acquisition oversight strategy in accordance with Management Directive (MD) 0784 and implementing internal controls for DHS's acquisition function in accordance with A-123.
- Program Management: Responsible for providing support to program managers DHS-wide and assisting in the development of a DHS-wide acquisition management system.

Strategic Initiatives

- Acquisition Policy and Legislation: Responsible for developing DHS acquisition regulations and policies, developing proposed acquisition legislation, and responding to proposed acquisition legislation.
- Competitive Sourcing and Privatization: Responsible for the Department's implementation of the *Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act of 1998*, the Revised OMB Circular A-76 and the President's Management Agenda (PMA) Competitive Sourcing Initiative.
- Strategic Sourcing and Acquisition Systems: Responsible for managing the DHS strategic sourcing program; developing corporate strategies for the acquisition of shared commodities to achieve efficiencies and economies of scale.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)

- In support of the Small Business Act to maximize small business procurement opportunities, the OSDBU assists, counsels, and advises small businesses of all types on procedures for contracting with the DHS. Additionally, the OSDBU works closely with each Departmental organizational element to implement the Department's small business procurement assistance program.

The Under Secretary for Management is leading an effort to improve the overall acquisition process, namely strengthening the early requirements development process and enhancing our ability to manage the implementation and execution of acquisition programs. The establishment and institutionalization of MD-102 and the Management Directorate's Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) have been instrumental in helping the Department establish a foundation of acquisition practices to govern how to manage DHS acquisition investments.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Office of the Chief Security Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	240	237	70,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	14	17	(521)
2014 Current Services	254	254	69,479
2014 Program Change	-	-	(3,454)
2014 Total Request	254	254	66,025
Total Change 2012 to 2014	14	17	(3,975)

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) requests 254 FTP, 254 FTE, and \$66.025 million for FY 2014. This is a net decrease of \$3.975 million from the FY 2012 Base.

OCSO adjustment-to-base includes:

- Increase of \$322 thousand for FY 2014 pay increase.
- Increase of \$81 thousand for Shared Services funding from OCRSO.
- Increase of 4 FTEs and \$439 thousand associated with the annualization of State, Local, Tribal, and Private Sector (SLTPS) personnel.
- Increase of 6 FTE and \$1.086 million for the realignment of personnel from OCRSO to OCSO.
- Decrease of 5 FTE and \$2.449 million for Efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$54 thousand in premium pay.
 - Decrease of 5 FTE and \$548 thousand in mission support reductions.
 - Decrease of \$20 thousand due to the return of three CSO leased vehicles.
 - Decrease of \$45 thousand due to travel efficiencies.
 - Decrease of \$1.782 million in Administrative and Technical service contracts.

Program Changes include:

- A decrease of \$3.454 million for the OCSO Security Support Services.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCSO provides security personnel trained to lead, govern, integrate, and manage the security functions of the Department. The Chief Security Officer serves as the chair of the DHS CSO Council, in consultation with the head security officials for each Component. OCSO provides security solutions in support of DHS missions and objectives, and implements Department-wide security programs, policies, and standards to effectively and efficiently safeguard DHS personnel, property, facilities, and information.

OCSO directly provides security services to the Components and offices within the DHS HQ organization. OCSO delivers effective business security support services to each Component of the DHS HQ organization through the integration of the following security disciplines:

- Administrative Security – implements and oversees policies, programs, and standards necessary to ensure the protection of collateral classified and sensitive but unclassified information; creates self-inspection programs that ensure classified and sensitive information is protected; and safeguards information for DHS, State and local fusion centers, major metropolitan police departments, and State emergency operations centers.
- Internal Security and Investigations – administers security audits, inspections, and investigations involving alleged crimes against DHS or its employees, and allegations of illegal activities by DHS personnel; provides investigative and liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS.
- Special Security Programs – provides security policy oversight, management, and guidance for the protection of Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and information received from the intelligence community; provides administrative, industrial, and operational security programs for the handling and protection of SCI; and delivers security education and training.
- Physical Security – manages and implements physical security policies, programs, and standards for DHS facilities; provides access control, physical barriers, surveillance equipment, and technical services.
- Personnel Security – provides personnel security and suitability policies, programs, and standards, including procedures for granting, denying, and revoking access to classified information; initiates and adjudicates personnel security and suitability background investigations and periodic reinvestigations of applicants and appointees.
- Systems Security – manages, supports, and coordinates the OCSO systems and related processes, and collaborates with the OCIO to secure the OCSO proprietary operational systems.
- Identity Management – implements the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirement for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors through the Working Capital Fund (WCF).

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Analytic Capacity for Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management
PPA: Immediate Office of the USM
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$250

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	180
Program Decrease							-	-	250
Total Request	-	-	180	-	-	180	-	-	430

Description of Item

Integrated Investment Life Cycle Management (IILCM) is a transformational initiative to seamlessly integrate the budget formulation and execution process so “strategy drives budget versus budget driving strategy.” The IILCM provides a strategic framework to manage investments within the Department; providing the critical linkages between strategy, requirements, resource allocation, procurement and program management. The overall objectives of the IILCM are to align major investments with mission priorities; empirically determine how those investments perform over time; streamline the budget formulation and execution process; improve efficiency by consolidating the number of program reviews; reduce the number of duplicate investments by requiring the development of “joint” requirements and improve the effectiveness of governance through better data quality and business intelligence.

Justification

The Under Secretary for Management requests \$250 thousand to continue the phased approach to building the analytic capacity to fully support and mature IILCM. The IILCM framework identifies four distinct but connected phases: Strategy, Capabilities and Requirements, Program and Budget, and Execution Oversight. This will enable the Department to continue developing the method by which we refine and revise strategies to evaluate and manage DHS missions.

Impact on Performance

This request will allow the Department to continue improving inter-component coordination of acquisitions to optimize investments and transform and integrate the Department's people, processes and systems to better support the homeland security mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: OCRSO Asset Management Portfolio Review
 PPA: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,751)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	4,220
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,751)
Total Request	2	2	4,220	2	2	4,220	2	2	2,469

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) remains vigilant and steadfast in its commitment to enable operational components to achieve affordable readiness. To accomplish this goal, OCRSO is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight for logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint; and, support of DHS Headquarters operations. . The OCRSO is taking steps for necessary reductions while still being able to provide full customer support and continuing to support the Department’s priorities, goals, and objectives.

Justification

OCRSO is in the process of an enterprise-wide effort to integrate Component data from the Consolidated Asset Management Portfolio Information System (CAMPIS); the Sunflower Asset Management System (SAMS); and the DHS Virtual Office into a comprehensive management program. This initiative is at the core of the OCRSO mission and requires continued financial commitment in order to realize the full return on this investment. However, OCRSO will slow development and implementation to ensure funding for other high-priority initiatives.

Impact on Performance

OCRSO will slow the integration of their enterprise-wide effort to integrate Component Asset data through CAMPIS and SAMS. This will allow for analysis of current and future needs.

This reduction will also delay the implementation of OCRSO's DHS Virtual Office as a comprehensive management program. This program will allow for a more flexible mobile workforce and allow for reduction in costs such as rent. While DHS will be able to realize these possible savings, they will be spread over a longer time period due to the delay of implementation.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: OCRSO NAC Facility Design
PPA: DHS HQ NAC Project
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(271)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	5,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(271)
Total Request	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	4,729

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) remains vigilant and steadfast in its commitment to enable operational components to achieve affordable readiness. To accomplish this goal, OCRSO is responsible for real property, including DHS Headquarters operations. . The OCRSO is taking steps for necessary reductions while still being able to provide full customer support and continuing to support the Department’s priorities, goals, and objectives.

Justification

OCRSO is in the process of updating the facilities at the Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC). In order to support the Department’s highest priorities, OCRSO will reduce professional services to the NAC by scaling back on the design, furniture management, and construction of lesser priority projects.

Impact on Performance

OCRSO will still be able to provide these services to the NAC occupants; however the funding reduction will cause a slight delay in the timeline to get projects completed.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: OCPO In-Residence Course Offerings
PPA: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,808)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	8,897
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,808)
Total Request	-	-	8,897	-	-	8,897	-	-	5,089

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) remains vigilant and steadfast in its commitment to provide overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs. Based on prior usage and student demand, the OCPO will reduce some in-residence course offerings. The OCPO has taken these necessary reductions while still being able to provide full customer support and continuing to support the Department’s priorities, goals, and objectives.

Justification

- Funding remains available to sustain contractor support for selected in-resident training programs for Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP) participants and allows for the upgrading of selected in-residence course offerings critical for the certification of contract specialists.
- The OCPO Centralized Training function is adequately funded to allow training and classroom space specifically designed for the DHS Consolidated Training Facility. This will allow the APCP program managers to continue to provide certification training at no costs to the Components.

Impact on Performance

Reducing funding in support of in-residence course offerings permits OCPO to right-size requirements to align with anticipated demand. The OCPO will continue to monitor course enrollment statistics and reevaluate as necessary to ensure full support to APCP participants.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: OCSO Security Support Services
 PPA: Office of the Chief Security Officer
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,454)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	9,485
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,454)
Total Request	-	-	9,485	-	-	9,485	-	-	6,031

Description of Item

The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) remains vigilant and steadfast in its commitment to lead a collaborative security program to safeguard the Department’s personnel, information, and property so DHS may secure the Homeland. The OCSO has taken reductions while still being able to provide security support to our business partners and stakeholders and in fulfillment of the Department’s priorities, goals, and objectives.

Justification

- Contractual support for industrial security and *Contract Security Classification Specification* (DD254) form compliance for contractors will be eliminated.
- Contractual support for pre-employment processing, quality review and customer services, and special investigations required for additional investigative leads related to revocations, denials, and suspensions will be eliminated. A reduction in scope of the background investigations contract provided through OPM and the technical service contract for the Integrated Security Management System (ISMS) will also be made.
- Elimination of contractual support for security policy and program management support for Special Access Program will also be made.

Impact on Performance

Reducing funding for these contracts may impact timeliness, reduce the level of service provided, and the adaptability of OCSO. In the short term, OCSO government personnel will have to take on some of the collateral duties previously covered by these contracts. OCSO will realign resources to meet the Department's priorities and work to continue to provide necessary service to DHS Components.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: HRIT Reduction
 PPA: HRIT
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(4,492)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	11,114
Program Decrease							-	-	(4,492)
Total Request	-	-	11,114	-	-	11,114	-	-	6,622

Description of Item

The Human Resources Information Technology (HRIT) program remains steadfast in its mission to consolidate, integrate, and modernize the Department’s HRIT infrastructure to provide the flexibilities and management information.

Justification

DHS has shifted to obtaining Software as a Service solution, preferably hosted by the private sector, to address capability gaps. As solutions are identified, OCHCO will work in close coordination with the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Strategic Sourcing organization to develop a business case. OCHCO will submit the business case and cost proposal as a part of the Department’s Resource Allocation Plan (RAP) process. If the Department approves the requirement, each Component will need to identify funding in their budget to support the solution. Implementation will be in close partnership with CPO Strategic Sourcing to award enterprise Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) contract vehicles. Components will directly fund task orders using these BPAs. Changing the strategy by which the Department acquires enterprise-wide HRIT solutions will result in a \$4.492 million reduction in the FY 2014 HRIT budget request.

Impact on Performance

A reduction in funding will extend the timeline needed to address the 80 projects identified by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee. Future migrations of approved enterprise solutions to include CBP to WebTA and CBP, USSS, ICE, CIS and OIG to EmpowHR may require Component funding for implementation.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Management, as authorized by sections 701 through 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 through 345), [\$221,771,000] **\$202,686,000**¹, of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$5,448,000] **\$4,729,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2016] **2019**³, solely for the alteration and improvement of facilities, tenant improvements, and relocation costs to consolidate Department headquarters operations at the Nebraska Avenue Complex; and [\$9,689,000] **\$9,213,000**⁴ shall remain available until September 30, [2014] **2017**⁵, for the Human Resources Information Technology program.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$221,771,000] <u>\$ 202,686,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$5,448,000] <u>\$4,729,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2016] <u>2019</u> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ...[\$9,689,000] <u>\$9,213,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ...[2014] <u>2017</u> ...	Year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	827	835	235,587
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
From OCRSO to DHS Components for WCF Shared Services	-	-	(2,072)
From OCRSO to OCIO for realignment	(9)	(9)	(2,010)
OCRSO Personnel to WCF Shared Services	(7)	(7)	-
Total Transfers	(16)	(16)	(4,082)
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	1,112
Annualization of prior year/past year funding	-	14	2,011
Technical Adjustment from FY 2012 Base to FY 2014 Request	84	62	352
From OCHCO to OCRSO for realignment	1	1	172
From OCRSO to OCSO	6	6	1,086
OCRSO Realignment to USM offices	6	6	2,259
Shared Services: to USM offices from OCRSO	-	-	370
Total, Increases	97	89	7,362
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(23)	(23)	(18,768)
OCHCO Realignment to OCRSO	(1)	(1)	(172)
OCRSO Realignment to USM offices (IOUSM and OCHCO)	(6)	(6)	(2,259)
OCRSO Realignment to USM offices (OCSO)	(6)	(6)	(1,086)
Shared Services: from OCRSO to OUSM, OCHCO, OCPO, and OCSO	-	-	(370)
Total, Decreases	(36)	(36)	(22,655)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	45	37	(19,375)
2014 Current Services	872	872	216,212
Program Changes			
Increases			
Analytic Capacity for IILCM	-	-	250
Total, Increases	-	-	250
Decreases			
HRIT Reduction	-	-	(4,492)
OCPO In-Residence Course Offerings	-	-	(3,808)
OCRSO Asset Management Portfolio Review	-	-	(1,751)
OCRSO NAC Facility Design	-	-	(271)
OCSO Security Support Services	-	-	(3,454)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(13,776)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(13,526)
2014 Request	872	872	202,686
2012 to 2014 Change	45	37	(32,901)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	827	835	235,587
FY 2013 Annualized CR	911	897	237,029
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	(16)	(16)	(4,082)
Increases	97	89	7,362
Decreases	(36)	(36)	(22,655)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	45	37	(19,375)
FY 2014 Current Services	872	872	216,212
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	250
Decreases	-	-	(13,776)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(13,526)
FY 2014 Request	872	872	202,686
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	45	37	(32,901)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2013 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	15	15	\$2,550	2	2	-\$65	0	0	\$250	17	17	\$2,735	2	2	\$185
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	128	129	40,700	-18	-19	-8,156	0	0	-1,751	110	110	30,793	-18	-19	-9,907
DHS HQ NAC Project	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	-271	0	0	4,729	0	0	-371
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	110	108	25,165	4	6	-2,889	0	0	0	114	114	22,276	4	6	-2,889
HRIT	19	21	14,172	5	3	-467	0	0	-4,492	24	24	9,213	5	3	-4,959
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	315	325	78,000	38	28	-7,277	0	0	-3,808	353	353	66,915	38	28	-11,085
Office of the Chief Security Officer	240	237	70,000	14	17	-521	0	0	-3,454	254	254	66,025	14	17	-3,975
Total	827	835	235,587	45	37	-19,375	0	0	-13,526	872	872	202,686	45	37	-32,901

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	\$7,013	-	-	\$6,784	-	-	\$293	-	-	-\$6,720
Office of the Inspector General	-	-	286	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-286
Customs & Border Protection	-	-	18,602	-	-	17,327	-	-	220	-	-	-18,382
U.S. Secret Service	-	-	1,936	-	-	1,915	-	-	98	-	-	-1,838
U.S. Visit	-	-	338	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-338
National Protection and Program Directorate	-	-	1,564	-	-	1,561	-	-	-	-	-	-1,564
Various	-	-	783	-	-	1,044	-	-	476	-	-	-307
Analysis and Operations	-	-	4,082	-	-	4,073	-	-	-	-	-	-4,082
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	10,408	-	-	10,680	-	-	224	-	-	-10,184
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	764	-	-	837	-	-	89	-	-	-675
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	6,801	-	-	7,349	-	-	153	-	-	-6,648
FPS	-	-	3,972	-	-	4,100	-	-	128	-	-	-3,844
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	18,809	-	-	18,517	-	-	442	-	-	-18,367
Science and Technology	-	-	738	-	-	732	-	-	-	-	-	-738
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	278	-	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-278
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	174	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-174
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	76,548	-	-	75,989	-	-	2,123	-	-	-74,425

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Security Officer	-	-	24,795	-	-	24,017	-	-	1,779	-	-	-23,016
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	51,345	-	-	51,345	-	-	-	-	-	-51,345
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	-	-	408	-	-	627	-	-	344	-	-	-64
Total Obligations	-	-	76,548	-	-	75,989	-	-	2,123	-	-	-74,425

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$85,013	\$85,672	\$78,452	-\$6,561
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,584	1,584	1,498	-86
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,497	2,504	2,451	-46
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	25,250	25,293	23,597	-1,653
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	114,344	115,053	105,998	-8,346
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	800	802	630	-170
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	9,686	9,686	11,498	1,812
23.2 Other rent	232	232	161	-71
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	58	58	58	-
24.0 Printing	140	140	106	-34
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	22,513	22,566	14,747	-7,766
25.2 Other services	36,560	37,036	19,445	-17,115
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	46,531	46,725	46,362	-169
25.4 O&M of facilities	361	362	203	-158
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	41	41	35	-6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,043	2,043	2,047	4
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,345	1,347	1,091	-254
31.0 Equipment	933	938	305	-628
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	121,243	121,976	96,688	-24,555
Total, Direct Obligations	235,587	237,029	202,686	-32,901
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	235,587	237,029	202,686	-32,901
Full Time Equivalents	835	897	872	37

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	39	40	36	(3)
GS-15	175	181	177	2
GS-14	181	208	195	14
GS-13	152	160	148	(4)
GS-12	70	100	100	30
GS-11	86	76	76	(10)
GS-9	88	113	113	25
GS-8	-	1	1	1
GS-7	26	17	11	(15)
GS-5	4	6	6	2
GS-4	6	9	9	3
Total Permanent Positions	827	911	872	45
Unfilled Positions EOY	84	-	-	(84)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	835	897	872	37
Average ES Salary	174,770	174,770	176,518	1,748
Average GS Salary	113,775	113,775	112,329	(1,446)
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,136	1,136	1,187	51
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	431	431	435	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20	20	19	(1)
12.1 Benefits	397	397	411	14
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,984	1,984	2,052	68
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	15	15	9	(6)
23.1 GSA rent	339	339	376	37
23.2 Other rent	9	9	9	-
24.0 Printing	10	10	9	(1)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	149	165	250	101
25.4 O&M of facilities	18	18	18	-
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	25	25	11	(14)
Total, Other Object Classes	566	582	683	117
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,550	2,566	2,735	185
Full Time Equivalents	15	15	17	2

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management Mission Statement

The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management's primary mission is to provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental management functions which include information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,136	1,136	1,187	51
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	431	431	435	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20	20	19	(1)
12.1 Benefits	397	397	411	14
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,984	1,984	2,052	68

The OUSM requests \$2,052,000 to fully fund the salaries and benefit costs for 17 FTEs, providing Departmental leadership, management and oversight in FY 2014. This is a net increase of \$68,000 and net increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$15	\$15	\$9	-\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$6,000 from the FY 2012 Base due to planned efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$339	\$339	\$376	\$37

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY2014 budget requests an increase of \$37,000 associated with additional space requirements and cost increases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$10	\$10	\$9	-\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY2014 budget requests a decrease of \$1,000 associated with planned efficiencies in this area.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$149	\$165	\$250	\$101

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$101,000 due to planned efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$25	\$25	\$11	-\$14

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$14,000 from the FY 2012 Base as a result of the DHS Federal Government Strategic Sourcing Initiative for micro-purchases.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,645	14,894	8,503	(6,142)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	89	89	89	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	232	232	232	-
12.1 Benefits	4,093	4,093	2,598	(1,495)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	19,059	19,308	11,422	(7,637)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	75	75	64	(11)
23.1 GSA rent	1,383	1,383	1,419	36
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	58	58	58	-
24.0 Printing	36	36	36	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13,626	13,626	9,983	(3,643)
25.2 Other services	238	238	238	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,772	3,772	5,149	1,377
25.4 O&M of facilities	84	84	84	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,024	2,024	2,024	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	187	187	177	(10)
31.0 Equipment	158	158	139	(19)
Total, Other Object Classes	21,641	21,641	19,371	(2,270)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	40,700	40,949	30,793	(9,907)
Full Time Equivalents	129	139	110	(19)

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) ensures USM offices function effectively and efficiently in support of the Department as a whole and in direct support of other USM offices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,645	14,894	8,503	(6,142)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	89	89	89	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	232	232	232	-
12.1 Benefits	4,093	4,093	2,598	(1,495)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	19,059	19,308	11,422	(7,637)

Salaries and benefits include costs for 110 FTEs in FY 2014. This change includes the a pay raises for FY 2014; the transfer of OCRSO functions to OCIO; the realignment of functions to OUSM and OCHCO; the realignment of functions from OCRSO to OCSO; the realignment of functions to the WCF for Shared Services; as well as an efficiency reduction of 2 FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$75	\$75	\$64	-\$11

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY2014 requested level includes \$11,000 in reductions taken as part of the efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,383	\$1,383	\$1,419	\$36

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an anticipated increase of \$36,000 for space cost increases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$13,626	\$13,626	\$9,983	-\$3,643

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decreases in this account are reflective of the movement of functions to OCIO, OCHCO, the WCF; as well as efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$3,772	\$3,772	\$5,149	\$1,377

Purchases from Government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This account reflects a \$1,377,000 increase in anticipated WCF costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$187	\$187	\$177	-\$10

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above. This account reflects a decrease of \$10,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$158	\$158	\$139	-\$19

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is a decrease of \$19,000 due to efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
 DHS HQ NAC Project
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,000	5,031	4,729	(271)
Total, Other Object Classes	5,000	5,031	4,729	(271)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,000	5,031	4,729	(271)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

DHS HQ NAC Project Mission Statement

The Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC) currently serves as the headquarters facility for DHS, as well as the support location for additional mission support functions. DHS continues to invest in this property to sustain our overall operational capabilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,000	\$5,031	\$4,729	-\$302

Purchases from Government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. This account reflects a decrease of \$271,000 due to efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,957	12,132	10,585	(1,372)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	703	703	617	(86)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	199	199	175	(24)
12.1 Benefits	3,358	3,358	2,526	(832)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	16,217	16,392	13,903	(2,314)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	154	154	76	(78)
23.1 GSA rent	1,858	1,858	2,411	553
23.2 Other rent	99	99	87	(12)
24.0 Printing	10	10	9	(1)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	28	28	25	(3)
25.2 Other services	732	732	643	(89)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,939	5,918	5,009	(930)
25.4 O&M of facilities	34	34	30	(4)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	69	69	61	(8)
31.0 Equipment	24	24	21	(3)
Total, Other Object Classes	8,948	8,927	8,373	(575)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	25,165	25,319	22,276	(2,889)
Full Time Equivalents	108	118	114	6

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs and practices for attracting, retaining and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,957	12,132	10,585	(1,372)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	703	703	617	(86)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	199	199	175	(24)
12.1 Benefits	3,358	3,358	2,526	(832)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	16,217	16,392	13,903	(2,314)

Salary and Benefit costs support 114 FTEs. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease in overtime costs, the FY 2014 pay increase, the realignment of the Safety function from the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer, and to accommodate promotions and step increases. The request includes a decrease of 7 FTE and further salary and benefit reductions will be managed through the hiring of a different grade mix or the delay in backfilling a position to remain within funding levels.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$154	\$154	\$76	-\$78

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$78,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,858	\$1,858	\$2,411	\$553

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes a net increase of \$553,000 associated with increased space requirements and cost increases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$99	\$99	\$87	-\$12

Other rent includes all payment to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$12,000 due to reduction of FTE and efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$10	\$10	\$9	-\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. There is a decrease of \$1,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$28	\$28	\$25	-\$3

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. There is a decrease of \$3,000 in FY 2014 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$732	\$732	\$643	-\$89

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is a decrease of \$89,000 due to efficiencies through strategic sourcing.

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,939	\$5,918	\$5,009	-\$930

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. These costs represent OCHCO's costs for WCF/CRSO Shared Services, excluding rent. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$930,000 due to efficiencies identified and through the use of strategic sourcing contracts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$34	\$34	\$30	-\$4

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is a decrease of \$4,000 in FY 2014 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$69	\$69	\$61	-\$8

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is a decrease of \$8,000 due to efficiencies and savings achieved through purchasing via strategic sourcing contracts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$24	\$24	\$21	-\$3

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is a decrease of \$3,000 due to efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
HRIT
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,370	2,459	1,548	(822)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	17	17	11	(6)
12.1 Benefits	658	658	427	(231)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,045	3,134	1,986	(1,059)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	11	11	7	(4)
25.2 Other services	8,141	8,139	5,288	(2,853)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,946	2,946	1,913	(1,033)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	28	28	18	(10)
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	11,127	11,125	7,227	(3,900)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	14,172	14,259	9,213	(4,959)
Full Time Equivalents	21	27	24	3

HRIT Mission Statement

The HRIT Investment's mission is to implement and manage a consolidated suite of modernized HRIT business solutions, reducing redundancies and increasing the functionality of HR systems across the Enterprise. HRIT funds the planning, acquisition, configuration, and implementation of COTS/GOTS packages and eGov/HRLoB shared services to consolidate, modernize, and/or replace HRIT systems at the Enterprise-level. The program is governed by the HRIT Executive Steering Committee (ESC), established per Deputy Secretary guidance. Once IT solutions have been acquired and deployed to DHS components, their Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is funded via Component contributions to Working Capital Funds (WCF).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,370	2,459	1,548	(822)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	17	17	11	(6)
12.1 Benefits	658	658	427	(231)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,045	3,134	1,986	(1,059)

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 24 FTEs. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of 3 FTE and a small increase in personnel compensation to fund the FY 2014 pay increase. Further salary and benefit reductions will be managed through the hiring of a different grade mix or the delay in backfilling a position to remain within funding levels.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$11	\$11	\$7	-\$4

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$4,000 from the enacted budget.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$8,141	\$8,139	\$5,288	-\$2,851

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is a decrease of \$2,853,000 in FY 2014 due to a reprioritization of funding requirements for contracts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$2,946	\$2,946	\$1,913	-\$1,033

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. There is a decrease of \$1,033,000 in FY 2014 due efficiencies and a reprioritization of funding requirements for contracts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$28	\$28	\$18	-\$10

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is a decrease of \$10,000 due to efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	31,057	31,057	31,177	120
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	288	288	296	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	852	852	868	16
12.1 Benefits	9,704	9,704	9,987	283
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	41,901	41,901	42,328	427
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	290	290	244	(46)
23.1 GSA rent	2,264	2,264	3,536	1,272
23.2 Other rent	65	65	65	-
24.0 Printing	75	75	50	(25)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	154	154	116	(38)
25.2 Other services	27,337	27,814	13,176	(14,161)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,101	5,101	6,769	1,668
25.4 O&M of facilities	71	71	71	-
25.6 Medical care	26	26	20	(6)
26.0 Supplies and materials	716	716	540	(176)
Total, Other Object Classes	36,099	36,576	24,587	(11,512)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	78,000	78,477	66,915	(11,085)
Full Time Equivalents	325	349	353	28

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer Mission Statement

The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support, policy and acquisition workforce, Procurement Ombudsman and Industry Liaison, and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	31,057	31,057	31,177	120
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	288	288	296	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	852	852	868	16
12.1 Benefits	9,704	9,704	9,987	283
Total, Salaries & Benefits	41,901	41,901	42,328	427

The OCPO requests \$42,328,000 to fully fund the salaries and benefit costs for 353 FTEs, providing Departmental leadership, oversight, and acquisition policy to the Department in FY 2014. This is a net increase of \$427,000, and a net increase of 4FTE from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$290	\$290	\$244	-\$46

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$46,000 from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,264	\$2,264	\$3,536	\$1,272

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY2014 budget requests an increase of \$1,272,000 associated with additional space requirements and cost increases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$75	\$75	\$50	-\$25

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 Request includes a net decrease of \$25,000 from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$154	\$154	\$116	-\$38

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a net decrease of \$38,000 from the FY 2012 Base due to a reduction in administrative support contracts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$27,337	\$27,814	\$13,176	-\$14,161

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is a decrease in FY 2014 due to various administrative reductions. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$14,161,000 from the FY 2012 Base due to reductions for services associated with the scaling back of in-residence course offerings, strategic sourcing initiatives, and acquisition workforce programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,101	\$5,101	\$6,769	\$1,668

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY2014 budget requests an increase of \$1,668,000 associated with increased Working Capital Fund costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$26	\$26	\$20	-\$6

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. There is a decrease in this area in the amount of \$6,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$716	\$716	\$540	-\$176

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$176,000 from the FY 2012 Base as a result of the DHS Federal Government Strategic Sourcing Initiative for micro-purchases.

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM):
Office of the Chief Security Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	23,848	23,994	25,452	1,604
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	73	73	61	(12)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,177	1,184	1,146	(31)
12.1 Benefits	7,040	7,083	7,648	608
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	32,138	32,334	34,307	2,169
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	255	257	230	(25)
23.1 GSA rent	3,842	3,842	3,756	(86)
23.2 Other rent	59	59	-	(59)
24.0 Printing	9	9	2	(7)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8,705	8,758	4,623	(4,082)
25.2 Other services	112	113	100	(12)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	23,624	23,792	22,543	(1,081)
25.4 O&M of facilities	154	155	-	(154)
25.6 Medical care	14	14	14	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	18	18	22	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	320	322	284	(36)
31.0 Equipment	750	755	144	(606)
Total, Other Object Classes	37,862	38,094	31,718	(6,144)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	70,000	70,428	66,025	(3,975)
Full Time Equivalents	237	249	254	17

Office of the Chief Security Officer Mission Statement

The OCSO leads the collaborative security program to safeguard the Department's people, information, and property so that the Department can secure the homeland. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; conduct investigations of criminal activities within or directed against DHS; and provide security support to DHS Components. The OCSO also manages and governs the operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance on behalf of the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	23,848	23,994	25,452	1,458
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	73	73	61	(12)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,177	1,184	1,146	(38)
12.1 Benefits	7,040	7,083	7,648	565
Total, Salaries & Benefits	32,138	32,334	34,307	1,973

The OCSO requests \$34,307,000 to fully fund the salaries and benefit costs of 254 FTEs, providing Departmental leadership, operational services, and security business support to the Department's collaborative security program in FY 2014. This is a net increase of 1 FTP/5 FTE and \$1,973,000 from the FY 2012 Base. The adjustments to base include an increase of 4 FTE and \$439K

for the annualization of SLTPS personnel, the transfer of 6 FTP/FTE and \$749,000 from OCRSO to OCSO and to continue the operations and maintenance of the security requirements at St. Elizabeths Campus.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$255	\$257	\$230	-\$25

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$25,000 from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$3,842	\$3,842	\$3,756	-\$86

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an anticipated decrease of \$86,000 for CSO space reductions in costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$59	\$59	0	-\$59

The OCSO does not request any funding for this object class and is a \$59,000 decrease from the FY 2012 Base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$9	\$9	\$2	-\$7

The OCSO budget request includes a decrease of \$7,000 for continued printing requirements in FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$8,705	\$8,758	\$4,623	-\$4,082

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a net decrease of \$4,082,000 from the FY 2012 Base and is due to a reduction in administrative and technical security support contracts and background investigations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$112	\$113	\$100	-\$12

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$12,000 from the FY 2012 Base for the training of CSO employees.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$23,624	\$23,792	\$22,543	-\$1,081

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes a net decrease of \$1,081,000 due in part to the efficiencies gained

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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through the reduction of leased vehicles, background investigations, and security system support.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$154	\$155	0	-\$154

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. In FY 2014, the OCSO does not require any funding for this object class as Data Center hosting was the primary cost driver in FY 2013 and will be funded through the WCF and is included under 25.3.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$18	\$18	\$22	\$4

There is a small increase projected in FY2014 associated with increased costs to maintain security systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$320	\$322	\$284	-\$36

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$36,000 from the FY 2012 Base as a result of the DHS Federal Government Strategic Sourcing Initiative for micro-purchases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$750	\$755	\$144	-\$606

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$606,000 from the FY 2012 Base due to current estimates and need for equipment purchases.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	818	835	897
Increases			
Annualization of Previous Years Positions	-	-	14
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer - Transfer In	-	-	1
Office of the Chief Security Officer - Transfer In	-	-	6
Immediate Office of the USM - Transfer In	-	-	2
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Transfer In	-	-	4
Staffing to planned FTE	-	62	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	62	27
Decreases			
FTE Reduction	-	-	(23)
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer - Transfer Out	-	-	(1)
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer - Transfer Out	-	-	(21)
FTE Realignment due to Shared Services move to WCF	-	-	(7)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(52)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	835	897	872
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(17)	(62)	25

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	\$532	\$532	\$805	\$273
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	5,155	5,155	6,568	1,413
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	6,362	6,362	7,867	1,513
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	7,365	7,365	10,305	2,940
Office of the Chief Security Officer	10,793	10,793	15,856	5,063
Total Working Capital Fund	\$30,207	\$30,207	\$41,401	\$11,194

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Financial Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to ensure that the funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and spent in support of the Department's priorities and in accordance with law and policies.

The DHS OCFO goals are to:

- Provide timely, accurate, useful, and actionable financial information to decision makers and stakeholders.
- Provide assurance that internal controls are effective.
- Provide efficient financial management services and operations.
- Develop program plans and budgets that are well-justified and balanced to support DHS priorities.
- Strengthen DHS financial management systems.
- Recruit, develop, and retain a talented workforce to achieve the OCFO mission.
- Strengthen financial assistance accountability.

B. Budget Activities:

Under OCFO, the following Divisions fulfill these functions:

Budget:

- Issue guidance to the Department's Components to ensure that all phases of budget formulation and execution are efficiently completed;
- Determine that sufficient resources are available to support activities of the appropriate fiscal year;
- Administer the Department's budget, appropriations, and expenditures of funds;
- Work with Program Analysis & Evaluation (PA&E) and DHS Components to formulate annual budget submissions, ensure these properly reflect DHS requirements, and assist in the presentation and defense of submissions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress;
- Coordinate and review budget execution for each Component and appropriation, conduct spend plan and execution reviews, and act on requests for modifications;
- Conduct special studies and analyses of execution of financial plans and recommend reprogrammings as necessary for effective funds utilization;

- Prepare budgetary reports as necessary or as required by OMB and Congress;
- Prepare the Secretary to testify on the budget request and coordinate responses to Questions for the Record;
- Track, monitor status, and validate budgetary information of reports to Congress required by appropriations bills;
- Ensure technical accuracy and consistency of Component budget materials in accordance with OMB or Congressional guidance;
- Manage and coordinate Components' input into MAX, the on-line budget preparation data system;
- Analyze budgetary impact of pending legislation, testimony, and other documents; and
- Coordinate and review apportionments, reappropriations, and allotments for all DHS appropriations.

Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E):

- Develop and perform analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, personnel levels, and budget submissions for the Department in relation to homeland security objectives, projected threats, vulnerability assessments, estimated costs, resource constraints, and the most recent homeland security strategy;
- Provide guidance and oversee the development of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) of the Department;
- Lead the performance measurement and reporting for DHS mission-oriented programs, and oversee preparation of the DHS performance plan and other performance reporting;
- Integrate performance measurement into strategic planning, resource allocation, program evaluation, evaluation of management personnel, and the culture of DHS;
- Act as the Deputy Performance Improvement Officer (PIO) in order to supervise performance management activities, provide advice on program performance goals, convene responsible parties to assess and improve program performance, and guide the use of performance measures in personnel performance appraisals;
- Develop and promote improved analytical tools and methods for analyzing homeland security planning and resource allocation;
- Establish policies for and oversee the integration of the planning, programming, and budgeting system of the Department; and
- Coordinate with and support the Office of Policy on DHS long-term strategic planning.

Financial Management:

- Develop and oversee Departmental financial management policy;
- Provide guidance for and oversee Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts in conjunction with the Resource Management Transformation (RMT) division;
- Coordinate the Department's participation in government-wide financial management initiatives;
- Manage the DHS Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER);

- Prepare the Department's consolidated financial statements and other required financial information, including the Annual Financial Report;
- Provide guidance and oversight to DHS Components on accounting and financial reporting requirements, and coordinate the annual audit of the Department's financial statements included in the Annual Financial Report; and
- Administer the DHS Bankcard Program (purchase, travel, and fleet), develop and document bankcard policy, provide training and internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the Bankcard Program are met, and ensure that fraudulent or improper use and untimely payment are identified in a timely manner and appropriate corrective action is taken.

Risk Management and Assurance:

- Implement the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act* and its guidelines, *OMB Circular A-123: Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*, the *Chief Financial Officers Act*; the *DHS Financial Accountability Act*, and the *Improper Payments Information Act*;
- Lead the Department's assessment of internal controls;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of Mission Action Plans to address material weaknesses and other significant conditions;
- Issue guidance on and coordinate preparation of the Secretary's year-end Internal Control Assurance Statements; and
- Conduct reviews of key financial processes to ensure internal controls are operating effectively, with the goal of identifying weaknesses before they become problems.

Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight:

- Advise senior DHS leadership regarding the situation-specific application of government-wide statutes, regulations, OMB circulars, Executive Orders, and DHS Financial Assistance Policy as these relate to use of federal funds;
- Define the DHS Financial Assistance Line of Business, including streamlining and standardizing business models and business processes and developing supporting technology;
- Lead the development of a DHS-wide, end-to-end financial assistance (grants) management system to ensure a transaction audit trail and improve financial assistance award reporting;
- Develop and distribute DHS Financial Assistance Policy for use across DHS to communicate legal requirements, regulation, circulars, Executive Directives, Comptroller General Decisions, and other legal issuances related to the use of federal funds;
- Provide oversight to ensure DHS and recipient compliance with requirements regarding the use of federal funds;
- Assess OMB Circular A-133: Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations high risk audit findings, resolve high risk findings backlog, and develop Cost Policy to assist recipients in avoiding repeat high risk findings;
- Gather award data across Components to meet the reporting requirements of the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006;

- Increase the accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of all DHS financial assistance award data, and ensure any end-to-end system has auto reporting capabilities, including file transfer to public venues and robust ad hoc query capability;
- Develop and maintain Grant Officer/Assistance Officer standards and qualifications; and
- Articulate the steady state for an adequate centralized DHS Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight function.

Financial Operations:

- Oversee budget formulation and execution for Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) offices, including the Offices of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) and the Under Secretary for Management (USM);
- Provide budget execution, accounting, and financial management and reporting services for DMO including managing apportionments, allotments, funds certifications, invoice processing, general ledger, payroll reconciliations, bank card, and travel;
- Oversee and manage the Department-wide Working Capital Fund (WCF);
- Perform internal audits and audit follow-up for DMO offices; and
- Provide reasonable assurance on internal controls over financial reporting and internal controls over operations.

GAO and OIG Audit Liaison:

- Coordinate the Department's engagement in Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audits, including entrance and exit conferences, and the Department's response to audit reports and findings;
- Track audit recommendations and the Department's implementation of those recommendations; and
- Provide oversight and guidance to Component-level GAO and OIG audit liaison offices and to DHS employees involved in audits, investigations, and inspections.

Resource Management Transformation:

- Provide guidance, training, integration assistance, and implementation of the new eTravel system (ETS2) for DHS;
- Provide guidance for and oversee Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) efforts in conjunction with the Financial Management (FM) division; and
- Oversee and develop business intelligence activities and capabilities including developing executive reporting capabilities and implementing tracking databases.

Workforce Development:

- Provide the training and tools to support individual staff performance and career path development, and execute talent management initiatives to recruit the next generation of financial management leaders;
- Provide experiences and opportunities designed to establish a strong foundation in financial management disciplines to optimize career building at DHS; and

- Create a pipeline of strong candidates for senior financial management leadership roles at DHS.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCFO requests \$48.779 million, 208 full-time positions (FTP) and 208 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is a decrease of \$2.081 million from FY 2012 Base. The program changes include an increase of \$4.000 million for Financial Systems Modernization and a decrease of \$2.764 million for contract support. This request also includes a decrease of \$3.638 million in efficiencies.

D. Efficiencies

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies

\$0.565 million

The OCFO request includes a savings of \$0.565 million, which will be realized by eliminating 4 FTE in mission support through attrition and through the reduction of overtime.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies

\$3.067 million

The OCFO request includes a savings of \$3.067 million which will be realized by the use of strategic sourcing and reducing the scope of contracts. The tasks affected by the reduction in scope will be shifted to current Federal employees in order to ensure priority functions are sustained.

Supplies and Materials Efficiencies

\$0.006 million

The OCFO request includes a savings of \$0.006 million which will be realized by reducing the purchase of supplies and materials.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	193	192	50,860	212	212	51,171	208	208	48,779	(15)	(16)	(2,081)	-	-	1,236	15	16	(3,317)
Total, Office of the Chief Financial Officer	193	192	50,860	212	212	51,171	208	208	48,779	(15)	(16)	(2,081)	-	-	1,236	15	16	(3,317)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	193	192	50,860	212	212	51,171	208	208	48,779	(15)	(16)	(2,081)	-	-	1,236	15	16	(3,317)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	193	192	50,860	212	212	51,171	208	208	48,779	(15)	(16)	(2,081)	-	-	1,236	15	16	(3,317)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	193	192	50,860
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	15	16	(3,317)
2014 Current Services	208	208	47,543
2014 Program Change	-	-	1,236
2014 Total Request	208	208	48,779
Total Change 2012 to 2014	15	16	(2,081)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OCFO ensures that the 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. This mission is supported by the Budget, PA&E, and Financial Operations divisions. OCFO also provides guidance and oversight of the Department’s budget, financial management, and resource management systems. This guidance and oversight are supported by the Financial Management, Internal Controls, Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight, GAO and OIG Audit Liaison, Resource Management Transformation, and Workforce Development divisions.

OCFO will achieve efficiencies through the strategic backfilling of positions, strategic sourcing, and information technology support reductions. OCFO will achieve additional efficiencies by reducing funding placed on contracts, relying on Federal staff to assume contractor responsibilities wherever possible, and reducing purchasing of supplies and equipment.

Adjustments to base include:

- Increase of \$109 thousand from the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer for Shared Services items transferring into the Working Capital Fund (WCF).
- Increase of \$220 thousand for a 1% pay raise.
- Increase of \$53 thousand for the annualization of one half FTE for the FY 2012 enhancement for the CFO Special Access Program Control Office (SAPCO).

- Decrease of \$61 thousand for a transfer of funding to various DHS Components of funding in support of the Federal Audit Clearinghouse System (FACS) which will be transferring into the WCF in FY 2014.
- Decrease of 4 FTE and \$3.638 million through efficiencies:
 - Decrease of \$145 thousand of purchasing savings (through Advisory and Assistance Services);
 - Decrease of \$10 thousand in overtime;
 - Decrease of \$6 thousand for DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiative;
 - Decrease of \$2.922 million through efficiencies (to include Advisory and Assistance Services and Supplies); and
 - Decrease of 4 FTE and \$555 thousand for a mission support FTE reduction.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Financial Systems Modernization (FSM)

PPA:

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	4,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000

Description of Item

DHS has adopted a federated approach to meet its need for modernized financial systems and improved Department-wide financial reporting. This approach includes:

- Targeted investments to modernize Component financial systems, focused on those Components with the most critical need for financial system improvements.
- Developing business intelligence capabilities which will allow OCFO to provide enterprise-level financial reporting to DHS leadership, OMB, and Congress.

Historically, DHS has funded financial systems modernization program management (oversight) and Business Intelligence efforts with no-year and multi-year OCFO funding. DHS requests that \$4 million be added to OCFO annual funds to continue ongoing FSM efforts. This request supports the financial management systems modernization requirements at DHS and enables OCFO to continue providing support to DHS Components with a critical business need to modernize their financial systems and improve financial reporting and analysis (via business intelligence).

Incorporating lessons learned from other agencies and prior DHS modernization efforts, the Department now plans to target those Components with the most urgent need for Financial Systems Modernization over the next few years in close collaboration with the Office of Federal Financial Management.

Justification

DHS has a critical business need to report accurate and timely Department-wide financial information. This funding request of \$4 million is required to support continued financial systems modernization and improvement efforts across the Department. DHS continues making progress standardizing and reporting financial data, including overseeing system modernization approaches and improvements needed to ensure consistent and accurate Department-wide financial reporting. Additionally, DHS Components have a critical business need to improve the performance of their financial systems, and regardless of which improvement approach is determined to be most affordable and efficient, resources are required to support and oversee these efforts.

The CFO will continue to lead this effort by providing guidance, policy, and oversight for Component financial system modernization projects through the Financial Management Systems Branch within the Office of Financial Management. OCFO will monitor Component efforts as they plan and execute changes to financial management systems including implementations, transitions to shared service providers or substantial upgrades of current systems. Additionally, prior to obligating any funds on financial system modernization and sustainment efforts, Components must present an Analysis of Alternatives to the Management Directorate for approval through the Financial Systems Modernization Executive Steering Committee.

As part of the financial management system modernization effort, OCFO is enhancing business intelligence capability to consolidate Component data and provide for accurate, timely, and reliable financial management reporting across DHS. This supports the goal of compliance, performance, and quality improvement and improves the overall health of financial management.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Strong financial management and accounting systems are a fundamental prerequisite to fully ensuring that the Department can meet its strategic and operational goals. The successful implementation of the Financial Systems Modernization program will directly support the missions of the Department as described in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and further the Departmental goal to continue to mature and strengthen the homeland security enterprise. For the first time, DHS has earned a qualified audit opinion on all of its Fiscal Year 2012 financial statements. This means that DHS can report more accurately than ever before how it accounts for its resources, and demonstrates the Department's commitment to transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars. The migration of USCG to a new financial management solution will allow the Department to make further progress in reducing material weaknesses.

This request will build upon that success and will allow Components to have systems that enable accurate and timely financial reporting, address systems security issues, facilitate a clean audit opinion, and remediate financial control and financial system weaknesses.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduction of Contract Support
 PPA:
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,764)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	13,065
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,764)
Total Request	-	-	13,065	-	-	13,376	-	-	10,301

Description of Item

The mission of the OCFO is to ensure the Department’s financial resources are managed effectively and efficiently. OCFO manages all Department funds to maximize performance of the Department’s missions, and ensure funds are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with all governing law and regulation and to eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse.

This request reduces funding for resource allocation and financial management support in the amount of \$2.764 million. These reductions will be achieved by eliminating some contracts and reducing the scope of other contracts.

Justification

Despite this reduction, OCFO will work to continue improvements in resource allocation, budgeting, performance management, financial management and reporting, internal controls, and other activities which serve to maximize program performance, and ensure that the Department’s financial resources are managed responsibly. OCFO will reduce, yet work for continued progress in, PA&E analysis for the DHS resource allocation process, financial audit, or other contract support and will prioritize all requirements to meet the mission.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

OCFO will reduce these efforts, yet work for continued progress, in PA&E analysis for the DHS resource allocation process, financial audit, or other contract support and will prioritize all requirements to meet the mission. OCFO will make every effort to minimize the performance reduction by continually assessing the contract support needs of OCFO and ensuring that resources are directed towards tasks that have the highest priority, the highest rate of return, and provide the biggest impact to the DHS community.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113) [\$55,414,000] \$48,779,000 [of which \$6,700,000 shall remain available until expended for financial systems modernization.].

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$55,414,000] \$48,779,000 ...	Dollar change only.
² [of which \$6,700,000 shall remain available until expended for financial systems modernization].	OCFO requests all funding for oversight and governance of financial systems modernization and business intelligence efforts be provided as one-year budget authority.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Financial Officer FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	193	192	50,860
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
From OCFO for Federal Audit Clearinghouse Systems Database to Components for WCF	-	-	(61)
From USM OCRSO for Shared Services to CFO for WCF	-	-	109
Total Transfers	-	-	48
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	220
Annualization of prior-year part year funding: FY 2012 SAPCO Enhancement	-	-	53
Staffing to requested FTP/FTE levels from FY 2012 Revised Enacted	19	20	-
Total, Increases	19	20	273
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(4)	(4)	(3,638)
Total, Decreases	(4)	(4)	(3,638)
Total Other Adjustments	15	16	(3,365)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	15	16	(3,317)
2014 Current Services	208	208	47,543
Program Changes			
Increases			
Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	4,000
Total, Increases	-	-	4,000
Decreases			
Reduction of Contract Support	-	-	(2,764)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(2,764)
Total Program Changes	-	-	1,236
2014 Request	208	208	48,779
2012 to 2014 Change	15	16	(2,081)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	193	192	50,860
FY 2013 Annualized CR	212	212	51,171
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	48
Increases	19	20	273
Decreases	(4)	(4)	(3,949)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	15	16	(3,317)
FY 2014 Current Services	208	208	47,543
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	4,000
Decreases	-	-	(2,764)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	1,236
FY 2014 Request	208	208	48,779
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	15	16	(2,081)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	193	192	\$50,860	15	16	-\$3,317	0	0	\$1,236	208	208	\$48,779	15	16	-\$2,081
Total	193	192	50,860	15	16	-3,317	0	0	1,236	208	208	48,779	15	16	-2,081

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Office of the Chief Financial Officer
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of Director of National Intelligence	1	1	\$145	1	1	\$150	1	1	\$150	-	-	\$5
Office of Intelligence and Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	1	1	145	1	1	200	1	1	150	-	-	5

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	1	1	145	1	1	200	1	1	150	-	-	5
Total Obligations	1	1	145	1	1	200	1	1	150	-	-	5

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$19,703	\$19,703	\$19,444	-\$259
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	640	640	618	-22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	353	353	341	-12
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	5,863	5,863	5,662	-201
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	26,559	26,559	26,065	-494
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	25	25	25	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,689	2,689	2,876	187
23.2 Other rent	56	56	56	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	35	35	35	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11,749	12,060	9,526	-2,223
25.2 Other services	747	747	721	-26
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,316	8,316	8,814	498
25.4 O&M of facilities	99	99	96	-3
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	28	28	27	-1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	173	173	167	-6
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	171	171	165	-6
31.0 Equipment	213	213	206	-7
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	24,301	24,612	22,714	-1,587
Total, Direct Obligations	50,860	51,171	48,779	-2,081
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	50,860	51,171	48,779	-2,081
Full Time Equivalents	192	212	208	16

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	11	11	11	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	29	31	31	2
GS-14	75	81	81	6
GS-13	23	28	28	5
GS-12	12	12	12	-
GS-11	10	10	10	-
GS-9	15	19	17	2
GS-7	13	15	13	-
GS-6	1	1	1	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	193	212	208	15
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	192	212	208	16
Average ES Salary	165,238	165,238	166,890	1,652
Average GS Salary	113,775	116,392	117,556	3,781
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	19,703	19,703	19,444	(259)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	640	640	618	(22)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	353	353	341	(12)
12.1 Benefits	5,863	5,863	5,662	(201)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,559	26,559	26,065	(494)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	25	25	25	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,689	2,689	2,876	187
23.2 Other rent	56	56	56	-
24.0 Printing	35	35	35	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11,749	12,060	9,526	(2,223)
25.2 Other services	747	747	721	(26)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,316	8,316	8,814	498
25.4 O&M of facilities	99	99	96	(3)
25.6 Medical care	28	28	27	(1)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	173	173	167	(6)
26.0 Supplies and materials	171	171	165	(6)
31.0 Equipment	213	213	206	(7)
Total, Other Object Classes	24,301	24,612	22,714	(1,587)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	50,860	51,171	48,779	(2,081)
Full Time Equivalents	192	212	208	16

Office of the Chief Financial Officer Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, investment review, and resource management systems to ensure funds necessary to carry out the Department's missions are obtained, allocated, and spend in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	19,703	19,703	19,444	(259)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	640	640	618	(22)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	353	353	341	(12)
12.1 Benefits	5,863	5,863	5,662	(201)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,559	26,559	26,065	(494)

Salary and Benefits support 208 FTEs. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease in overtime costs, a 1 percent pay increase, and an increase to accommodate promotions and step increases. The request includes a decrease of 4 FTE and further salary and benefit reductions will be managed through the hiring of a different grade mix or the delay in backfilling a position to remain within funding levels.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,689	\$2,689	\$2,876	\$187

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$187,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$11,749	\$12,060	\$9,526	-\$2,223

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$2,223,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$747	\$747	\$721	-\$26

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$26,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$8,316	\$8,316	\$8,814	\$498

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. These costs represent OCFO's costs for WCF/OCRSO Shared Services, excluding rent. There is an increase of \$498,000 due to increased WCF costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$99	\$99	\$96	-\$3

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is a decrease of \$3,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$28	\$28	\$27	-\$1

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$1,000 due to a reduction in FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$173	\$173	\$167	-\$6

Operations and maintenance of equipment funds the O&M of physical security equipment used for the protection of people, information, and property. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$6,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$171	\$171	\$165	-\$6

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$6,000 due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$213	\$213	\$206	-\$7

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$7,000 due to efficiencies.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	212	192	212
Increases			
Staffing to planned FTE	-	20	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	20	-
Decreases			
Mission support FTE reduction	-	-	(4)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(4)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	192	212	208
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(20)	20	(4)

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$8,047	\$8,047	\$8,845	\$798
Total Working Capital Fund	\$8,047	\$8,047	\$8,845	\$798

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations Office of the Chief Information Officer

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of the Chief Information Officer:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing the programs necessary to align DHS's Information Technology (IT) personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities. OCIO's mission is to provide DHS and its partners with the IT services required to lead a unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks as well as protect against and respond to threats and hazards.

The Department's goals and priorities require IT capabilities and services to:

- Establish secure IT services and capabilities to protect the Homeland and enhance our Nation's preparedness, mitigation, and recovery capabilities;
- Strengthen and unify the Department's ability to share information and services internally and with Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private industry partners;
- Improve IT service and program performance, transparency, accountability, and efficiencies through effective governance and enterprise architecture (EA); and
- Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to IT employee recruitment, development, retention, and recognition to ensure that the right personnel and skill sets are in place to achieve Department-wide excellence in IT delivery.

These goals directly align to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. Specifically, the DHS CIO is committed to implementing modular system development, improving performance on IT programs, implementing a "Cloud First" policy, and reducing the number of data centers. OCIO is driving consolidation of commodity IT, in particular IT infrastructure.

Per OMB memorandum M-11-29, *Chief Information Officer Authorities*, the role of Agency CIOs are changing from policymaking and infrastructure maintenance to managing by portfolio to deliver enterprise-wide IT solutions. The OCIO has implemented OMB's PortfolioStat process to identify opportunities to eliminate duplication, consolidate the acquisition and management of commodity IT services, and increase the use of shared-service delivery models. The CIO is also responsible for implementing an enterprise information security program to protect sensitive mission data through continuous monitoring of DHS networks, and developing an enhanced risk assessment process.

DHS continues the OMB TechStat review process for troubled IT programs and has implemented the process at the Component level. This process has improved the transparency of program health across the Department and is focused on identifying program risks and failures and taking corrective action in alignment with the tenets of IT reform.

To achieve its mission, OCIO is committed to recruiting talented, capable IT program managers that are held accountable for the performance of IT programs.

B. Budget Activities:

OCIO activity functions are divided into four major Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs):

Salaries and Expenses

Salaries and Expenses is a crosscutting program that provides executive leadership, technology management, and acquisition and financial support functions to all offices within the OCIO. It covers payments for some Working Capital Fund (WCF) services, such as rent, mail services, contracting support, and financial management support received from other management lines of business. Salaries and Expenses covers the IT security function, which sets IT security policy, and provides security architecture, certification and accreditation (C&A) remediation, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and oversight, operations and maintenance (O&M) for legacy infrastructure and new infrastructure investments, and IT awareness and training programs. In FY 2014, DHS proposes realigning some WCF payments to S&E such as rent, shared services, and OCIO's contribution to the National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations WCF activity.

Information Technology Services

Information Technology Services (ITS) supports development, implementation, and maintenance of IT functional services, including enterprise architecture (EA), enterprise data management, information sharing, IT strategic policy and planning, performance measurement, capital planning and investment control (CPIC), and program/portfolio management. It also covers geospatial technologies, application delivery, enterprise hosting, and portal consolidation. IT Services also includes the Office of Accessible Systems and Technology (OAST), which provides guidance and oversight to all DHS Components on implementing and maintaining initiatives to ensure electronic and technological information is accessible to DHS employees and customers with disabilities.

Infrastructure and Security Activities

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) are a set of IT projects that provide integration and protection of DHS information. This PPA funds the DHS OCIO effort to continue to consolidate numerous legacy data centers into two DHS Data Centers and multiple disparate networks into DHS OneNet. ISA funds manage infrastructure support which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications. ISA also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the TIC. The DHS OCIO's immediate and long-term goal, executed through ISA, is to protect the Department's IT resources from cyber threats, provide One DHS Infrastructure platform, and foster information sharing across the

Department and with external stakeholders, such as Federal, State, and local government agencies and their partners.

Homeland Secure Data Network

The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) program enables agencies to collaborate and communicate effectively at a Secret-classified level among Federal and State governments and supporting entities. HSDN provides the capabilities to enable DHS to electronically collect, disseminate, and exchange both tactical and strategic Secret-level information throughout DHS and between DHS and its partners. The HSDN PPA also includes the Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) that develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with government-wide and Departmental policies and procedures.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OCIO requests \$327.254 million, 274 full-time positions (FTP) and 274 full-time equivalents (FTE). This is a decrease of \$46 thousand from the FY 2012 base.

The total net Adjustments-to-Base include a decrease of \$80.477 million and an increase of 13 FTE from FY 2012. Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of \$348 thousand for FY 2014 pay raise.
- Transfer in of \$147 thousand for Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) Shared Services activities moved into the WCF.
- Transfer in of \$2.010 million and 9 FTP/FTE from OCRSO for the Records, Forms & Printing function.
- Annualization of 3 FTE for the Acquisition Workforce Strategy and OAST for an increase of \$759 thousand.
- Increase of \$0 and 10 FTE for staffing to requested FTP/FTE levels from FY 2012 Revised Enacted.
- Decrease of \$13.196 million through efficiencies.
- Transfer out of \$545 thousand and 4 FTE to Office of Public Affairs for re-alignment of web communications.
- Decrease of \$70.000 million in non-recurring Data Center Migration costs.

The total net Program Changes is an increase of \$80.431 million. The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$35.000 million for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.
- Increase of \$6.155 million for Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM).
- Increase of \$54.200 million for Data Center Migration (to be paid by OCIO into the WCF).
- Decrease of \$200 thousand for reduced Continuity of Operations Capability.

- Decrease of \$500 thousand for the Enterprise Systems Development Office’s Executive Correspondence Tracker.
- Decrease of \$1.200 million for Enterprise-wide Human Capital Planning.
- Decrease of \$400 thousand for Chief Information Security Office Deep Dives.
- Decrease of \$1.000 million for Geospatial Information Infrastructure.
- Decrease of \$195 thousand for Enterprise Architecture Activities.
- Decrease of \$250 thousand for IT Health, Transparency, and Decision Support.
- Decrease of \$1.179 million for IT Governance and Oversight.
- Decrease of \$10.000 million in Information Security and Infrastructure Activities.

D: Efficiencies

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies

\$858 thousand

The Office of the Chief Information Officer request includes a savings of \$858 thousand which will be realized by reducing mission support by 5 FTE through attrition.

Travel Efficiencies

\$175 thousand

The request includes a savings of \$175 thousand in general TDY and travel that will be realized through increased use of videoconferencing and other technologies and by increased prioritization to ensure that only mission-critical travel is funded.

Advisory and Assistance Contract Efficiencies

\$4.980 million

The request includes a savings of \$4.980 million that will be realized through contract efficiencies and strategic sourcing initiatives.

Operation & Maintenance of Equipment Efficiencies

\$7.183 million

The request includes a reduction of \$7.183 million that will be realized through increased efficiencies in the operation and maintenance of equipment.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	261	261	105,500	274	271	101,115	274	274	117,347	13	13	11,847	-	-	(2,300)	13	13	14,147
Information Technology Services	-	-	38,800	-	-	39,037	-	-	32,712	-	-	(6,088)	-	-	4,710	-	-	(10,798)
Infrastructure and Security Activities	-	-	139,000	-	-	139,851	-	-	100,063	-	-	(38,937)	-	-	43,021	-	-	(81,958)
Homeland Secure Data Network	-	-	44,000	-	-	44,269	-	-	77,132	-	-	33,132	-	-	35,000	-	-	(1,868)
Subtotal, Discretionary	261	261	327,300	274	271	324,272	274	274	327,254	13	13	(46)	-	-	80,431	13	13	(80,477)
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:	261	261	327,300	274	271	324,272	274	274	327,254	13	13	(46)	-	-	80,431	13	13	(80,477)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	261	261	327,300	274	271	324,272	274	274	327,254	13	13	(46)	-	-	80,431	13	13	(80,477)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	261	261	327,300	274	271	324,272	274	274	327,254	13	13	(46)	-	-	80,431	13	13	(80,477)

Footnotes:

1. The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.
2. FY 2012 Revised Enacted does not include \$7.106 million dollars in Spectrum Relocation Funds transferred to this appropriation.
3. \$5 million in OCIO e-merge financial systems funding was rescinded in FY 2012 per P.L. 112-74.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	261	261	105,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	13	13	14,147
2014 Current Services	274	274	119,647
2014 Program Change	-	-	(2,300)
2014 Total Request	274	274	117,347
Total Change 2012 to 2014	13	13	11,847

PPA: Salaries & Expenses

The OCIO requests \$117.347 million for this activity.

The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Increase of \$348 thousand for FY 2014 pay raise.
- Transfer in of \$147 thousand for OCRSO Shared Services activities moved into the WCF.
- Transfer in of \$2.010 million and 9 FTP/FTE from OCRSO for the Records, Forms & Printing function.
- OCIO WCF realignment from ITS, ISA and HSDN PPAs for an increase of \$17.441 million and 0 FTP/FTE in the S&E PPA.
- Annualization of 3 FTE for the Acquisition Workforce Strategy and OAST for an increase of \$759 thousand.
- Increase of \$0 and 10 FTE for staffing to requested FTP/FTE levels from FY 2012 Revised Enacted.
- Decrease of 5 FTE and \$6.013M for Efficiencies.
 - Decrease of \$175 thousand for General TDY and Travel.
 - Decrease of \$108 thousand for purchasing savings.
 - Decrease of \$1 thousand for overtime.
 - Decrease of \$5 thousand for DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiatives.
 - Decrease of 5 FTE and \$5.724 million through efficiencies (to include Advisory and Assistance Services).

- Transfer out of \$545 thousand and 4 FTE to Office of Public Affairs personnel for re-alignment of web communications.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Decrease of \$200 thousand for reduced Continuity of Operations Capability.
- Decrease of \$500 thousand for the Enterprise Systems Development Office's Executive Correspondence Tracker.
- Decrease of \$1.200 million for Enterprise-wide Human Capital Planning.
- Decrease of \$400 thousand for Chief Information Security Office Deep Dives.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Salaries and Expenses PPA provides funds to the following five programs and offices: Information Security, Infrastructure Operations, Applications Operations & Maintenance, and Infrastructure Transformation Program Operations.

Information Security Program

Through the Information Security Program, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) ensures existence of a secure and trusted computing environment, which enables the Department to use information systems resources effectively to achieve its mission.

The Information Security Program ensures protection of sensitive information and allows sharing of all mission-related data. It also ensures compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) security policies and requirements. The Information Security Program develops and documents Departmental information security requirements; develops enterprise security management tools; and oversees the implementation of information security systems supporting Departmental Operations.

Specifically, the Information Security Program provides:

- **Security Policy** and guidance to ensure protection of DHS information resources that help secure the Homeland. The CISO provides a waiver and exception process to document and manage mitigation of system control weaknesses. The program also develops the Department-wide system configuration guidance that provides baseline security configuration for the Department's hardware and software.
- **Security Architecture** that supports development of secure enterprise information-sharing capabilities and their integration with the DHS Enterprise Architecture Technical Reference Model (TRM), System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) methodology, and the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and acquisition processes. The CISO supports the Department's mission by protecting its information and IT resources (e.g. systems, network resources, and supporting data).
- **Compliance and Technology** includes oversight, measurement, validation, and reporting of information systems security throughout the Department, including management of the FISMA System Inventory, Security Authorizations (SAs) and Plan of Actions and

Milestones (POA&Ms), and IT audit management and Federal reporting. This includes FISMA reporting and the implementation of continuous monitoring for the Department.

- **DHS IT Security Awareness, Training, and Education** to ensure DHS complies with all Federal regulations and OMB and NIST guidance governing IT security training, and Departmental standardization of security training content development.
- **National Security Systems Risk Management** to support risk acceptance and system authorization decisions. The program supports secure integrated operations of classified systems and National Security Information across the Department. It also evaluates the operational risk posture and formulates effective risk management strategies and mitigations.

Infrastructure Operations

Infrastructure Operations (IO) includes initiatives for IT security and continuity operations, providing alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary for Continuity of Operations (COOP). In accordance with *Presidential Decision Directive 67, Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1)* and *Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20: National Continuity Policy*, Federal agencies are mandated to develop COOP plans. A COOP facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems. A COOP functions during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. As such, IT is a critical element of business continuity.

It is critical that DHS and its Components ensure information residing, created, received, transmitted within, and shared by the Department is secured in a manner compliant with Federal Acts, Memorandums, Circulars, Executive Orders, and Presidential Directives. OCIO has a leadership role in meeting legislative requirements and Executive directives regarding information security and using best practices to ensure the viability of systems supporting DHS business missions. OCIO is also responsible for ensuring systems and accompanying security controls and measures are functional and active which is accomplished through use of security software residing on the DHS network.

Applications Operations & Maintenance (AO&M)

The AO&M Program maintains and oversees the Department's Private Cloud and enterprise services, which directly support OMB's *25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management*. These services include the development, test, and production environments within both of the DHS enterprise data centers (EDCs) to support secure enterprise application services. The AO&M Program provides ongoing O&M of enterprise application services such as Enterprise Correspondence Tracking, Collaboration service such as Project Server as a Service (PSaaS), Workplace as a Service (WPaaS), and Case and Relationship Management as a Service (CRMAaaS) for Headquarters and Components. This funding is also used to provide quality management and security functions to ensure the Enterprise Service Development Office (ESDO) deployed services meet Federal standards and IT best practices. Additionally, this funding provides enterprise authentication services to all Components allowing for enhanced DHS security posture and customer service capabilities for single sign-on and access to over 100 DHS applications. AO&M also provides support via the Project Management and Cloud Support Division for five private cloud services that will modernize and enhance our ability to share information and deliver technology to focus more on mission needs and less on support functions. This function provides change

management, release and configuration control management, resolving systemic issues with the service and other support activities related to cloud services.

Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) Operations

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is responsible for implementing the Department's vision of "One Infrastructure". ITP is a major DHS investment with a Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) of \$2.16 billion. ITP infrastructure improvements enable the Department to reduce lag time and complexity in accessing data, create a robust platform on which to quickly launch new capabilities, and provide a cost-effective and reliable IT infrastructure. This is accomplished by streamlining and standardizing the network environment, minimizing the number of overlapping elements, providing operational and security support, and developing a Department-wide network topology with centralized governance and standardized procedures. DHS infrastructure transformation includes the provision of capabilities to continuously monitor and maintain the DHS IT Infrastructure in an operational and secure state.

ITP Operations support DHS's efforts to optimize IT infrastructure by providing Configuration Management services. Configuration/Change management is an Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) "Best Practice" and assesses risk related to changes requested or required by IT Services Office (ITSO) customers or ITSO entities to a "live" IT infrastructure in order to ensure its continued availability, effectiveness, and safety. Through consolidation of DHS networks, ITP Operations reduced the amount of O&M charges incurred across the Department by migrating seven wide area networks (WANs), consolidating Component legacy data centers, and centralizing email.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Information Technology Services
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Information Technology Services

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	38,800
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,798)
2014 Current Services	-	-	28,002
2014 Program Change	-	-	4,710
2014 Total Request	-	-	32,712
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(6,088)

PPA: Information Technology Services

The OCIO requests \$32.712 million in FY 2014 for Information Technology Services. The Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Decrease of \$10.798 million for realignment of the OCIO Working Capital Fund to the Salaries and Expenses PPA.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$6.155 million for Identity, Credential, and Access Management.
- Decrease of \$1.000 million for Geospatial Information Infrastructure.
- Decrease of \$195 thousand for Enterprise Architecture Activities.
- Decrease of \$250 thousand for IT Health, Transparency, and Decision Support.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The IT Services PPA provides funding for the following seven programs:

Enterprise Architecture (EA)

EA provides a “blueprint” for systematically defining DHS’s baseline environment, target environment, and transition plan for implementing mission-critical capabilities. The program establishes a Department-wide roadmap to improve mission effectiveness and efficiency, eliminate existing stove-piped systems, and increase system interoperability and information sharing. EA

ensures the essential evolution of information systems and the development of a common IT environment.

Enterprise Data Management

The Enterprise Data Management Program provides the architectural guidance and governance for utilization of Departmental data assets. The Enterprise Data Management Office (EDMO) establishes the guidance and provides oversight for DHS data policy, data management, and data stewardship efforts. EDMO participates in efforts to investigate and identify new opportunities for managing and delivering mission-required data more effectively and efficiently. The program supports the development of the Department-wide roadmap for identifying trusted and reliable data to eliminate existing stovepipe data systems, and increase data systems interoperability and information sharing. Data architecture is the key governance tool to ensure mission needs drive technology investments. Through the use of data architecture practices and the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Data Reference Model (DRM), EDMO expects to recommend realignment of key IT investments and acquisitions that will reduce maintenance costs of existing systems and drive common requirements for development of centralized services.

In FY 2012 EDMO initiated identification and mapping of redundant reference data sets in order to establish enterprise-wide governance and shared services that support IT maintenance cost reduction efforts. EDMO also initiated development of common mathematical models for identifying the value of data management efforts and improving data architecture practices at the program level.

EDMO holds the primary responsibility for the adoption, training, and implementation of the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) within the Department. A national program supported by the Federal government, NIEM connects communities of people who share a common need to exchange information in order to advance their missions. The NIEM model is applied to support the development and dissemination of enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes. These standards and processes enable Federal, State, local and tribal jurisdictions to share critical information effectively in emergency situations and support the daily operations of agencies throughout the nation. NIEM enables information reuse, management of information as an enterprise asset, and information sharing.

EDMO also acts as the lead for the NIEM Program Management Office (PMO) for the U.S. Government and its State, local, tribal, and international partners. The PMO provides core services such as governance, tools, training, and common development processes. The NIEM PMO's executive steering council is led by DHS, Department of Justice, and Department of Health and Human Services. In addition, 16 other Federal departments have reported commitments to use NIEM.

In FY 2012 use of NIEM was written into two new laws that were passed by Congress and signed by the President to support the information sharing needs of State and Local agencies and their Federal counterparts such as Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor. The first law enacted was P.L. 112-34, Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act. The second law was P.L. 112-399, Middle Class Tax Relief and Jobs Creation Act. The NIEM PMO is providing guidance, technical expertise, and NIEM's reusable framework to support the successful implementation of these two initiatives.

Geospatial Management

The Geospatial Information Office (GIO) serves as the central point of coordination for the alignment and integration of geospatial investments across the Department by providing oversight and guidance to DHS Components for geospatial policy and technology matters. The GIO executes a comprehensive program that enables the effective, collaborative, and integrated application of geospatial capabilities (e.g., infrastructure, software, data, and services). This provides DHS stakeholders the ability to integrate, analyze and visualize specific mission data from a mapping perspective. Such capabilities leverage base geographic data, mission specific data/infrastructure, satellite imagery, geo-coding services, and geo-analytical tools. DHS requires coordinated and, in some cases, consolidated enterprise geospatial solutions for emergency management, intelligence and operations, law enforcement, and other DHS mission objectives to ensure efficient and cost-effective shared usage of geospatial assets. The GIO provides the operational design, development and deployment of the DHS Common Operating Picture and Request For Information capabilities for situational awareness on behalf of Component mission requirements. GIO is a leader in the Program Manager-Information Sharing Environment's (PM-ISE) initiatives to develop the Identity and Access Management (IdAM) Reference Architecture and Geospatial Interoperability Reference Architecture for government-wide alignment to maximize geospatial information sharing and drive cost efficiencies.

Identity, Credential, and Access Management

The Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) program funds the DHS ICAM Program Management Office (PMO). The ICAM PMO provides enterprise-level coordination and planning to enable the implementation of target state ICAM processes, policies, and technologies including implementing the use of the Smartcard required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) for access to IT networks, systems, and applications; Public Key Infrastructure (PKI); Single Sign-on; and fine-grained access control in support of the DHS information sharing environment. The ICAM PMO is chartered to serve as the Departmental focal point for Federal policy, standards, and implementation guidance relating to ICAM. The ICAM PMO is responsible for several government-wide and Departmental mandates, directives, goals and objectives including the continued implementation of HSPD-12 defined by OMB Memorandum (M) 11-11 and the DHS Strategic Objective 3.3 to improve cyber security. The ICAM PMO delivers Department-wide leadership and continuity by combining essential coordination between Components, leveraging existing ICAM investments, justifying and providing acquisition oversight for new ICAM investments.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
OCIO Funding: \$1,828	OCIO Funding: \$1,839	OCIO Funding: \$7,983
Component Funding: \$6,788	Component Funding: \$23,361	Component Funding: \$22,135
Total : \$8,616	Total: \$25,200	Total: \$30,118

<p>Identity Credentialing and Access Management</p>	<p>The ICAM PMO ensures that access to DHS facilities, systems, and applications is provided to Departmental staff, contractors, partners, and valid users. Through appropriate identity verification, only authenticated and authorized people will gain access to systems and facilities. This preserves privacy rights and civil liberties. Second, the ICAM program will improve secure information sharing by restricting access to personnel with approved attributes or roles. Therefore, increased sharing will occur because the information owner has a high degree of trust that users with access have been vetted and are acting in their official capacities.</p>
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* Funding profile includes OCIO appropriated funds as well as DHS Component ICAM budgets.

Enterprise Application Delivery

Enterprise Application Delivery (EAD) supports the Department’s aggressive move to a Cloud-based, on-demand set of service offerings as part of government-wide Data Center Migration and Cloud First strategies. The benefits of adopting Cloud-type architectures include, but are not limited to: a reduction in the time-to-market for new capabilities, increased efficiencies by reusing existing capabilities (e.g., platforms, code), enhanced adoption of green technologies, and streamlined governance requirements. EAD leads the transformation through innovation by planning and delivering secure, high-quality enterprise application services for DHS customers as part of the DHS Private and Public Cloud initiatives. The request ensures identified DHS CIO High Priority Initiatives (HPIs) are executed by establishing robust Cloud services which meet business requirements and by deploying a Department-wide service catalog to enhance the consumer experience for DHS services. These efforts are executed by the DHS Applications Services Council, consisting of DHS Component CIO representatives, who establish capabilities and service-level agreements required to achieve Cloud services. EAD funding also supports the development and deployment of the DHS mobile development environment within the Enterprise Data Centers. The mobile development environment directly supports the Digital Government Federal Mandate.

Program Management Support

The OCIO Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) provides program management support services to the OCIO, DHS management, and Component programs to maximize DHS IT program productivity. EBMO’s program management support provides Departmental IT strategic planning, IT performance measurement, IT resource management and analysis, enterprise portfolio governance, IT program governance oversight, IT acquisition review assistance, IT policy and compliance, and IT Requirements Engineering Center of Excellence support services. The office is currently standing up Department-wide Executive Steering Committees (ESCs) to further enhance program governance of major IT investments. The ESCs are decision-making bodies that provide oversight and collaboration for respective programs. The ESCs membership consists of Senior Executive Leadership across the Department to ensure cross-functional participation. The ESCs roll up to one of the Department’s Portfolio Governance Boards.

EBMO provides Capital Planning and Investment Control support to all Components to ensure effective resource allocation across the Department’s IT investment portfolios. EBMO is responsible for conducting annual IT Portfolio Reviews, conducting program assessments and updating the Federal IT Dashboard with monthly cost and schedule and performance data, gathering information for and presenting DHS-led TechStats, providing best practices and guidance to programs as Centers of

Excellence, submitting annual OMB Exhibit 300s and Exhibit 53s, and conducting Privacy Act initiatives.

E-Gov Initiatives

Under the OCIO EBMO, the Electronic Government (E-Gov) Program coordinates DHS participation in crosscutting, government-wide programs. Under the E-Gov umbrella, the Department manages or participates in 20 E-Gov initiatives and lines of business (LoBs) such as eRulemaking, Grants Management, Financial Management, and Budget Formulation and Execution. These initiatives / LoBs drive continuous progress and improvement using internet-based technologies, which enable citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government more easily, increases public participation, and saves taxpayer dollars. The EBMO E-Gov team works with OMB, other Federal Agencies (E-Gov Initiative Managing Partners), and various other internal and external stakeholders to ensure the Department remains compliant with federal E-Gov policies and mandates. The E-Gov Program also includes the Open Government Directive to support the government's commitment to increase transparency of data, expand participation of the public, and improve cross-government collaboration through systems and Web sites such as USA.gov, USAspending.gov, Data.gov, and the Federal IT Dashboard.

The Office of Accessible Systems & Technology (OAST)

The OAST Program provides best practices, IT governance support, technical assistance, and compliance oversight to DHS Components regarding implementation of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (as amended). This is accomplished by ensuring qualified individuals with disabilities have fair opportunity for employment and access to the information and data necessary to perform their jobs. OAST develops policies, training, and technical assistance best practices, and participates in IT governance to ensure all electronic and information technology (EIT) procured, developed, maintained, or used is accessible to individuals with disabilities.

IT Governance and Compliance activities include: Management and oversight of the Web Accessibility and Remediation Program (WARP), Section 508 Acquisition Audit Program, and Trusted Agent FISMA (TAF) Section 508 Audit Program, Section 508 Compliance Enterprise Architecture, Infrastructure Change-Control, and other Life Cycle activities. Oversight activities include conducting compliance reviews, providing technical assistance, and verifying and validating compliance with DHS Section 508 standards. These efforts ensure the following: (1) regular Web accessibility scans are completed and that OAST-approved testing methods are followed; (2) acquisition audits for Section 508 compliance are conducted on a routine basis; (3) IT system owners have appropriately entered the required accessibility information into TAF and uploaded the requisite Section 508 artifacts; (4) Enterprise Architecture Section 508 compliance reviews are conducted; and (5) Section 508 requirements for the DHS SELC are adhered to.

Service activities include: Management and oversight of Section 508 compliance for DHS IT Change Management and the Learning Management System (LMS) Accessibility Assessment programs. In addition, the Accessibility Compliance Center of Excellence coordinates with DHS and Component IT Programs to ensure relevant IT accessibility subject matter expertise and services are available to strengthen overall Section 508 compliance through a consistent program review process. Oversight activities include conducting EIT accessibility assessments of software, internet applications, telecommunications, multimedia and video, and desktop and portable computers to determine Section 508 compliance. Oversight requires a close working relationship with the Department's LMS managers to ensure e-learning platforms and courses are Section 508 compliant when deployed.

Management activities include: Management and oversight of OAST operations, including contract management, strategic planning, and administrative support and operations. The program is also responsible for managing and operating the DHS Accessibility Help Desk, along with training development and delivery and outreach activities. The Accessibility Help Desk serves as a single point of entry for disability-related services and technical assistance for the Department. The goal of the program is to work collaboratively with existing DHS and Component-level help desks to ensure seamless delivery of IT services for customers with disabilities, including the provision of reasonable accommodations. The OAST training program provides Section 508 awareness with hands-on EIT accessibility testing training for personnel with significant development responsibilities. In addition, the program provides role-based training for relevant Section 508-related stakeholders. The goal is to develop a knowledgeable workforce and culture in compliance with Section 508 accessibility standards.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Infrastructure and Security Activities
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	139,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(81,958)
2014 Current Services	-	-	57,042
2014 Program Change	-	-	43,021
2014 Total Request	-	-	100,063
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(38,937)

PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities

The OCIO requests \$100.063 million for this activity; the Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Decrease of \$70.000 million in non-recurring data center migration costs.
- Decrease of \$4.775 million for the OCIO WCF realignment to the Salaries and Expenses PPA.
- Decrease of \$7.183 million through efficiencies.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$54.200 million for Data Center Migration.
- Decrease of \$1.179 million for IT Governance and Oversight.
- Decrease of \$10.000 million for Information Security and Infrastructure Activities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Information Sharing Environment Office

Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), DHS is mandated to improve information sharing among Federal agencies and with State, local, tribal, territorial, and private industry partners. A key priority for the Department is maturing the Information Sharing Environment (ISE). The Information Sharing Environment Office (ISEO) is the organization responsible for developing and implementing policies, standards, guidelines, practices and solutions that enable the

ISE. ISEO provides leadership, oversight, and management of the HSIN program (per the MOU with the office of Operations Planning and Coordination), leads the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Joint Program Management Office (JPMO), leads the Information Sharing Environment (ISE) Suspicious Activities Reporting (SAR) technology initiative, is responsible for guiding and supporting implementation of federated identity management with Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) information sharing partners, and is responsible for establishing the DHS ICAM environment to extend to, and be interoperable with, all homeland security stakeholders and information sharing partners, including all levels of government, the private sector, and with citizens.

Information Security & Infrastructure

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a DHS Level 1 investment that improves the Department's Information Technology (IT) infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms, and services to provide a common IT infrastructure across the Department. The program/projects that are funded under Information Security & Infrastructure (ISI) include Network Services (OneNet), Trusted Internet Connections (TIC), Policy Enforcement Points (PEPs), Email Services, and Data Center Services.

The ISI request ensures that DHS OCIO provides a reliable, resilient, and secure DHS-wide data network that streamlines appropriate sharing and discovery of information within the Department and associated organizations, such as State and local law enforcement agencies. The core of this unified environment is the consolidation of legacy networks into one enterprise-wide, integrated network called OneNet. Major services provided under ISI include:

- DHS OneNet WAN services
- Network and Security Operations Centers (NOC/SOCs)
- Traffic modeling and data analysis
- Internet Protocol (IP) address administration
- Network management
- Access controls

The NOCs and SOCs centrally oversee DHS infrastructure systems and network components. Incident response and detection is coordinated and escalated by the NOC/SOC within the network security and computing services groups, depending on the nature of the breach or failure. The NOC/SOC aids in availability and capacity management by providing respective service groups with collected monitoring data.

Email services provide additional and comprehensive communication ability across DHS and to external Federal, State, local, tribal, international, and private sector partners. Email legacy systems will be consolidated within DHS as the Email as a Service (EaaS) capability is deployed at the Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs) in FY 2013. Email services will enable personnel to access critical business communications and are designed to deliver greater security, availability, and reliability. Major email services include a consolidated DHS-wide Global Address List (GAL), a standard email-naming convention, and a DHS-wide email platform.

Data Center (DC) Development

DHS is in the process of consolidating the Department's legacy data centers into the Enterprise Data Center (EDC), known as DC1 and DC2. This is in alignment with the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI). Support at the EDC includes management and control of DC hardware, operating systems software, and environmental systems. In addition both DCs are prepared to support a higher density virtual environment from both an infrastructure and managed-service perspective. The DCs support the delivery of private cloud and "as-a-service" offerings to customers seeking a scalable and secure virtual environment of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned with minimal cost of ownership. DC1 and DC2 have the ability to continuously synchronize applications based upon mission requirements. The purpose of DC consolidation is to ensure DHS has a seamless disaster recovery capability and to significantly enhance the cyber security posture of DHS systems. DHS DC capabilities provide personnel the tools to successfully and efficiently manage service delivery and support activities.

Major services provided by DC1 and DC2 include capacity and availability management; system management and administration; hardware/software maintenance; facility monitoring, security management; and disaster recovery management and testing.

Infrastructure and Security Activities funds DC consolidation and assists migrating legacy DC environments to the EDC. The Data Center Development program focuses on building capabilities at both DHS data centers.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Homeland Secure Data Network
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	44,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,868)
2014 Current Services	-	-	42,132
2014 Program Change	-	-	35,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	77,132
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	33,132

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network

The OCIO requests \$77.132 million for the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) activity; the Adjustments-to-Base are as follows:

- Decrease of \$1.868 million for the OCIO WCF realignment to the Salaries and Expenses PPA.

The Program Changes are as follows:

- Increase of \$35.000 million for Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN)

HSDN enables Department of Homeland Security offices and Components, other Federal departments and agencies, and State, local and tribal entities to collaborate and communicate effectively at the collateral Secret-classification level. HSDN is the primary means for communicating classified Secret information with the national network of State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers. HSDN is strengthening its relationship to Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) to enable trusted access by Fusion Centers to SIPRNet resources, and is expanding its collaboration capabilities through applications like H-Space. The Executive Order 13587 *Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information* Senior Information Sharing and Safeguarding Steering Committee recognized HSDN as the primary Secret

network for non-Defense and non-Intelligence Federal departments and agencies. HSDN is advancing its sharing and safeguarding posture by adopting the Department of Defense (DoD) as the Common Service Provider for hard-token based PKI authentication, advancing access management solutions, and improving auditing and monitoring capabilities.

HSDN has established 430 sites, comprised of 4,550 workstations, across the United States. The program has established user accounts for approximately 9,192 end-users who currently log on and exchange information across both HSDN and the broader Secret-level community in performing daily missions. HSDN currently operates continuous 24 hours a day, 7 days a week — system-wide capabilities.

These capabilities include the NOC, SOC, four-tiered help desk, data centers, system-wide telecommunications backbone, and enterprise applications, including office email and messaging in support of end-user mission requirements.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
\$44,000	\$44,269	\$77,132
Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN)	<p>The Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) is a classified wide-area network for DHS and its partners, providing effective 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 and other homeland security information up to the SECRET level.</p> <p>HSDN addresses a capability gap by providing a secure and reliable infrastructure for exchanging timely and actionable classified information for Intelligence, Counter Terrorism, Counter Narcotics, Immigration Enforcement, Infrastructure Protection, and Emergency Preparedness and Response missions among federal, state and local governments. In FY 2013 HSDN will incrementally build out the remaining State and Local Fusion Center sites and install HSDN in Sioux Falls, Miami, and Washington DC.</p>	

* Funding profile is enterprise – wide.

Communications Security

The Homeland Security Communications Security (COMSEC) Central Office of Record (COR) was established in accordance with national policy as delineated in the interagency *Committee on National Security Systems Instruction (CNSSI) 4005*. The DHS Management Directive 4300B provides guidance for administering the National Security Policies required to provide for accounting, safeguarding, and management control over COMSEC keying material, controlled cryptographic items, and secure communications equipment. The COR provides consolidated COMSEC accounting services and training, and assists in acquisition and maintenance of COMSEC equipment for the

Department. Additionally, the COR develops and publishes policy and procedures for the operation and use of COMSEC equipment and cryptographic keying material within DHS, ensuring compliance with National and Departmental policies and procedures.

To comply with the joint DoD and National Security Agency (NSA) Crypto Modernization program, DHS continues to migrate legacy encryptors, and COMSEC accounting infrastructure. The transition to modern cryptographic equipment and account management includes systems such as the Network-Centric Key Management Infrastructure (KMI) and the COMSEC Accounting, Reporting Distribution System (CARDS), both of which are emerging and critical components of the Global Information Grid. This migration is essential to the success of the Department by enabling and equipping the DHS COMSEC COR and accounts to migrate to new systems affording DHS the opportunity to automate, streamline, and restructure the COMSEC distribution and accounting infrastructure.

IV. Program Justification Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Cyber Identity (Mandatory PIV and ICAM)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,155

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,828
Program Increase							-	-	6,155
Total Request	-	-	1,828	-	-	1,828	-	-	7,983

Description of Item

The DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) established the Identity, Credential, and Access Management Program Management Office (ICAM PMO) to provide enterprise-level coordination and planning to enable the implementation of ICAM processes, policies, and technologies to improve the way in which DHS manages identity and access management throughout the Department, its Components, and partners.

The ICAM PMO coordinates many ICAM-related initiatives that address capability gaps, compliance and mission needs throughout the Department. These span the spectrum of internal (e.g., Public Key Infrastructure), external (e.g., federated single sign-one), unclassified (e.g., HSPD-12 logical access) and classified (e.g., EO 13587) initiatives.

Justification

This increase will allow DHS to achieve the goal of 75 percent of employees using HSPD-12 compliant Personal Identity Verification (PIV) smartcards to access DHS networks by the end of Fiscal Year 2014 across all DHS Components.

Meeting this goal will help DHS comply with OMB Memorandum M-11-11
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies M-11-11 directing:

- DHS to exercise primary responsibility within the Executive Branch for the operational aspects of Federal agency cybersecurity with respect to the Federal information systems that fall within the Federal Information Security and Management Act (FISMA) under 44 U.S.C. §3543.
- Government agencies in meeting the requirements of HSPD-12 to outline a plan of action to expedite the Executive Branch's full use of the Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credential for access to federal facilities, networks, and information systems

Applying the FY 2014 funding efficiently at the enterprise level will:

- Ensure continued Component implementation support to meet FY 2014 targets;
- Bridge any remaining requirements/gaps for remote access, alternate authentication, and dependent system gateway;
- Provide additional Component support services including:
 - Program and Project management
 - Procurement and acquisition life cycle management support
 - ICAM system interface and integration, and configuration management support
 - Enterprise architecture design, development, and system integration support;
- Make progress to initiate PIV-enabled Component internal facing applications, systems platforms and network which will increase efficiencies and promote adaption of mandatory PIV card use;
- Support response to enterprise auditing/reporting/monitoring requirements for FISMA;
- Establish a secure authentication credential eliminating user name and password to access the DHS unclassified network; and,
- Initiate encryption capability using PIV certificate to provide confidentiality.

Completing the implementation of mandatory PIV use is a significant starting point for leveraging the PIV card as the primary credential that can be used to access systems, networks applications and facilities throughout DHS. Other benefits include:

- Enhanced cyber security posture by decreasing the number of unauthorized access attempts to the DHS Network;
- Compliance with HSPD-12 mandate and ICAM framework reducing the need for other two-factor solutions (e.g. RSA token, etc.); and,
- Reduced technical and security risks that stem from reliance on low level of assurance username/password for DHS network login.

Impact on Performance

The program increase will continue to support ICAM fulfillment of the intent of HSPD-12 by enabling networks and systems to accept Federal PIV credentials while enhancing security, increasing government efficiency, protecting personal privacy, and will allow DHS to achieve the goal of 75 percent user compliance by the end of FY 2014 across all DHS Components.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Data Center Migration
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$54,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	54,200
Total Request	-	-	70,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	54,200

Description of Item

OCIO requests \$54.200 million of appropriated funding to fully complete the data center migration activities for CBP, TSA, FEMA, and USCIS, which will be paid into and executed through the DHS Working Capital Fund. Data Center (DC) Migration provides funding to Components to consolidate data center environments into the two enterprise-wide DHS data centers. DHS is committed to the integration, consolidation, and the transformation of individual Component infrastructures into a more efficient and more secure world-class IT infrastructure capable of supporting the significant demands required of an organization of more than 200,000 employees.

At the completion of the migration effort, Components will relocate their existing or new applications to the two data centers, occupying a number of racks in the data centers and paying for the charges associated with this occupancy. The recurring Operations & Maintenance costs for operating the two enterprise-wide data centers is requested to be administered through the DHS-wide Working Capital Fund in the FY 2014 President’s Budget Request.

Justification

The purpose of this request is to continue execution of the planned timeline to migrate Component information systems, applications, and disaster recovery facilities to the DHS Enterprise DCs. This will enable continued closures of the major Component data centers and achieve the Secretary’s goal of consolidating DHS data centers.

The transition to the DHS Enterprise DC architecture is standardizing IT resource acquisitions across all DHS Components, as well as streamlining the maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times during emergencies. Benefits derived from the transition to the DHS Enterprise DCs include increased security, enhanced operability, and long-term

cost avoidances. DHS is placing information systems behind Trusted Internet Connections, thus removing exposure of essential functions to those that would exploit weaknesses. Migration makes technologies available as easily ordered services and provides for DHS-wide standardization.

Impact on Performance

The FY 2014 program increase supports the migration of the CBP Newington production systems, the TSA National Transportation Security Board site; the USCIS Service Centers, HQ Site, and Records/Benefits Center; and the FEMA Norwich, CT center. It enables the CIO to manage funding on IT infrastructure investment and operations and maintenance in support of the Department's front-line operations as well as assurance of meeting the DHS's contractual liabilities to the managed service providers.

Completing these migrations will eliminate further investments by the Components in legacy data centers' operations, including continuity of operations, maintenance, support, security certification and accreditation. An extended migration timeline will result in concurrent costs to fund both old and new data centers while the completion of DHS Enterprise data centers reduces the number and cost of Federal data centers, associated energy costs, and physical space allocations, in concert with a transition to cloud computing. A recent study performed by the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) showed that the ten of the first completed migrations to enterprise data centers resulted in average savings of 14 percent, which is equal to \$17.4 million in savings annually.

This action also directly supports OMB's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative to promote the use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate footprint of government data centers; reduce the cost of data center hardware, software and operations; increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and shift IT investments to more efficient computing platforms and technologies.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information

Program Increase 3:

PPA: Homeland Secure Data Network
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$35,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	35,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000

Description of Item

This request supports Executive Order 13587, which directs structural reforms to improve information security across the Federal Government. The request funds five DHS-wide initiatives related to safeguarding classified information: Removable Media, Reduce Anonymity, Insider Threat, Access Control, and Enterprise Audit.

Removable Media is supported by three activities: automated lock down of drives, data loss prevention, and system alerts. This increase in funding prevents DHS networks and Information resources from being vulnerable to the mass removal of classified information.

Reduce Anonymity is supported by three activities: Hard token PKI, authentication, and consolidation of information resources. This is critical to DHS’s connection to all other Federal classified networks such as Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) and Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRnet). The increase in funding enables DHS to implement these programs, which results in DHS users, Federal agencies that use DHS HSDN, SLT Information sharing environment users, gain access to mission critical data resident on servers that use PKI (e.g., DOD).

Access Control is supported by two activities: access control (the ability to gain access to needed resources) and data discoverability (the ability to find resources, and only the resources one is allowed). The increase in funding allows DHS to maintain interoperability with other Federal networks which have implemented controls. With this interoperability, DHS will be able to provide adequate access control.

Enterprise Audit is used to protect national intelligence, identify threats, detect and deter penetration of classified resources, reveal misuse and identity usage trends, thereby tying all the other initiatives together. With this increase, DHS will have the ability to share audit information with other agencies. DHS will remain connected to other Department and agencies networks, (e.g., JWICS, SIPRnet) and DHS also will be complying with Federal mandates.

The final initiative, Insider Threat, is classified. More information can be provided under separate cover.

Justification

This request meets the Administration’s mandate, improves information security and provides necessary protections for privacy and civil liberties across the Department’s classified networks in response safeguarding actions directed by the Senior Information Sharing and Safeguarding Steering Committee, as established under Executive Order 13587.

Impact on Performance

This program increase will allow DHS to be able to implement the critical information sharing and safeguarding measures on our classified networks in order to be compliant with direction from the Executive Agent for Safeguarding Classified Information on Computer Networks, as established under Executive Order 13587.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Enterprise-wide Human Capital Planning (S&E)
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,200)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,700
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,200)
Total Request	-	-	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	1,500

Description of Item

One of the goals of the *DHS Information Technology Strategic Plan FY2011-2015* is “Transform the organizational health of the DHS IT community by developing an exceptional workforce that will function effectively, deliver operational excellence, and grow from within.” Specifically, the DHS IT Strategic Plan includes three IT human capital objectives:

- Attract high-caliber IT professionals by enhancing recruitment, screening and hiring practices.
- Retain and develop high-caliber IT professionals through succession planning, defining IT and program management career tracks, implementing staff development programs, and establishing a mentorship program.
- Establish cross-functional collaboration, increase employee engagement, and communicate a shared vision for the DHS IT community to increase organizational performance and improve employee well-being.

Justification

The primary purpose of this initiative is to create a world-class IT community with common human capital practices to attract, develop and retain high performing professionals that provide pertinent information and best practices to secure America through excellence in service delivery.

The reduction will impact the CIO community’s ability to continue to implement and maintain an efficient approach for recruitment, hiring, development and retention of individuals with needed critical IT and Acquisition skills. However, OCIO is partnering with TSA to jointly implement this effort and is leveraging TSA’s best practices to minimize the impact of the reduction.

Impact on Performance

OCIO is partnering with TSA to jointly implement this effort and is leveraging TSA's best practices and success in this area to minimize risk.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: ESDO Executive Correspondence Tracker (S&E)
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(500)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	600
Program Decrease							-	-	(500)
Total Request	-	-	600	-	-	600	-	-	100

Description of Item

The Enterprise Correspondence Tracking (ECT) provides Department-wide documentation and tracking of communication, reporting, and responses to Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

Justification

The reduced funding level enables the Enterprise System Development Office (ESDO) to provide a basic level of application operations and management support. While the reduction will impact the process effectiveness and business efficiency of the ECT capability, OCIO will continue to support the system to meet the Department-wide requirement for consistent and unified response to appropriate stakeholders.

Impact on Performance

The ECT is an important tool for ensuring consistent, unified, and timely responses. Remaining funding will enable the OCIO to continue supporting the systems core documentation capability to ensure consistent and complete responses.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: CISO Deep Dives (S&E)
PPA: Salaries and Expenses
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(400)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,844
Program Decrease							-	-	(400)
Total Request	-	-	1,844	-	-	1,844	-	-	1,444

Description of Item

DHS uses “Deep Dive” security reviews to meet its Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) obligations and to ensure that system owners at the Components are effectively securing their systems. Although the pace may be altered based upon the timing of FedRAMP submissions, the deep dives are performed regularly throughout the fiscal year. Deep dives enable the Department to identify and mitigate security risks that affect DHS’s ability to perform its missions.

Justification

Each deep dive costs approximately \$16,700 (in FY 2012), and the request reduces planned deep dives by approximately 20%. To minimize risk, OCIO will ensure the 86 remaining deep dives will be performed on the most urgent programs first.

In the absence of Deep Dive reviews, DHS CISO office will seek to maintain the reduction of security-related audit findings by continuing Component Security Program assistance visits which focus on more general component deficiencies and offer recommendations on how Components can improve certain processes. Also, the persistent promotion of continuous monitoring and diagnostics activities through new and more rigorous Information Security Scorecard metrics seeks to create more visibility of component IT assets, more efficient maintenance of information systems (e.g., patch and configuration management), and overall reduction of system vulnerabilities. This maturation of continuous monitoring and diagnostics metrics in FY 2013 – 2014 intends to reduce vulnerabilities and operational inefficiencies by analyzing and scoring the aforementioned metrics monthly which in turn promotes security progress and awareness.

Impact on Performance

The impact of this decrease is that the Chief Information Security Office will perform 86 prioritized deep dives for FedRAMP or DHS systems versus the 110 planned in FY 2013. Impacts will be minimized by ensuring the most urgent programs are reviewed first.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: COOP Capability (S&E)
 PPA: Salaries and Expenses
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(200)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,130
Program Decrease							-	-	(200)
Total Request	-	-	2,130	-	-	2,130	-	-	1,930

Description of Item

In accordance with Presidential Decision Directive 67, Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-20: National Continuity Policy, Federal agencies are mandated to maintain a comprehensive continuity program. The OCIO continuity program supports continuity planning and operations that directly support the USM directorate. The continuity program facilitates the performance of, and is crucial to, the business continuity of the Department's critical systems. The continuity program functions during an emergency or any other situation that may disrupt normal operation. The OCIO Continuity of Operations (COOP) program provides daily operations, COOP planning, and provides alternate sites with necessary IT communications capabilities to support emergency operations during periods of activation by the President or the DHS Secretary.

Justification

IT is a critical element of business continuity. IT ensures the Department's defined Emergency Response Group (ERG) requirements are met and critical program data is available.

Impact on Performance

The funding decrease will reduce contractor support provided by OCIO for emergency IT communications support.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: IT Health, Transparency, and Decision Support (ITS)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(250)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	4,202
Program Decrease							-	-	(250)
Total Request	-	-	4,525	-	-	4,202	-	-	3,952

Description of Item

OCIO supports the Department’s approximately 88 Major and 600 Non-Major IT investments within a \$5.6 billion (including O&M) IT investment portfolio. The Enterprise Business Management Office’s (EBMO) mission is to improve IT health and transparency within the Department and externally to the public by reviewing and performing health assessments all major IT programs.

Justification

To improve the health of IT Programs, OCIO conducted IT program health assessments on 88 major IT programs in FY 2012 and will conduct 91 in FY 2013. The health assessments gauge how well a program is performing through a thorough review of program risks, requirements, human capital, cost and schedule performance, and contractor oversight. The Department is continuously working to improve the program health assessment process by making it more rigorous and objective; however, a certain degree of subjectivity and case-by-case judgment is required to determine the final score. It is imperative that any additional pertinent information obtained from sources such as Executive Steering Committee meetings, Program Management Reviews, and other discussions are factored into the assessments. This information can positively or negatively impact the final score and will facilitate a more thorough assessment of a program’s health.

OCIO has been improving the transparency of IT programs through a rollout of the OMB TechStat process Department-wide. Four Departmental TechStats were conducted and OMB-led TechStats supported, as requested. The Enterprise Business Management Office (EBMO) trained TechStat leads in all DHS Components to conduct TechStat reviews.

Finally, to increase the operational excellence of IT programs, EBMO implemented initiatives to provide enterprise-level oversight based on functional IT Portfolios by establishing governance boards, which provide guidance, decision-making, and oversight of one or more programs. In FY 2012 EBMO

stood up a total of 17 Executive Steering Committees (ESC) and three Governance Boards at the program/project level.

Impact on Performance

This reduction will decrease the number of program health assessments by 5% or approximately 4 assessments per year.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: Enterprise Architecture Activities (ITS)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(195)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,540
Program Decrease							-	-	(195)
Total Request	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,540	-	-	2,345

Description of Item

The Enterprise Architecture Program Office (EAPMO) develops segment architectures through a process that identifies gaps in the Department’s ability to meet its mission, overlapping and redundant capabilities, and inefficient processes. Additionally, the EAPMO ensures that major IT investments are aligned with business and mission needs, meet applicable standards, and are designed and built using proven architectural practices.

Justification

Remaining funds will be carefully executed to minimize the programmatic impact. The EAPMO will continue to identify duplicative and wasteful spending on information technology and develop a prioritized list of new investments to close gaps in the Department’s ability to meet its goals and objectives.

Impact on Performance

The decrease in funding for the EAPMO will delay the development and maintenance of segment architectures by two segments per year.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 7: Geospatial Information Infrastructure (ITS)
PPA: Information Technology Services
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	6,454
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,000)
Total Request	-	-	7,682	-	-	6,454	-	-	5,454

Description of Item

The DHS Geospatial Management Office (GMO) is responsible for delivering Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) enterprise geospatial capabilities across DHS and to the wider homeland security community. These services support all Mission Areas under Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (PPD-8). Capabilities provided include analytical software services, situational awareness data, visualization and consequence modeling tools. Law enforcement, intelligence, emergency management as well as infrastructure protection program directly benefit from these efforts. In addition the GMO is the DHS lead for supporting the Federal Geoplatform, a Presidential initiative which provides an unclassified capability for supporting incident management information sharing.

Justification

The proposed decrease will reduce support for the Federal Geoplatform from the level requested by the Federal Geographic Data Committee and reduce funding to extend the Federal Geospatial Concept of Operations to address PPD-8 Mission Areas of Protection and Prevention.

Impact on Performance

The GMO will mitigate the risk to essential geospatial capabilities by consolidating operating infrastructure, renegotiating enterprise software licensing agreements, ongoing devolution of mission specific operating requirements to Components, increasing cost-share and reuse of existing enterprise capabilities, and accelerating implementation and enforcement of geospatial enterprise architecture guidance during the IT acquisition review and portfolio management processes.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 8: IT Governance and Oversight (ISA)
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,179)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	13,883
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,179)
Total Request	-	-	15,491	-	-	13,883	-	-	12,704

Description of Item

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) represents the Department’s full-scale move toward a DHS-consolidated information technology which is the DHS roadmap for consolidating and securing the IT Infrastructure including networks, data centers, e-mail, wireless services, desktop services, and help desk services. ITP represents OCIO’s vision of One Infrastructure, by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms and services into a set of enterprise wide IT Services. ITP ensures that every major project is implemented in the most responsible and efficient manner possible. This goal includes having disciplined oversight processes and robust acquisition program management teams in place. OCIO is also attempting to speed the pace of Data Center migrations for which these support functions are necessary.

Justification

The PMO provides program oversight for the enterprise IT Infrastructure services such as OneNet, Data Center, and Email as a Service to ensure that these services are run in an efficient and effective manner that complies with DHS reliability, scalability, security, and survivability standards to support the unification and strengthening of DHS operations, management, governance, and performance by reducing vulnerabilities and improving security across the DHS IT enterprise. This decrease was selected to focus remaining funding on priority initiatives within this program such as OneNet, trusted internet connection, policy enforcement points, and the email secure gateway.

Impact on Performance

The proposed reduction for ITP PMO Support would result in a reduction of 25% of contractor support, impacting program governance, OMB Exhibit 300 preparation, and Systems Engineering Life Cycle documentation requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 9: Reduction to Information Security and Infrastructure (ISI) Activities
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(10,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	35,595
Program Decrease							-	-	(10,000)
Total Request	-	-	35,595	-	-	35,595	-	-	25,595

Description of Item

The Information Security and Infrastructure program include Wireless (National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA) Spectrum fees), PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) and Network Services. Wireless NTIA manages the Federal government's use of spectrum, ensuring that America's domestic and international spectrum needs are met while making efficient use of this limited resource. PKI Management Authority (MA) was established to manage and oversee PKI Services, such as securing networks, systems, remote access, email, communications, wireless devices, and data/information in transit. The DHS PKI MA provides engineering, policy guidance, and registration authority training across DHS to ensure that all Components leverage PKI services to improve security and information sharing among DHS Components. Network Services include critical DHS network infrastructure support efforts such as department wide network architecture and bandwidth requirements.

Justification

Funding received will focus on OneNet, enterprise projects, NTIA Spectrum compliance, and PKI interoperability. Program management support for the numerous programs the IT Services Office (ITSO) leads is also funded including support for Trusted Internet Connection, Policy Enforcement Points, and the Email Secure Gateway. Though reductions to NTIA Spectrum compliance is necessary, ITSO will continue to provide the technical engineering expertise needed to perform specific spectrum resource assessments and automated computer capabilities needed.

Impact on Performance

The proposed reduction would impact infrastructure and security work, and a review will be done to prioritize OCIO programs to ensure funding is used to support DHS priority initiatives.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, as authorized by section 103 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 113), and Department-wide technology investments [\$247,846,00], **\$273,054,000** of which [\$120,670,000] **\$117,347,000** shall be available for salaries and expenses; and of which [\$127,176,000] **\$155,707,000** to remain available until September 30, [2015] **2016**, shall be available for development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and related activities for the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That in addition to the amounts provided herein, [\$64,797,000] **\$54,200,000** shall be available for data center migration.*

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>[\$247,846,00], \$273,054,000 [\$120,670,000] \$117,347,000 [\$127,176,000] \$155,707,000 [\$64,797,000] \$54,200,000 [2015] 2016</i></p>	<p>Dollar or date changes only.</p>

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	261	261	327,300
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment of Office of Public Affairs Personnel	(4)	(4)	(545)
Transfer of Records, Forms & Printing from OCRSO	9	9	2,010
USM OCRSO for Shared Services, for WCF	-	-	147
Total Transfers	5	5	1,612
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	348
Annualization of FY 12 FTE (Acquisition Workforce Strategy and OAST)	-	3	759
Staffing to requested FTP/FTE levels from FY 2012 Revised Enacted	13	10	-
WCF Realignment from ITS, ISA, and HSDN PPAs	-	-	17,441
Total, Increases	13	13	18,548
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(5)	(5)	(13,196)
Non-Recur of Data Center Migration Costs	-	-	(70,000)
WCF Realignment to S&E PPA	-	-	(17,441)
Total, Decreases	(5)	(5)	(100,637)
Total Other Adjustments	8	8	(84,061)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	13	13	(80,477)
2014 Current Services	274	274	246,823
Program Changes			
Increases			
Cyber Identity (Mandatory PIV and ICAM)	-	-	6,155
Data Center Migration (ISA)	-	-	54,200
Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information (HSDN)	-	-	35,000
Total, Increases	-	-	95,355
Decreases			
CISO Deep Dives (S&E)	-	-	(400)
COOP Capability (S&E)	-	-	(200)
ESDO Executive Correspondence Tracker (S&E)	-	-	(500)
Enterprise Architecture Activities (ITS)	-	-	(195)
Enterprise-wide Human Capital Planning (S&E)	-	-	(1,200)
Geospatial Information Infrastructure (ITS)	-	-	(1,000)
IT Governance and Oversight (ISA)	-	-	(1,179)
IT Health, Transparency, and Decision Support (ITS)	-	-	(250)
Reduction to Information Security and Infrastructure Activities (ISA)	-	-	(10,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(14,924)
Total Program Changes	-	-	80,431
2014 Request	274	274	327,254
2012 to 2014 Change	13	13	(46)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	261	261	327,300
FY 2013 Annualized CR	274	271	324,272
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	5	5	1,612
Increases	13	13	18,548
Decreases	(5)	(5)	(100,637)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	13	13	(80,477)
FY 2014 Current Services	274	274	246,823
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	95,355
Decreases	-	-	(14,924)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	80,431
FY 2014 Request	274	274	327,254
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	13	13	(46)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	261	261	\$105,500	13	13	\$14,147	0	0	(\$2,300)	274	274	\$117,347	13	13	\$11,847
Information Technology Services	0	0	38,800	0	0	(10,798)	0	0	4,710	0	0	32,712	0	0	(6,088)
Infrastructure and Security Activities	0	0	139,000	0	0	(81,958)	0	0	43,021	0	0	100,063	0	0	(38,937)
Homeland Secure Data Network	0	0	44,000	0	0	(1,868)	0	0	35,000	0	0	77,132	0	0	(33,132)
Total	261	261	327,300	13	13	(80,477)	0	0	80,431	274	274	327,254	13	13	(46)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Protection and Program Directorate	2	1	\$10,070	2	1	\$10,070	-	-	\$875	-2	-1	-\$9,195
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7	6	19,152	7	6	19,152	-	-	8,819	-7	-6	-10,333
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	75	-	-	68
Office of Operations and Coordination	-	-	502	-	-	502	-	-	-	-	-	-502
US VISIT	10	8	59,227	10	8	59,227	-	-	11,745	-10	-8	-47,482
Customs and Border Protection	3	3	22,900	3	3	22,900	-	-	18,855	-3	-3	-4,045
Federal Emergency Management Agency	5	4	13,075	5	4	13,075	-	-	-	-5	-4	-13,075
Transportation Security Administration	4	3	10,470	4	3	10,470	-	-	9,945	-4	-3	-525
United States Secret Service	-	-	2,190	-	-	2,190	-	-	1,300	-	-	-890
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	3	2	16,108	3	2	16,108	-	-	-	-3	-2	-16,108
Departmental Management and Operations	-	-	24,342	-	-	24,342	-	-	25,286	-	-	944
Science and Technology	-	-	1,306	-	-	1,306	-	-	-	-	-	-1,306
US Coast Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	-	387
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	1,307	-	-	1,307	-	-	-	-	-	-1,307
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	115	-	-	115	-	-	33	-	-	-82
Total Budgetary Resources	34	27	180,771	34	27	180,771	-	-	77,320	-34	-27	-103,451

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information Technology Services	-	-	\$6,508	-	-	\$6,508	-	-	\$6,508	-	-	-
Salaries and Expenses	34	27	174,263	34	27	174,263	-	-	70,812	-34	-27	-\$103,451
Total Obligations	34	27	180,771	34	27	180,771	-	-	77,320	-34	-27	-103,451

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$37,978	\$37,978	\$39,504	\$1,526
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	248	248	200	(-48)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	485	485	400	(85)
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	183	183	183	-
12.1 Benefits	7,588	7,588	8,518	930
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	46,482	46,482	48,805	2,323
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	592	592	417	(175)
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	7,278	7,278	10,939	3,661
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,101	1,101	1,138	37
24.0 Printing	68	68	76	8
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	67,390	80,157	95,687	28,297
25.2 Other services	5,851	7,851	4,848	(1,003)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	17,032	18,716	101,159	84,127
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,911	3,911	6,180	2,269
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	30	30	34	4
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	169,321	181,656	48,880	(120,441)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,724	1,724	1,405	(319)
26.0 Supplies and materials	423	423	771	348
31.0 Equipment	6,097	6,097	6,915	818
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	280,818	309,604	278,449	(2,369)
Total, Direct Obligations	327,300	356,086	327,254	(46)
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(31,814)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	327,300	324,272	327,254	(46)
Full Time Equivalents	261	271	274	13

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	9	8	8	(1)
GS-15	74	92	97	23
GS-14	94	98	101	7
GS-13	59	50	47	(12)
GS-12	17	19	17	-
GS-11	2	3	3	1
GS-9	4	-	-	(4)
GS-5	1	-	-	(1)
GS-4	1	-	-	(1)
GS-3	-	1	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	261	271	274	13
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	261	271	274	13
Total, Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT::	261	271	274	13
Full Time Equivalent	261	271	274	13
Average ES Salary	174,770	174,770	178,790	4,020
Average GS Salary	113,775	113,775	116,392	2,617
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	37,978	37,978	39,504	1,526
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	248	248	200	(48)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	485	485	400	(85)
11.8 Special Service Pay	183	183	183	-
12.1 Benefits	7,588	7,588	8,518	930
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	46,482	46,482	48,805	2,323
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	592	592	242	(350)
23.1 GSA rent	7,278	7,278	10,939	3,661
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,101	1,101	1,138	37
24.0 Printing	68	68	76	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23,174	18,789	15,221	(7,953)
25.2 Other services	549	549	601	52
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	15,012	15,012	27,918	12,906
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,911	3,911	4,180	269
25.6 Medical care	30	30	34	4
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,156	5,156	6,017	861
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,724	1,724	1,405	(319)
26.0 Supplies and materials	423	423	771	348
Total, Other Object Classes	59,018	54,633	68,542	9,524
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	105,500	101,115	117,347	11,847
Full Time Equivalents	261	271	274	13

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) PPA is a crosscutting program that provides technology-management, shared services, acquisition strategy, executive leadership support, process development, and business transformation to several offices within the DHS Office of the CIO.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	37,978	37,978	39,504	1,526
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	248	248	200	(48)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	485	485	400	(85)
11.8 Special Service Pay	183	183	183	-
12.1 Benefits	7,588	7,588	8,518	930
Total, Salaries & Benefits	46,482	46,482	48,805	2,323

The increase of \$2,323,000 is due to the FY 2014 pay raise and the transfer of Records, Forms, and Printing FTE from OCRSO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$592	\$592	\$242	-\$350

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel has decreased by \$350,000 due to efficiencies realized through increased use of videoconferencing and other technologies, and by increased prioritization to ensure that only mission-critical travel is funded. Travel also decreased as shared services costs for transit subsidy, parking, and sedan/shuttle services moving to the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$7,278	\$7,278	\$10,939	\$3,661

GSA rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental space and rent related services. The FY 2014 increase of \$3,661,000 is due to increased square footage utilized across the OCIO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,101	\$1,101	\$1,138	\$37

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes a \$37,000 increase for the Secretary's communications team.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$68	\$68	\$76	\$8

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request has a small increase of \$8,000 for various OCIO printing needs such as the annual OCIO Open House, DHS CIO Offsite, and Industry Day.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$23,174	\$18,789	\$15,221	(\$7,953)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The decrease of \$7,953,000 is due to savings that will be realized through contract efficiencies and strategic sourcing initiatives, a reduction in enterprise-wide human capital planning, Executive Correspondence Tracker operations and maintenance, security deep dives, and information security policy and compliance support.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$549	\$549	\$601	\$52

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$52,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$15,012	\$15,012	\$27,918	\$12,906

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 includes an increase of \$12,906,000 for the transfer of Working Capital Fund services from the ITS, ISA, and HSDN PPAs to the S&E PPA, as well as OCRSO shared services moving into the PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,911	\$3,911	\$4,180	\$269

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 includes an increase of \$269,000 for maintenance and reconfiguration of space within OCIO.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$30	\$30	\$34	\$4

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$4,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$5,156	\$5,156	\$6,017	\$861

The FY 2014 request has an increase of \$861,000 due to Hosting and Operation and maintenance and rack fees for Data Centers 1 and 2.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$1,724	\$1,724	\$1,405	(\$319)

Subsistence and Support of persons includes a decrease of \$319,000 due to program reductions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$423	\$423	\$771	\$348

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$348,000 due to realignment of a centralized OCIO supply budget.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Information Technology Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	150	150
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23,861	30,098	17,916	(5,945)
25.2 Other services	5,302	7,302	4,247	(1,055)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,020	3,704	5,118	3,098
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	2,000	2,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,242	4,242	3,281	(961)
31.0 Equipment	3,375	3,375	-	(3,375)
Total, Other Object Classes	38,800	48,721	32,712	(6,088)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(9,684)	-	9,684
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(9,684)	-	9,684
Total Requirements	38,800	39,037	32,712	(6,088)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Information Technology Services Mission Statement

The IT Services PPA supports development, implementation, and maintenance of: a comprehensive and integrated Enterprise Architecture, the information technology framework for the Department, geospatial technologies, and information sharing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$150	\$150

The increase of \$150,000 for travel is due to Program Offices paying for travel instead of using a central fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$23,861	\$30,098	\$17,916	(\$5,945)

The overall FY 2014 decrease will be realized through contract efficiencies and strategic sourcing initiatives, as well as the program changes in IT health, transparency, and decision support (program and portfolio governance support). The \$6,155,000 for ICAM and the \$250,000 for portfolio reviews requested as program increases were added to this object class. \$6,000,000 in FY 2012 carryover is also included in this object class under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$5,302	\$7,302	\$4,247	(\$1,055)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,055,000 for geospatial infrastructure and data services and \$2,000,000 in FY 2012 carryover under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$2,020	\$3,704	\$5,118	\$3,098

The FY 2014 increase is due to WCF being funded in this object class, and \$1,700,000 in FY 2012 carryover is also included under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	0	0	\$2,000	\$2,000

This increase is due to the Office of Accessible Systems Technology (OAST) program office now being funded from this PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$4,242	\$4,242	\$3,281	(\$961)

The decrease of \$961,000 is due to a reduction in geospatial software enterprise license agreements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,375	\$3,375	0	(\$3,375)

The reduction of \$3,375,000 in the FY 2014 request is due to COMSEC cryptographic equipment being funded from the HSDN PPA in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
 Infrastructure and Security Activities
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	17,216	28,131	27,865	(266)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	66,964	66,964
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	121,784	130,093	5,234	(124,859)
Total, Other Object Classes	139,000	158,224	100,063	(58,161)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(18,373)	-	18,373
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(18,373)	-	18,373
Total Requirements	139,000	139,851	100,063	(39,788)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Infrastructure and Security Activities Mission Statement

Infrastructure and Security Activities (ISA) are a set of IT projects that provides integration and protection of sensitive DHS information. ISA funds manage infrastructure support, which includes support for network and data center services and DHS Component enterprise applications, and also provides funds to maintain Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) capability and move all network traffic behind the TIC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$17,216	\$28,131	\$27,865	\$10,649

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Information Sharing Environment Office, a decrease of \$2,787,000 through contract efficiencies and strategic sourcing initiatives, as well as a decrease in IT governance and oversight. \$10,915,079 managed by OCFO for Financial Systems Modernization is also included in this object class as FY 2012 carryover under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$82,764	0	\$66,964	(\$15,800)

The \$15,800,000 decrease is due to a \$70,000,000 reduction in non-recurring data center migration costs from FY 2012. Includes \$54,200,000 in FY 2014 for Data Center Migration funding that will be executed through the WCF as well as other WCF activities such as Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) and Policy Enforcement Point (PEP) that will be moving to the WCF in FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$39,020	\$130,093	\$5,234	(\$33,786)

Decrease is realized through increased efficiencies in the operation and maintenance of equipment. \$7,500,000 in FY 2012 carryover is also included in this object class under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Department-wide IT:
Homeland Secure Data Network
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	25	25
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,139	3,139	34,685	31,546
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	1,159	1,159
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	38,139	42,165	34,348	(3,791)
31.0 Equipment	2,722	2,722	6,915	4,193
Total, Other Object Classes	44,000	48,026	77,132	33,132
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(3,757)	-	3,757
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(3,757)	-	3,757
Total Requirements	44,000	44,269	77,132	33,132
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Homeland Secure Data Network Mission Statement

Homeland Secure Data Network is a classified wide area network for DHS and its components, with specific and controlled interconnections to the intelligence community and federal law enforcement resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$25	\$25

HSDN travel is now funded from the HSDN Program Office.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$3,139	\$3,139	\$34,685	\$31,546

Advisory and Assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local government, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes an increase in COMSEC support and services, as well as the program increase for implementation of Sharing and Safeguarding Classified Information. \$3,800,000 in FY 2012 carryover is also included in this object class under the FY 2013 Annualized CR.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$1,159	\$1,159

The FY 2014 increase is due to WCF being funded in this object class.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$38,139	\$42,165	\$34,348	(\$3,791)

The decrease is due to data center operations and maintenance moving to the WCF in FY 2014 and through increased efficiencies in the operation and maintenance of equipment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,722	\$2,722	\$6,915	\$4,193

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$693,000 for HSDN technical refresh and a program increase for implementation of sharing and securing classified information initiatives.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	217	261	271
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	21	-	-
Increase #2: Annualization of FY2012 FTE	-	-	3
Hiring to Authorized FTE Level	23	10	-
Increase #3: Transfer of Records, Forms and Printing from OCRSO	-	-	9
Subtotal, Increases	44	10	12
Decreases			
Decrease #1: FTE Reduction	-	-	(5)
Decrease #2: Rebalance/Realignment of Office of Public Affairs FTE	-	-	(4)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(9)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	261	271	274
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	44	10	3

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$38,200	\$38,200	\$48,923	\$10,723
Information Technology Services	5,557	5,557	5,118	-439
Infrastructure and Security Activities	75,064	75,064	66,964	-8,100
Homeland Secure Data Network	1,973	1,973	1,159	-814
Total Working Capital Fund	\$120,794	\$120,794	\$122,164	\$1,370

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of Federal employee and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS Component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

OCIO requests \$0 and 0 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce positions.

Position Type	Office	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2014	
		Actual		Annualized CR		Annualization		Follow On		Increase From FY 2012	
		Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Strategic Communications Analyst	CoS		1								(1)
Attorney Advisor	CoS		1								(1)
Human Resources Specialist	CoS		1								(1)
Director, Strategic Communications	CoS		1								(1)
Executive Assistant	CoS		1								(1)
Contractor Security (EODs)	CoS		1								(1)
National Operation Center Officer, Services Manager	ITSO		1								(1)
National Operation Center Officer	ITSO		1								(1)
National Operation Center Officer	ITSO		1								(1)
Acquisition Analyst	ITSO		1								(1)
USCERT Liaison	CISO		1								(1)
Deputy Chief Information Security Officer	CISO		1								(1)
Acquisition Review Specialist	CISO		1								(1)
IT Audit Manager	CISO		1								(1)
Chief, Policy Branch	CISO		1								(1)
IC/CNSS Liaison	CISO		1								(1)
Threat/SOC Coordination	CISO		1								(1)
SOC Support	CISO		1								(1)
Chief, Architecture Branch	CISO		1								(1)
Cross Domain Oversight	CISO		1								(1)
IT Audit Management Desk	CISO		1								(1)
Total		0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(21)

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- N/A

Annualization of FY 2013 Annualized CR Budget DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- N/A

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Departmental Management and Operations DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The focus of the DHS Headquarters (HQ) Consolidation Project is the co-location of the Department through lease consolidation and build out of the St. Elizabeths campus. The DHS HQ Consolidation Project will enhance effectiveness by consolidation of HQ and Component executive leadership, operations coordination, policy and program management, and “mission execution” personnel who require a secure setting. We will optimize the real estate portfolio by increasing utilization efficiency integrating mobile workplace strategies.

The Management Directorate provides coordination, planning, policy, guidance, operational oversight, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the Department for the consolidated campus.

The DHS HQ Consolidation Project appropriation allows the Department to provide overall management of the program.

B. Budget Activities:

The DHS HQ facilities portfolio is scattered in over fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region, many with sub-optimal security protections. The Department will continue the development of the DHS Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. The collocation of the Secretary’s Headquarters with Component Leadership will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters and terrorist attacks. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Under Secretary for Management requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$105.5M for FY 2014. The FY 2014 request includes the following projects:

- Development costs for tenant specific construction, IT, security, outfitting and move costs for the renovation of the Center Building Complex for the consolidation of DHS Headquarters to the St. Elizabeths campus. (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$92.7M).
- Operational Support costs for campus security to occupy St. Elizabeths (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$2.8M) transferred from the United States Coast Guard (USCG).
- Operational Support costs for campus security to occupy St. Elizabeths (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$10M).

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	92,700	-	-	36,721	-	-	92,700	-	-	-55,979
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,800	-	-	12,800	-	-	10,000	-	-	2,800
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	105,500	-	-	49,521	-	-	102,700	-	-	-53,179
Total, DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	105,500	-	-	49,521	-	-	102,700	-	-	-53,179
												0						
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	105,500	-	-	49,521	-	-	102,700	-	-	-53,179
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	105,500	-	-	49,521	-	-	102,700	-	-	-53,179

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparison between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	55,979
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(55,979)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Program Change	-	-	92,700
2014 Total Request	-	-	92,700
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	36,721

The HQ Consolidation effort requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$92.7 million for St. Elizabeths FY 2014 development funding for tenant specific costs for the renovation of the Center Building Complex.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The DHS mission is to lead a unified national effort to secure America. Yet the Department’s legacy facilities are scattered in over fifty locations throughout the National Capital Region (NCR), adversely impacting critical communication and coordination across DHS Components. To support the incident management and command-and-control requirements of our mission, the Department will continue development of the DHS Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths Campus in a secure setting. Consolidation will allow the strategic realignment of the real property portfolio in the NCR to more effectively and efficiently support the DHS mission. In addition, consolidation will contribute to reduced facility costs and provide quality workspace to attract and retain the best professional workforce.

This request represents a revised approach to the build-out of the St. Elizabeths campus from the original plan. Instead of requesting large development segments of 1 million square feet or more, the FY2014 request and the revised development plan is based on market-sized segments of approximately 300,000 square feet.

St. Elizabeths Construction Status:

- Critical Phase 1 requirements for USCG FY 2013 occupancy will proceed to completion based on prior year funding (FY 2012).

- Certain non-critical elements planned for Phase 1 are being deferred.
- Continuing Phase 1A construction of USCG Headquarters toward completion as well as progressing Phase 1B renovation of four of the original planned six historic buildings for shared use functions toward completion in FY 2013.

In the FY 2013 President's Budget, DHS requested \$89 million for transportation infrastructure improvements for the West Campus Access Road Extension and the Malcolm X/I-295/South Capitol Street Interchange Reconstruction.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 St. Elizabeths Support Costs
 Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: St. Elizabeths Support Costs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2,800
2014 Current Services	-	-	2,800
2014 Program Change	-	-	10,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	12,800
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	12,800

The HQ Consolidation effort requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE and \$12.8 million in FY 2014 for St. Elizabeths campus security support costs. \$2.8 million of these funds are being transferred from United States Coast Guard (USCG) as this amount is within their base for the security guard force, remaining from their transition to the campus in 2013.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In order to establish the foundation for sustained operations and maintenance for St. Elizabeths, a new Program/Project/Activity (PPA) is requested. Included in this PPA are St. Elizabeths Operations Center requirements for security services and technology integration operations, as well as campus security costs required to support the USCG at the St. Elizabeths campus. This PPA will become the foundation for centralized operational support costs for all St. Elizabeths campus functions.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
PPA: HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$92,700

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	92,700
Total Request	-	-	55,979	-	-	56,322	-	-	92,700

Description of Item

The FY 2014 request continues the St. Elizabeths development with the renovation of the Center Building Complex to house the Secretary's Office, several hundred headquarters staff, and key leadership functions for command/control and daily operations of the Department. The budget request represents a complete severable segment.

It should be noted that the Center Building Complex renovation is not intended to accommodate the entire DHS Headquarters facility needs currently housed at the Nebraska Avenue Complex.

Justification

The DHS Headquarters facilities portfolio is scattered in over fifty locations throughout the NCR. With the USCG Headquarters scheduled to begin relocation to St. Elizabeths in August 2013, it is critical the Department continue the development of the St. Elizabeths Campus. The collocation of the Secretary's Headquarters with Component Leadership will enhance command and control functions in the preparation for the response to natural disasters, terrorist attacks and other contingencies. This integrated approach will allow DHS to effectively communicate and engage in critical events as they occur and share such information to help secure America.

Impact on Performance

This project directly supports the Department's Strategic Plan goal to Strengthen and Unify DHS Operations and Management. Continued development of the Consolidated DHS Headquarters campus

at St. Elizabeths is vital to enhance command, control, planning and response to functions of the Department.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 Justification of Program Changes**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Operational Support Costs
 PPA: St. Elizabeths Support Costs
 Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,800
Program Increase							-	-	10,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,800

Description of Item

The USCG Headquarters and the USCG Command (Operations) Center are due to relocate to the St. Elizabeths campus in August 2013. With this move, the Department will experience costs not currently within base resources to support the USCG in their new location. Starting in FY 2014, the Department will need to fund operational support costs for rent within the Department Operations Center (DOC), a facility for security services and technology integration operations, as well as a security guard force service required to support the USCG at the St. Elizabeths campus.

Justification

As St. Elizabeths transitions to an operational campus in August 2013, the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) standards for a Level 5 secure facility must be implemented to support Coast Guard Headquarters operations. The physical security concept of operations includes a layered defense strategy with a centrally managed security operations for efficiency and seamless integration of physical security between the Coast Guard operational perimeter and the portions of the campus under current and future development. Rent costs for security operations and guard force support costs are required to manage the ISC Level 5 security program across the campus.

The Technology Integration Program (TIP) for the St. Elizabeths campus is designed to provide information technology enterprise architecture across the campus to support all of the components on a common framework or backbone. Integration of the Coast Guard Dot Mil network with the DHS Dot Gov network requires careful and continued oversight and management to assure 24/7 availability of the networks to support operations. Funding for rent costs for an onsite IT Operations Center for campus enterprise management is essential to assure the availability of IT systems on a continuous basis and critical to support Coast Guard Headquarters operations.

Impact on Performance

The continued development of a consolidated DHS Headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths supports the goal to strengthen and mature DHS. Establishing and funding a new PPA for operational costs will support the USCG transition to a new headquarters and provide a streamlined way to manage operations for future occupants of St. Elizabeths.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses [directly related to planning, engineering, and constructing transportation-related improvements at the Malcolm X interchange, Shepherd Parkway, and expansion of Martin Luther King Boulevard to facilitate vehicle and pedestrian access to department headquarters at the St Elizabeths campus]¹ *to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, remediate, equip, furnish and occupy buildings and facilities for the consolidation of department headquarters at St. Elizabeths and associated mission consolidation, and to fund operational costs within St Elizabeths Department Operations Center, [\$89,000,000] **\$105,500,000***² to remain available until [September 30,2014]³ *expended.*

<p>¹ ...[planning, engineering, and constructing transportation-related improvements at the Malcolm X interchange, Shepherd Parkway, and expansion of Martin Luther King Boulevard to facilitate vehicle and pedestrian access to department headquarters] the continued construction at the St. Elizabeths campus as well as....[\$89,000,000] \$105,500,000</p>	<p>New PPA within the appropriation.</p> <p>The funding requested in the prior year was only for construction whereas this year, this request is also for operational support costs associated with the USCG occupancy of the campus.</p>
<p>² [\$89,000,000] \$105,500,000</p>	<p>Dollar change only.</p>
<p>³ ... [to remain available until September 30, 2014] to remain available until expended.</p>	<p>Period of availability change</p>

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	55,979
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
From USCG to HQ Consolidation	-	-	2,800
Total Transfers	-	-	2,800
Decreases			
Non-recurring	-	-	(55,979)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(55,979)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(53,179)
2014 Current Services	-	-	2,800
Program Changes			
Increases			
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project	-	-	92,700
Operational Support Costs	-	-	10,000
Total, Increases	-	-	102,700
Total Program Changes	-	-	102,700
2014 Request	-	-	105,500
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	49,521

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	55,979
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	56,322
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	2,800
Decreases	-	-	(55,979)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(53,179)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	2,800
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	102,700
Total, Program Changes	-	-	102,700
FY 2014 Request	-	-	105,500
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	49,521

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Base			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths	0	0	\$55,979	0	0	-\$55,979	0	0	\$92,700	0	0	\$92,700	0	0	\$36,721
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	0	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	10,000	0	0	12,800	0	0	12,800
Total	0	0	55,979	0	0	-53,179	0	0	102,700	0	0	105,500	0	0	49,521

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	\$3,515	\$3,515
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$55,979	\$56,322	101,985	46,006
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	55,979	56,322	105,500	49,521
Total, Direct Obligations	55,979	56,322	105,500	49,521
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	55,979	56,322	105,500	49,521

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Departmental Management and Operations
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	55,979	56,322	92,700	36,721
Total, Other Object Classes	55,979	56,322	92,700	36,721
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	55,979	56,322	92,700	36,721
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

HQ Consolidation - St. Elizabeths Mission Statement

The purpose of the St. Elizabeths program is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$55,979	\$56,322	\$92,700	\$36,721

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes a \$36,721,000 increase associated with continued construction on the campus.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Departmental Management and Operations
 DHS Headquarters Consolidation Project
 St. Elizabeths Support Costs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	3,515	3,515
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	9,285	9,285
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	12,800	12,800
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	12,800	12,800
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

St. Elizabeths Support Costs Mission Statement

The purpose of the St. Elizabeths program is to consolidate the majority of the Department into a single site campus to effectively and efficiently support the Department's mission. The St. Elizabeths support costs allow the Department the required resources to manage these vital functions to support Coast Guard occupancy.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	0	\$3,515	\$3,515

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes a request for \$3,515,000 in rent associated with the USCG's occupancy of the St. Elizabeths campus in 2013.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$9,285	\$9,285

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase associated with a campus security guard force.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
St. Elizabeths Support Costs	0	0	\$3,515	\$3,515
Total Working Capital Fund	\$0	\$0	\$3,515	\$3,515

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Working Capital Fund



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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Working Capital Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Working Capital Fund's (WCF) mission is to deliver cost-effective support services throughout DHS. The goal of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) is to maintain and operate a fund that promotes economy, efficiency, accountability, and to apply best practices from the public and private sectors for improving organizational performance, operational efficiencies, and ensure full cost recovery of goods and services for selected DHS agency-wide programs, activities, and services.

The WCF is continually evaluating its programs and operations with the goal of achieving across-the-board economies of scale that result in increased efficiencies and cost savings. In an effort to control administrative spending across the Department, the WCF's FY 2014 budget build includes an \$88 million across the board reduction with a cost savings adjustment totaling \$18 million.

The WCF provides a mechanism for shared service costs to be distributed and recouped, as well as facilitates the delivery and oversight of these costs. The WCF supports selected services, activities, and programs that benefit numerous DHS organizational Components. Additionally, the WCF supports the funding for government-wide initiatives as well as DHS-crosscutting initiatives approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congress.

B. Budget Activities:

WCF activities are organized under the four PPA categories listed below.

Fee for Service Activities

DHS WCF activity managers provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS Components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a Component's use of services or products. Examples of a fee for service activity are the print and electronic access subscription services through the Library of Congress FEDLINK. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the "business" are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are pre-approved by the Department's Chief Financial Officer and reviewed by Component customers. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the Components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Tri-Bureau Service Activity

The WCF eliminated all activities within the Tri-bureau category.

Government-wide Mandated Service Activities

These Administration-sponsored initiatives are managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Participating departments are assessed for the costs of services provided by this activity, which provides a direct benefit to participating DHS Components. Examples include the government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils.

DHS Crosscutting Activities

Activities provided through the DHS Crosscutting Activity are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components, such as Strategic Sourcing. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

WCF Management Activity

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develop WCF policy and procedures, formulate and execute the WCF budget and facilitate dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The DHS WCF operating requirements for FY 2014 are estimated to be 564 FTE and \$1,022.661 million in reimbursable authority. This is a net increase of \$389.304 million and an increase of 152 positions and 152 FTE which includes a pay increase of \$0.654 million, efficiencies decrease of \$0.477 million, administrative savings of \$87.850 million, and program changes of \$476.977 million.

In FY 2014, the WCF will continue all services and activities from the FY 2012 Base and adds nine additional services and activities, described below. The FY 2014 net increase is attributable to a program increase of \$397.632 million for Fee for Service Activities, a program decrease of \$6.408 million for Government-wide Mandated Service Activities, a program decrease of \$1.865 million for DHS Crosscutting Activities, and a decrease of \$.055 thousand for Working Capital Fund Operations.

The Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB) sets policy, evaluates program requirements, and tracks performance outcomes for all existing and new WCF activities. In the FY 2014 budget planning phase, the WCFGB approved program requirements for nine potential WCF activities as follows:

- Data Center Consolidation Operations and Maintenance;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12);
- Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Support System;
- Transit Subsidies;
- Executive Sedan Services;
- Parking Services;
- Shuttle Services;
- Mail Operations; and
- National Defense University.

In efforts to streamline administrative oversight, the following activities were approved by the WCFGB for consolidation:

- Employee Assistance Program activity - Approved for realignment into the HQ Human Capital Services;
- E-Grants activity - Approved for realignment to E-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment;
- E-Docket - Approved for realignment to E-Rulemaking; and
- Personnel Accountability System - Approved for realignment to the Human Capital Business System.

The WCFGB disapproved the Regulatory Management System activity for inclusion in FY 2014 because the system is in the developmental stages of deployment. The WCFGB will re-evaluate this activity once it is in the operations and maintenance stage of its life cycle.

The Department revised the WCF's FY 2013 cost requirements from the Congressional Budget Submission of \$939.319 million to \$633.357 million based on the annualized CR. .

D. Efficiencies

Working Capital Fund Efficiencies totaling \$18.325 million in FY 2014 are required by Executive Order 13859 and are not mission critical or required by law include:

Printing & Reproduction Efficiencies **\$.006 million**

The request includes a \$.006 million reduction in print services for discretionary products.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies **\$.400 million**

The request includes a \$.400 million reduction in supplies and materials for discretionary products.

Travel Efficiencies **\$.072 million**

The request includes a \$.072 million reduction for discretionary travel to align with the requirements from Executive Order 13589 directing agencies to spend at least 30 percent less on travel than in FY 2010. \$.070 million is a reduction from the Fee for Service PPA and \$.002 million from the Government Wide Mandated PPA.

Purchase from Other Government Accounts Efficiencies **\$.971 million**

The request includes a \$.971 million reduction to align with a Department wide initiative to streamline cost. The projected reduction including \$.908 from the Government Wide Mandated PPA and \$.063 from the Working Capital Fund Operations PPA, anticipates a decrease in Interagency Agreements between DHS and other Federal agencies.

Other Services Efficiencies **\$6.812 million**

The request includes a \$6.812 million reduction of which \$5.691 million is from the Government Wide Mandated PPA and \$1.121 is from the DHS Cross Cutting PPA to align with a department wide initiative to streamline cost. The projected reduction anticipates a cost savings as a result of improvements in contract management.

Advisory & Assistance Services Efficiencies **\$10.064 million**

The request includes a \$10.064 million reduction of which \$9.310 million is from the Fee for Service PPA through contractor conversion, mission support, and management efficiencies. Reductions of \$0.754 million will be achieved from the DHS Crosscutting PPA with \$0.370 million coming from the Strategic Sourcing's elimination of contract related expenses and \$0.384 in contract savings achieved through improved contract management identified by the Office of the Chief Information Officer's (OCIO) Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) office.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity/Appropriation

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	394	394	577,682	394	394	577,682	542	542	975,314	148	148	397,632	57	57	476,791	91	91	(79,159)
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	8	8	37,975	8	8	37,975	7	7	31,567	(1)	(1)	(6,408)	-	-	184	(1)	(1)	(6,592)
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	2	2	16,384	2	2	16,384	7	7	14,519	5	5	(1,865)	3	3	-	2	2	(1,865)
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	1,316	8	8	1,316	8	8	1,261	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-	(55)
Total, Working Capital Fund	412	412	633,357	412	412	633,357	564	564	1,022,661	152	152	389,304	60	60	476,975	92	92	(87,671)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	412	412	633,357	412	412	633,357	564	564	1,022,661	152	152	389,304	60	60	476,975	92	92	(87,671)

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Fee for Service Activity
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Fee for Service Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	394	394	577,682
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	91	91	(79,159)
2014 Current Services	485	485	498,523
2014 Program Change	57	57	476,791
2014 Total Request	542	542	975,314
Total Change 2012 to 2014	148	148	397,632

The Working Capital Fund requests \$975.314 million and 542 FTE for the Fee for Service activity in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

GSA Rent – Fee for Service Activity - \$149.868 million

Description of Service: The WCF Rent Activity assist customers with initiating requests for new space and working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to identify, procure, and construct appropriate office space. The WCF Rent Activity also manages space assignments and growth requirements for all existing locations within the DHS HQ National Capital Region (NCR) portfolio. Along with space management, the activity is also tasked with fairly allocating the rent costs incurred for each location among the components. Costs include rental payments to GSA, Federal Protective Service (FPS) charges, and funding reimbursable agreements with GSA for overtime utilities. Centrally managing these costs and transactions through the WCF enables the Department to provide greater efficiency to its Components.

Other responsibilities of the WCF Rent Activity include managing and forecasting space and budget requirements and developing Housing Occupancy Plans to maximize the utilization of space. To provide effective customer service, a Space/Rent Analyst is assigned to each Component.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Customers are charged based on their occupied space in each building. The square footage is multiplied by the price per rentable square foot cost for each building. The per building rentable square foot price is based on GSA rent and includes FPS charges, overtime utilities, antenna charges, and DHS shared space.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 5 FTE.

FEDLINK (Library of Congress) – Fee for Service Activity - \$10.122 million

Description of Service: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Library and Information Services' mission is to provide DHS program managers and their end users with timely desktop access to mission critical, authoritative, commercial information content, products and services. The activity was established in 2004 to implement DHS-wide information assets supporting decision making, enforcement, investigation, and research and academic information gathering activities of the DHS workforce. The activity collaborates with the Library of Congress (LOC) FEDLINK program through which the LOC shares its expertise in information services and consolidates buying power for Federal agencies.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costing algorithm is based on three differing service types: enterprise-wide availability, account specific availability, and percentage of use.

Enterprise-wide Availability: Services available enterprise-wide and made available to all DHS personnel as identified by Internet Protocol (IP) authentication. The cost distribution for these services is based on FTE numbers approved by the Office of the Financial Officer. Examples of products provided under the enterprise-wide available service plan include subscriptions to Leadership Directories, Newsbank, EBSCO, ASTM, National Fire and Protection Association, and the Oxford English Dictionary.

Account Specific Availability: Services available based on specific account availability and accessed using vendor provided user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed based on the actual cost of the user subscription service including applicable FEDLINK fees. West Government Services is one of the products provided under this type of service plan and only used by certain DHS Components.

Percentage of use: Under this service plan, products and subscriptions can be accessed by all DHS Components using their user names and passwords. The cost for these services is distributed to each component organization based on prior usage percentages related to the annual product cost. Westlaw is one of the products provided under this type of service plan.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Financial Management (Finance & Accounting Shared Services) – Fee for Service Activity - \$23.673 million

Description of Service: The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides authorization for

financial systems used by DHS. OCFO sets policy and manages the development, implementation, operation and maintenance of Departmental financial management systems and related business processes. The US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) performs selected financial management services for the DHS HQ offices on a reimbursable basis.

Activities include:

- **Financial Policies and Procedures:** In conjunction with all involved parties, ICE supports the implementation of any new or modified financial management procedure for processing and reporting financial transactions. ICE, in conjunction with all parties involved, works to establish appropriate policies, procedures, and standards for business process activities.
- **Administration (including Customer Service):** ICE provides administrative tasks associated with ongoing management and resourcing of financial operations on behalf of the DHS customers. Examples of these activities include Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), customer outreach and evaluation of services, and financial management group meetings.
- **Financial Processing:** ICE performs financial management transaction processing tasks. In collaboration with DHS OCFO, appropriate internal controls are maintained by ICE to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reported in compliance with all applicable laws, regulation, and accounting standards and policies established by DHS. These activities include, but are not limited to collections and reimbursable agreements, disbursements, payroll processing, and budgetary resources.
- **Financial Analysis, Reporting, and Statements:** ICE provides financial statement reporting and issue resolution. ICE maintains separate general ledger accounts within the Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) for the DHS customers, maintains the DHS customer's balances on accruals, and conforms to the U.S. Standard General Ledger (SGL) at the transaction level. Some of the functions under this activity include general ledger maintenance, fund balance with Treasury, and financial management data.
- **External Reviews and Inquiries:** When appropriate, ICE provides responses to financial management and reporting related questions and data requests from external sources including independent auditors, the Inspector General's Office (IG), Government Accountability Office (GAO), and Congressional offices and staff.
- **Financial Systems:** Provides financial system support tasks. These activities include, but are not limited to hosting and maintenance of Federal Financial Management System (FFMS); administration of contract for FFMS training; FFMS and E-travel User Access; FFMS and E-travel Help Desk; Support of DHS systems modernization efforts; and system updates and enhancements.

Managing Office: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the actual cost derived from the Customer Billing Model (CBM) of the prior year plus a 2 percent inflation rate or inflation rate guidelines provided by the WCF. Cost allocation methodology for this activity is

based on the historical cost of providing the following seven categories of financial support to each participating component: (1) financial reports, (2) obligations and payment processing, (3) system usage, (4) receipts, (5) payroll, (6) overhead, and (7) travel and cash management services.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Statement Audit – Fee for Service Activity - \$12.960 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm to perform financial statement audit functions. The costs include travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract and maintained by the Office of the Inspector General as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR). The award is made under a GSA schedule contract.

The Financial Statement Auditor is selected by the OIG through contracting procedures (with the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) acting as the procurement office) and must stay independent from the DHS Components that are being audited.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates and prepares the DHS consolidated financial statements and acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the OCFO Director of Financial Management to prepare financial statements and complete the audit requirements.

The Office of the Inspector General is the COTR for the Financial Statement Audit contract. The OIG has the following responsibilities:

- Contracting with an independent public accounting firm to perform the DHS financial statement audit;
- Providing oversight of the contract auditor;
- Providing estimated cost information that allows the OCFO to properly budget for audit costs;
- Notifying the OCFO of any potential cost overruns and the related reasons; and
- Reviewing and approving invoices for payment.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) awards a contract to an independent Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm to perform financial statement audit functions. The costs include billable hours, travel, and incidental associated with the performance of the audit as permitted by the contract maintained by the OIG as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR). The OIG prepares the scope of work and the audit firm provides their estimate for completing the work.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Internal Control Audit - Fee for Service Activity - \$1.225 million

Description of Service: A contract is awarded annually to provide internal control audit services. The selected auditor provides services through a time and materials contract which includes travel and incidental costs associated with the performance of the audit. The award is made under a GSA schedule contract and the OIG acts as the COTR.

The Internal Control Auditor is selected by the OIG (with the Bureau of Public Debt acting as the procurement office) and must stay independent from the DHS components that are being audited.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates the assessment process and acts as primary liaison for the auditors. All DHS Departmental CFOs coordinate with the OCFO Director of Financial Management in the preparation of and completion of the independent audit, and with the Director of the Internal Controls Program Management Office on management's assessment of internal controls.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Each Component pays for its own assessment by multiplying the auditor's estimated billable hours multiplied by the hourly rate plus travel and incidental costs.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Support (Financial Operations) – Fee for Service - \$4.085 million Activity

Description of Service: The Office of Financial Operations (FO) is a line of business under WCF that provides financial management services to the offices within the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM), the Under Secretary for Management (USM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). The WCF Financial Operations activity manages the processing of multiple types of financial documents and transactions for its customers as well as Fed Traveler Help Desk Support.

This funding provides the personnel and materials to perform the following activities:

- Procurement requisition operations and management;
- Invoice and Inter-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC) operations and management;
- Travel operations support and management;
- Payroll reclassification, reconciliation, and reporting management;
- End of Fiscal Year closeout coordination and support;
- Travel cards operations and management;
- Purchase card operations management; and
- Overall financial management services and oversight.

In addition, the Financial Management Support Activity supports internal control functions for HQ. The internal control function assess entity-level controls and conduct A-123 process assessments of

financial reporting processes for General Ledger Management and oversees the reconciliation of the Fund Balance with Treasury for OSEM and USM offices. The internal control function helps the Office of Financial Operations meet the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and provide the required annual internal control assurance to the Secretary for Departmental Management offices.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is percentage of FTEs per office utilizing Financial Management Support multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 32 FTE.

Bankcard Program - Fee for Service Activity- \$0.053 million

Description of Service: The Customs and Border Protection (CBP) provides a centralized bankcard invoicing and payment system for Components within DHS. CBP has developed and implemented a system that supports the receipt of daily invoices for all of DHS.

This system ensures payments of invoices within one business day of receipt and provides transmission of an electronic file containing transaction data to each component's accounting system.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is based on the number of each Component's processed bankcard transactions divided by the total number of bankcard transactions processed for all participating components, multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.686 million

Description of Service: The Treasury Information Executive Repository (TIER) is the application used by the DHS OCFO to create Department-wide financial statements. TIER is critical for monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting requirements and meeting accelerated timeframes for financial statement audit deliverables and producing the Annual Financial Report. TIER reduces the cost of producing financial statements in a timely manner.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is the annual cost of the TIER software divided equally among all participating Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

National Finance Center (NFC) Payroll/Services and Reporting – Fee for Service Activity - \$34.474 million

Description of Service: The Department of Agriculture’s National Finance Center (NFC) provides Payroll/Personnel services utilizing their legacy mainframe systems (payroll), WebTA (time and attendance) and EmpowHR PeopleSoft application (personnel). In addition, NFC provides Payroll/Personnel policy support and benefits reconciliation, tax reporting, and payroll problem resolution. NFC Payroll/Personnel services billed to DHS components include Earnings and Leave and Personnel Benefits statements, USDA OIG oversight of non-USDA Payroll processing, Payroll Operations branch support, claims, ad-hoc reporting, and debt management. Along with NFC Payroll/Personnel services and EmpowHR hosting, NFC provides hosting services for the WebTA (Time & Attendance) application.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component’s cost allocation methodology is based on cost drivers which include pieces of mail, checked mailed, average number of employees paid, receivables established, claims processed, CPU minutes, number of manual garnishment accounts and NFC labor cost for the following:

COST AREA

COST DRIVER

Postage-Earnings and Leave and Personal Benefits Statements	Pieces of mail*
Treasury FMS Postage Charges for Single Address Checks	Checks mailed
USDA OIG Oversight of Non-USDA Payroll Processing	Average # of employees paid
Payroll Operations Branch Support	Average # of employees paid
Tax Reporting	Average # of employees paid
Payroll Policy Support	Average # of employees paid
e-Pay Policy Support	Average # of employees paid
Benefits Reconciliation and Liaison Area	Average # of employees paid
Debt Management	Receivables established
Claims	Claims processed
Payroll Accounting	Average # of employees paid
Certification	Average # of employees paid
Ad-Hoc reporting (based on CPU Minutes used)	CPU Minutes
Data Center Operations (Other than FOCUS)	Average # of employees paid
Payroll/Personnel Baseline Services	Average # of employees paid
3 rd Party Garnishment Processing	# of manual garnishment accounts & NFC labor cost

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

HQ Human Capital Services – Fee for Service Activity- \$13.629 million.

Description of Service: The HQ Human Capital Services (HCS) activity provides operational human resource services. The team ensures that the personnel processes for HQs managers/employees and service providers operates efficiently and effectively. Examples of services provided include: staffing and recruitment; position classification/position management; performance management; payroll and personnel action processing; employee and labor relations support; retirements and benefits support; time and attendance support; delegated examining unit (DEU) administration, audits and quality control services; Employee Assistance Program (EAP) services; and new employee and other leadership/supervisory training to support ongoing initiatives. Executive Resources services include a broad range of operational support in assisting HQ offices (including NPPD) in recruiting and hiring/on-boarding executives and political appointees. Some of these services include continued support and guidance upon entrance on duty; organization and coordination of statutory Executive Resources Boards; and Performance Review Boards to ensure adequate oversight of the Department’s executive cadre.

The HQ HCS Team provides coordinated services to all DHS HQ customers, ensures timely and effective recruitment of staff, effectively manages the “on-board” staffing process (which includes security clearances and collaboration with the Personnel Security Office), and supports the efficient facilitation of staff exiting DHS HQ. In FY 2014, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer will realign EAP to the HQ Services activity in efforts to streamline administrative oversight.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each HQ Component’s FTE divided by the total number of participating Components’ FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 81 FTE.

Human Capital Business Systems (HCBS) – Fee for Service Activity - \$8.624 million

Description of Service: The mission of the HCBS activity is to maintain and support DHS enterprise-wide human capital business systems and reduce costs by consolidating the number and variety of DHS human capital systems. The systems’ capabilities meet the requirements specified by the user-community and provide services in a timely and cost-effective manner. HCBS continues its enterprise acquisition strategies on behalf of all of DHS components, avoiding considerable duplicative costs if DHS components proceeded independently.

HCBS supports several enterprise-wide systems to include: web-based Time & Attendance; Personnel and Payroll; the Personnel Accountability System; and the Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE) which allows hosting and integration of enterprise application data. In each case, the components are supported by the HCBS unit in a collaborative and leveraged approach.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Costs are based on three billable areas: (1) estimated FTE costs for providing HCBS operational support; (2) operations and maintenance of the HR systems and hosting environment; and (3) estimated costs for operational support and reporting (contract labor hours).

The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE divided by total participating Components' FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Customers will only be billed for the areas for which they receive service.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 21 FTE.

Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) Administrative Costs - Fee for Service Activity - \$1.389 million

Description of Service: FSAs are employee-funded accounts that are used by the employee account holders to pay for medical expenses and dependent care costs that are not reimbursed by another source. Contributions to the accounts come from an employee's pre-taxed salary. The government does not make contributions. There is a fee that is charged by the administrator of these accounts. Effective FY 2008, the law requires that an agency pay these fees on behalf of their employees.

The costs for this program are charged based on actual invoices received in October and March of each calendar year. The March bill includes employees of record as of January 1 of the calendar year. The October bill makes an adjustment for any new employees who have entered the program since January 1. The invoice process is managed by SHPS (FSA provider) and costs are billed to components based upon actual invoices received from the vendor.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is based on components' current year actual participation rates.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP) – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.952 million

Description of Service: The DHS Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SES CDP) is a key element in accomplishing the Secretary's goal of "One DHS." An SES-CDP is a formal program approved in writing by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) that permits the certification of the executive qualifications of graduates by the OPM Qualifications Review Board (QRB) and selection for the SES without further competition. Previously, TSA, CBP, and USSS offered CDPs for mission critical employees. The Department is consolidating its multiple Candidate Development Programs and the "One DHS" CDP will be the only CDP offered moving forward. Candidates from across the Department will be exposed to a core training program and will have the opportunity to participate in mentoring, developmental assignments, and other activities throughout the Department.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The costs are allocated based on the percentage of SES slots a component has relative to the total DHS SES (or SES equivalent) population excluding military.

Full Time Equivalent: This activity requires 4 FTE.

HQ Executive Leadership Development Program (HQ ELDP)– Fee for Service Activity - \$0.286 million

Like the SES CDP, this formal program approved in writing by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) that permits the certification of the executive qualifications of graduates by the OPM Qualifications Review Board (QRB). Each candidate will be closely observed by an Executive Resources Board (ERB) either at DHS HQ or their operational component. The staff will work with candidates, mentors, developmental assignment supervisors, and members of ERBs to closely evaluate the progress of each candidate. These evaluations will ensure the candidate is taking maximum advantage of developmental opportunities and modify developmental activities as necessary.

The DHS SES CDP serves as a cornerstone for sustaining a corporate leadership identity as directed in the DHS Strategic Plan, contributes to meeting our succession planning goals, and creates a high-quality SES leadership cadre. It is also a critical element in sustaining a “Green” rating on OMB’s Human Capital Scorecard.

This centralized program complements and enhances the strengths of existing component leadership development initiatives across the Department and further facilitates succession planning opportunities. It provides the opportunity for participants to take advantage of developmental and rotational opportunities in other DHS components, thereby increasing participants’ corporate DHS knowledge and experience. In addition, components benefit from these rotational assignments by having a senior staff person working with them on real issues and offering different perspectives and/or business experiences.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component’s cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component’s SES allotment divided by DHS’s total SES population multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel; therefore, military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transformation (ITP) Program – Fee for Service Activity - \$69.600 million

Description of Service: The DHS consolidation of information technology (IT) infrastructure has served the majority of employees of the Department since its establishment on March 1, 2003. Since its creation, the department supported numerous legacy IT programs, 43 DHS run data centers, seven wide area networks, and multiple local area networks with overlapping system circuitry. Contrasting

acquisition strategies and IT infrastructure policies among Components further complicated the DHS environment and the ultimate goal of moving to one DHS-wide IT infrastructure in a consolidated IT data center operational environment.

Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the Department's IT infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms, and services into a set of enterprise wide IT Services. It implements the DHS Chief Information Officer's (CIO) vision of One Infrastructure, which requires an integrated IT infrastructure to serve as the foundation for information sharing and agile responses to threats against the homeland. ITP was chartered by the Deputy Secretary as a DHS Level 1 investment with the following project domain initiatives included in the scope of the transformation effort: Network Services, Email Services, Data Center, and Wireless. A majority of the ITP WCF supports DHS enterprise-wide IT infrastructure O&M activities for Network Services (OneNet). OneNet provides the foundation for DHS's Information Sharing Environment (ISE). DHS's unclassified, classified, and secret networks utilize OneNet for information transport. OneNet also centralizes wide area networks; network and security operations centers; and serves the mission to create a robust, reliable, scalable, secure, survivable, and cost effective infrastructure to support Components across the DHS IT Enterprise.

The Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) initiative is the first of the President's Comprehensive National cyber security Initiatives (HSPD-12/NSPD-54) and is led by OMB and DHS. The initiative is aimed at optimizing individual agency network services into a common solution for the Federal government. The TIC at the two enterprise data centers provides security controls across four services; the Internet, VPN, Extranet, and Application hosting that meet or exceed Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) standards. The TICs are under the control of the enterprise Security Operations Center (SOC) to ensure that the Department maintains the right balance between Internet access and security protections. Two specific initiatives within the TIC Services include the High Assurance Gateways (HAG) and Reverse Proxy. The HAG protects the user's workstation from any malicious content, as well as attempts to infiltrate the users' system. Reverse Proxy provides secure network connectivity to applications that are not physically co-located with the Trusted Internet Connections at DC1 and DC2.

The Policy Enforcement Points (PEP) serve as the Component's trust zone gateway to the DHS enterprise and external sources, advancing the DHS Secretary's goal of unifying and maturing DHS through the secure sharing and exchange of information. PEPs are a control point in the DHS network used to enforce policies, and monitor, capture, and playback network traffic. This will reduce vulnerability and improve system access and implementation of information sharing policies across the Department through centralized change management.

ITP resides within the IT Services Office (ITSO) of the DHS CIO. ITP is managed by the ITSO Enterprise Services Division (ESD) and is led by the Director of ESD and a CIO Council member executive sponsor. Furthermore, ITP is supported by a senior executive steering group of CIOs, which is staffed by a team of technical experts hired by the Department HQ from the Components, several Components' working group members, and contractor support.

The OCIO is committed to building a strategic human capital planning capability that is supported by a structured total workforce approach; one that seeks efficiencies, cost effective performance improvements, and a more appropriate balance of in-house and contractor resources.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost of Component contribution for DHS IT Infrastructure Investment divided by total DHS IT Infrastructure Investment equals the customer percent. Customer assessments equal the customer percent multiplied by total charges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 17 FTE.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$52,649	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$52,649	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$69,600
DHS - Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP)	The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives providing enterprise IT Services for Network, Data Center, and Email to support the DHS Mission, Goals, and Objectives of strengthening the Homeland Security (HLS) enterprise; improving cross-departmental management, policy and function integration; and, enhancing and integrating Departmental management functions. ITP is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the DHS’s Information Technology infrastructure by unifying individual Component IT networks, platforms and services into a set of Enterprise IT Services. This investment was designed to address issues identified in the following areas: 1) creates a secure, survivable enterprise network with centralized operations (NOC), security (SOC) and governance, 2) establishes a common, reliable and standardized email communication system which provides a single enterprise Global Address List; and, 3) consolidates 43 primary Component Data Centers into two (2) physically secure, geographically diverse Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs). The two (2) EDCs offer services for: computing, applications, data storage management and disaster recovery.	

National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) – Fee for Service Activity - \$184.777 million

Description of Service: The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) serves the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components, and field offices for network and internet/intranet access; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security and information technology (IT) operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains all desktop applications for full functionality and continuous availability of unclassified and classified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services and supports build-out of new facilities and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk.

In providing these services, the NCRIO adheres to applicable Executive Orders, Presidential directives, other Federal laws, management policies, handbooks, guidelines, processes, and procedures. The NCRIO continually monitors vendors' performance and technology to ensure that DHS HQ IT infrastructure services conform to specified standards for reliability, readiness, sustainability, supportability, availability, stability, security, flexibility, responsiveness and cost effectiveness. The NCRIO tracks workload data by functional service area to identify trends and statistical variations, and provides technical, logistical, and financial forecasts for future years. The NCRIO conducts baseline assessments of its existing systems and infrastructure against industry standards for items such as configuration and performance metrics. Using the results of baseline evaluations, the NCRIO maintains a program for the improvement of IT services.

The NCRIO resides within the IT Services Office (ITSO) of the DHS CIO. NCRIO is managed by the ITSO Customer Relationship Management Division (CRMD). NCRIO is led by the Director of CRMD. Cost-and activity-based analyses are conducted and validated by the ITSO Budget and Financial Management Division (BFMD), independent of NCRIO management. Senior executive management of the DHS HQ Directorate Components formed a review group to identify and resolve customer service issues in monthly meetings with the DHS CIO.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The FY 2014 WCF submission is allocated among the participating organizational Components based on their total number of accounts on the network as determined by the Global Address List (GAL). For Classified Land Area Network (C-LAN), costs are driven by the number of Component accounts and devices. For Unclassified Land Area Network (A-LAN), the non-discrete costs are shared across the total number of network accounts, with the Component being charged for their pro-rated share of the total network accounts. A Component's discrete costs; e.g. wireless and circuits, are billed directly to the Component based on their actual consumption of these services.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 73 FTE.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$134,869	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$134,869	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$184,777
DHS - National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO)	The NCRIO serves the DHS Headquarters (HQ), select Department Components, and field offices for network and internet/intranet access; management and delivery of desktop computing applications and equipment, email, wireless communications, video (VTC), voice (phone) and messaging; communications security; and IT operations disaster planning and mitigation to ensure continuous operations. The NCRIO manages and maintains all deployed applications for full functionality and continuous availability across the Department of Homeland Security’s HQ unclassified and classified networks, as well as full functionality of file and data storage and retrieval, printing, and remote access. The NCRIO coordinates management and delivery of these services with build-out of new facilities and provides customer service through a 24/7 help desk..	

Enterprise Licenses Agreements (formerly Microsoft) – Fee for Service Activity - \$98.639 million

Description of Service: This service allows Components to leverage DHS buying power by consolidating license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork, and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services. The four existing WCF ELAs are:

Microsoft: In the spirit of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA), DHS and Dell Marketing, L.P. decided to re-enter into a single Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for a DHS-wide Microsoft Enterprise License Agreement to standardize office automation and communication applications across the Component agencies’ existing IT environments. The account provides for the funding and management of the Microsoft Enterprise Agreement awarded in June 2009, which provides enterprise access to the Microsoft suite of products. The products include the software needed for individual desktops, laptops, and server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. This license agreement is utilized by all of DHS and this budget request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Adobe: The Secretary's Efficiency Review Board tasked the OCIO with establishing an Adobe Enterprise License Blanket Purchase Agreement (Adobe BPA) to provide DHS desktops and servers with the suite of Adobe products. The Adobe BPA reduces costs, eliminates inconsistent licensing, takes advantage of economies of scale to ensure the best pricing and streamlines the procedures required to procure all Adobe licenses for the Department. The Adobe BPA includes all Adobe products offered on the Adobe authorized resellers' GSA Schedule, and provides immediate Adobe Acrobat licensing for all DHS Components. This agreement is utilized by all of DHS. The request reflects the contractual obligations of each of the Components.

Oracle: DHS negotiated a BPA for Oracle software products and miscellaneous services associated with Oracle software. The award of this DHS-wide ELA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Oracle program licenses, technical support services and training, as well as level-set all existing maintenance, at the most competitive pricing available. The terms of the BPA also allow for the transfer of all existing Oracle licenses owned by DHS to the new BPA. The Department-wide vehicle not only allows for the timely, renewal of software maintenance for the Department's (110,000+) Oracle licenses, but also allows for the purchase of additional software, software licenses, and software-associated products and services by Components when needed (and at greatly reduced prices) between consolidated purchase cycles.

Symantec: DHS negotiated a maintenance-only BPA for Symantec maintenance coverage for all DHS Components. The award of this DHS-wide ELA allows the DHS HQ and its Components to purchase Symantec software maintenance, technical support services and training, as well as level-set all existing maintenance, through co-termination of existing contracts, at the most competitive pricing available.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The annual costs are based on the total number of existing licenses multiplied by the pre-negotiated cost of licenses plus an administrative fee.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 3 FTE.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$71,902	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$71,902	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$98,639
DHS - Enterprise License Agreement (ELA)	The Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. The activity further helps to decrease costs, reduce paperwork and save time by eliminating the need for repetitive, individual purchases from vendors. The Department continues to pursue opportunities to benefit from economies of scale, moving from Component or office specific software or hardware licenses to larger enterprise licenses for common services.	

Office of Procurement Operations – Fee for Service Activity - \$45.823 million

Description of Service: The DHS Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) provides full service acquisition support to OSEM, USM, S&T, USCIS, NPPD, OHA, OIG, A&O, DNDO and USVISIT. This includes the range of activities from acquisition planning and awarding to contract administration. In addition, OPO provides acquisition management services for Department-wide acquisition initiatives identified by both the Chief Information Officer and the various commodity councils within DHS that promotes cost savings and small business participation. OPO support provides quality control to improve submission of acquisition documents, partnering with programs for identify and improve advance acquisition planning, hiring and training of personnel to achieve and maintain certification, execution of contracting and acquisition management through improved lead times by using integrated project teams

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Each customer is charged for the direct costs of their respective support division as well as a proportion of indirect and administrative costs. In the case of the Department Operations Acquisition Division (DOAD), the full cost is further disaggregated and charged to each of its 15 customers according to their respective percentage of DOAD's total procurements.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 246 FTE.

Enterprise Data Center Consolidation - Migration – Fee for Service Activity - \$54.200 million

Description of Service: The Enterprise Data Center activity will continue to use the WCF as the mechanism to pool appropriated data center migration funds to move Component systems and applications to the two DHS Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs) for central DHS management. This includes: discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities, as well as the first 90 days of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs specifically related to systems/applications that will transition to the DHS Data Centers.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Funding for this activity is requested in accordance with the approved Data Center Migration schedule. Migration allocations are determined by the costs, as estimated by the Components, to physically relocate the application/system from the legacy data center to one or both of the DHS Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs).

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

**Enterprise Data Center – Operations and Maintenance (O&M) – Fee for Service Activity
\$204.622 million**

Description of Service: The Data Center Consolidation – O&M activity, as approved by the WCF Governance Board for FY 2013, will add collection of Component post-migration O&M and enterprise occupancy payments beyond the first 90 days. This is a cost transfer of Component payments

currently made to their legacy data centers. The activity will also reposition into the WCF the collection of current reimbursable Enterprise Data Center (EDC) Component O&M and associated enterprise occupancy payments. The funding includes services purchased based on the volume and type of service level purchased by the Components from the Managed Service Providers (MSPs) and services for activities performed within the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Information Technology Services Office (ITSO) such as security related and management support activities.

The WCF will allow DHS to act as a single bill payer to the Data Center service providers, will reduce necessary procurement activities, and will allow for greater transparency and more effective management of the goods and services being provided to the Department. By allowing for the central management of the contracts between Data Center providers, the Data Center Consolidation – O&M activity enables Components to focus their resources on their missions, rather than contracting and administrative support for acquiring data center services.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: Service costs that are directly benefiting a particular Component, such as O&M costs, are 100 percent billable to Components. Enterprise costs consist of EDC facility, enterprise, security, and ITSO management costs, thus a portion of these costs are allocated to all benefiting Components. All enterprise costs are allocated on the basis of rack occupancy.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 34 FTE.

Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System – Fee for Service Activity - \$0.445 million

Description of Service: The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO) will provide a centralized computerized system to conduct environmental reviews of components and DHS HQ proposed actions in accordance with the National Environmental Protection Act. OCRSO will provide this service on a reimbursable basis to all components and DHS HQ elements.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology:

The cost is allocated to Components based on the total activity cost divided by the number of Components using the system, including operations and maintenance, plus individual charges for each usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): Activity requires 1 FTE.

HSPD-12 Infrastructure Support – Fee for Service Activity - \$21.915 million

Description of Service: HSPD-12 Infrastructure Support, through the Identity Management Division (IMD) of the Chief Security Officer, is a central headquarters program that is charged with managing HSPD-12 implementation across DHS through the issuance of a secure and reliable form of

identification for its workforce, employees, and contractors located within an estimated 16,000 DHS facilities and sites. The IMD will provide the necessary guidance and tools to facilitate this Department-wide program, creating a unified approach and solution.

The IMD business activity supports DHS with services and technology to establish the DHS HSPD-12 infrastructure and issue credentials in the following areas:

- Identity Management System (IDMS)
- Card Management System (CMS)
- Enrollment and Card Issuance Work Stations (EIWS) including printers and work station consumables
- DHS Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card Stock including Security Printing and laminate
- Installation and Maintenance of the EIWS
- Hosting, Backup, Disaster Recovery, and Test Environment Server Support
- Certification and Accreditation (C&A) Support
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Support including Service Support/Help Desk
- Appointment Scheduling Hosting and Support
- Onsite Training Support
- DHS Authoritative Databases Interface and Support
- Open Interfaces/Modules for HSPD-12/DHS IDMS and CMS
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Certificates

These services have been and are currently provided for all DHS users of the Identity Management System. In addition, the IMD business activity coordinates the card issuance functions at 322 DHS PIV Card Issuance Facilities nationwide, HSPD-12 technology evaluation for future DHS use, continuous project management support for the deployment of EIWS to 1,049 DHS facilities/sites nationwide, vendor management and oversight of existing contracts, as well as budget and financial management.

The services have been provided to customers by a cadre of Government personnel and Federal contractors. Since the standing up of HSPD-12, IMD Government personnel have primarily provided executive direction, planning, oversight and only in some instances direct service to end users. Federal contractors have provided technical and EIWS support to end users through contracts that are acquired, monitored, and managed by the IMD.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

1. Number of Federal and Contractor employees within each Component at the beginning of the fiscal year
2. Sum of all costs associated with the DHS PIV Card Program supporting Components
3. Percentage of Component identities compared to the DHS' total identities

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): The activity currently requires 9 FTE.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$1.358 ¹	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$535	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$21,915
DHS - Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12)	<p>On August 27, 2004, the President signed HSPD-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors (the Directive). The Directive requires the development and agency implementation of a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification for Federal employees and contractors. HSPD-12 requires a secure and reliable form of identification that is: a) issued based on sound criteria for verifying an individual employee’s identity; b) resistant to identify fraud, tampering, counterfeiting, and terrorist exploitation; c) can be rapidly authenticated electronically: and, d) is issued only by providers whose reliability has been established by an official accreditation process. To comply with HSPD-12, DHS has developed an Identity Management System (IDMS) for issuing credentials that meet the requirements in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standards 201-1.</p> <p>HSPD-12 addresses a capability gap by providing a strong and more assured identity management, via biometrics and secure and reliable forms of personal identification to achieve the Department’s security objectives. In FY13, HSPD12 will incrementally establish 100 PIV Card Issuance Facilities (PCIF) across DHS to issuance DHS PIV Cards to DHS employees and contractors.</p>	

¹HSPD-12 is a new activity in FY14 within the WCF. FY12 and FY13 represent appropriated funding to OCSO.

Mail Service – (Fee for Service): - \$17.438 million

Description of Service: The Mail Service operates a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for receiving, screening, processing, courier servicing, and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR). With the exception of the United States Secret Service (USSS), all DHS Components currently participate in the CRDS mail shared service support activity.

The CRDS currently receives and screens approximately 1.5 million pieces of inbound mail and delivers it to nearly 100 DHS mail delivery locations within the NCR. It processes over 8 million pieces of outbound mail and provides over 6,000 trips of courier services. The CRDS is also supported by an Inter-Agency Agreement with DHS Office of Health Affairs for biological detection services.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on several factors, such as the volume of mail delivered, the number of mail stops that receive mail, the number of locations with mail delivery, onsite customer service support, the number of courier services, and the cost of screening incoming mail for safety and security threats.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

Parking Service – (Fee for Service): - \$1.203 million

Description of Service: The Parking Service is available to DHS HQs employees based on space availability, parking need accessibility under American Disability Act (ADA); employee's position; employee's required working hours; and funding approval from Office/Directorate. Permit types in order of priority are: Law Enforcement vehicles; official government vehicles (owned, leased, or rented); handicapped employees; executive parking; unusual work hours; and carpool/vanpool. There are currently ten commercial parking garages providing over 300 parking spaces, one government-run parking garage providing 37 parking spaces, and one parking lot of 1,197 spaces.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the number of spaces utilized.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE

Executive Sedan Service – (Fee for Service): - \$1.743 million

Description of Service: The Executive Sedan Service provides transportation for authorized senior officials who travel between various locations during the course of official Government duties. It allows senior officials to conduct official business while in transit, which may not be possible on Metro or in taxicabs.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on participant usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE

Shuttle Service – (Fee for Service): \$6.429 million

Description of Service: The Shuttle Service provides a safe and effective means of transporting employees between DHS buildings throughout the National Capital Region (NCR). The services consists of eight (8) scheduled routes supported by 20-25 passenger buses and is limited to the conduct of official business.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on the percentage of population located on a shuttle route.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 1 FTE.

Transit Subsidy – (Fee for Service): \$5.597 million

Description of Service: The Transit Subsidy Program encourages Federal employees to commute to work via public transportation. This program provides a subsidy to all eligible Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated vanpools, or any combination of the above. This helps reduce petroleum consumption, traffic congestion, and air pollution by taking vehicles off the road that are otherwise used in daily commuting.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on participant usage.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 2 FTE.

DHS Faculty at National Defense University (NDU) – (Fee-For-Service Activity) - \$0.856 million

Description of Service: DHS faculty at the National Defense University (NDU) design, develop, and lead homeland security-related courses and events. The faculty arrange for an array of expert speakers from various homeland security areas to visit NDU as guest speakers. DHS faculty also lead an array of domestic and international trips and studies related to homeland security missions and concerns. In addition, DHS faculty serves as advisors/mentors to all DHS employees who are enrolled as Master's Degree candidates each year. In exchange, under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding, DHS is able to select approximately 20 individuals each year to attend a war college. Employees are selected for specific Colleges by an independent DHS selection panel that utilizes a matching process based upon the panel's review of the employees' academic qualifications, work experiences and the needs of the Department.

The five colleges are the College of International Security Affairs (CISA), Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF), Information Resources Management College (iCollege), Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC), and National War College (NWC). NDU has also developed a program at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School in Ft. Bragg, NC. The diversity in campuses allows the University to offer a variety of master's degrees, graduate certificates, and continuing education programs. Unlike private colleges and universities these degree and certificate programs can be tailored to address the varied homeland security mission requirements of DHS. The program enhances DHS' strategic leadership and decision making in national, homeland and international security.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- One reserved slot for each operational component, NPPD, and HQ, for a total of 9 reserved slots at \$45K (for FY14).
- Costs for the remaining 11 slots are allocated based on each components percentage of employees eligible to attend any of the colleges support by the program. Eligible participants are GS-14 and GS-15 employees and TSA equivalents.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 4 FTE.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Tri-Bureau Service Activity
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Tri-Bureau Service Activity

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

The Working Capital Fund requests no funding for the Tri-Bureau Activities in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	8	8	37,975
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	(1)	(6,592)
2014 Current Services	7	7	31,383
2014 Program Change	-	-	184
2014 Total Request	7	7	31,567
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(1)	(1)	(6,408)

Working Capital Fund requests \$31.567 million and 7 FTE for this activity in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Interagency Council Funding - Government-wide Service activity - \$0.834 million

Description of Service: GSA provides oversight and administers the Interagency Council funds in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Acquisition Council and the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Council funding supports the following activities:
 - Federal Audit Clearing House (FAC) - Disseminates audit information to Federal agencies and the public, supports OMB oversight and assessment of Federal award audit requirements, and assists Federal cognizant and oversight agencies in obtaining OMB Circular A-133 data and reporting packages.
 - Grants Streamlining – Implements P. L. 106-107, the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999. It also proposes a standard format for Federal agency use in announcing discretionary grant and cooperative agreement funding opportunities.
- Chief Information Officers (CIO) Council funding supports the following activities:
 - A contract to support the Portfolio Management Office for the ongoing e-government initiatives efforts.
 - Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) —identifies and develops collaboration and consolidation opportunities across Federal agencies.

- Federal Acquisition Council (FAC) funding supports the following activities:
 - The Federal Competitive Sourcing Database (FCSD) facilitates comprehensive, consistent, and timely reporting of government actions related to competitive sourcing.
 - Acquisition Workforce Competency Development and Training - Funds the Acquisition Career Management Information System (ACMIS) database which provides workforce training data and OPM data to make strategic workforce decisions that affect the agency's training and certification requirements.
 - Government-wide Performance Measures for Socio-Economic Goals - Small business success is currently measured by meeting established statutory goals.
 - The Service Acquisition Reform Act (SARA), Acquisition Advisory Panel and Report to Congress - Section 1423 of SARA requires the Administrator of OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy to establish an advisory panel of recognized experts in acquisition law and policy to review laws and regulations regarding the use of commercial practices, performance-based contracting, the performance of acquisition functions across agency lines of responsibility, and the use of government-wide contracts.
 - Acquisition Center of Excellence - SARA mandates the development and maintenance of a Center of Excellence in Contracting for Services.

- Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCO) funding supports the following activity:
 - CHCO website - Provides a vehicle for sharing and exchanging information of interest to the Federal human resource management community. The system provides a forum for the exchange of information among members of the Council in both a public and private manner.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

USAJOBS (formerly Recruitment One-Stop) -Government-wide Service activity – 1.080 million

Description of Service: The USAJOBS initiative is a government-wide initiative led by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). All agencies fund their portion of this program (based on employment levels). Regulations contained in 5 CFR Parts 330, 333 and 335 implement section 4 of Public Law 1054-52 and authorizes OPM to charge fees to agencies in order to pay the cost of providing Federal employment information and services.

USAJOBS delivers state-of-the-art on-line recruitment services to job seekers, simplifying the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. It delivers a number of job seeker focused features including

intuitive job searching; clean, concise, understandable and attractive job announcements; on-line resume submission; applicant data-mining; and on-line feedback on status and eligibility.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component's FTE divided by DHS' total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Training – Government-wide Service Activity - \$10.789 million

Description of Service: e-Training provides an enterprise approach to leveraging technology to support learning and development programs, initiatives, and capabilities. This includes an enterprise architecture approach to the modernization and reduction in complexity of DHS Learning Management Systems (LMS'), building enhanced capability through tools such as web conferencing, and closing existing and future gaps in structured learning opportunities by providing every DHS employee access to over 3,000 online courses and 12,000 online books. Government-wide accomplishments derived from this activity are:

- Centralized procurement of primary DHS LMS' in use, providing greater visibility to CFO's, CIO's, and all DHS management regarding costs
- Consistent, standardized delivery of all legislatively mandated training to all DHS employees (and contractors where appropriate), launched IT security courses mapped to the Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) and The National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements
- Providing 21st Century approach to training in critical areas such as Emergency Medical Technician training by assisting in the coordination of DHS Modeling and Simulation activity relating to training
- Compliance with OPM and OMB requirements for reporting Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI) training data for all DHS Federal civilian employees

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percentage of each component's FTE divided by DHS' total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

Enterprise Human Resources Integration – Government-wide Service Activity - \$2.831 million

Description of Service: EHRI is a collaborative e-Government initiative designed to transform the way Federal HR Specialists and managers access human resource information and the way all Federal employees access their personnel file information. EHRI is in the process of replacing the current paper based Official Personnel Folder (OPF) with an electronic employee record for all executive branch employees, resulting in a comprehensive electronic personnel data repository covering the entire life cycle of Federal employment. In addition to streamlining personnel management actions, EHRI provides HR managers and specialists with powerful workforce analytic and planning capabilities.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Costs for products and services will be recovered by EHRI from all agencies on an equitable basis related to the size and usage of each participating agency.
- Charges are based on distributing total EHRI costs to all clients on the basis of the number of Official Personnel Folder's or on the basis of actual cost, depending on the service.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Rulemaking – Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.508 million

Description of Service: e-Rulemaking is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish a function. The activity consolidates rulemaking systems at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed through a web-based environment offering functionality such as one-stop access, search capabilities, and public commenting. e-Rulemaking activities include:

- Expanding public understanding of the rulemaking process
- Improving the quality of Federal rulemaking decisions
- Increasing the amount, breadth, and ease of citizen and intergovernmental participation in rulemaking
- Administering Regulations.gov, a cross-agency, front-end Web application that posts and allows comments on proposed Federal agency rules
- Writing memoranda to the President's Management Council (PMC), directing agencies to include a link to Regulations.gov on agency homepages and in the synopsis of the notice of any

regulatory action requesting public comment

- Posting the dockets for nearly 300 Federal agencies, including DHS, on EPA's online system.

Managing Partner: Environmental Protection Agency

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is pro-rata share based on the percent of each participating component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's total adjusted budget multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) – Government-wide Service Activity - \$.261 million

Description of Service: The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LOB) provides the Federal Government with an infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The HR LOB offers a cost-effective, standardized, and interoperable HR solution which allows Federal departments and agencies to work more efficiently and effectively, while providing managers and executives with an improved means to meeting strategic objectives. The HR LOB initiative seeks to accomplish the following four goals: 1) Improved Management, 2) Operational Efficiencies, 3) Cost Savings/Avoidance, and 4) Improved Customer Service.

By focusing on the strategic management of human capital and addressing duplicative HR systems and processes, the HR LOB initiative will enable faster decision-making and more informed policy-making capability; improved service ratio/response times and reduced cycle times; increased cost savings/avoidance through reducing duplicative software, hardware, and labor resources; and improved communication and responsiveness through enhanced quality, timeliness, accuracy and consistency.

Managing Partner: Office of Personnel Management

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Component's cost allocation methodology is based on the following factors:

- Pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's FTE divided by DHS's total FTE multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.
- This activity only benefits civilian personnel. Military FTE is not included in the cost allocation methodology.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Benefits – Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.221 million

Description of Service: The e-Gov Benefits activity provides a single point of access for citizens to locate and determine eligibility for government benefits and services, GovBenefits.gov. The site's core function is the eligibility prescreening questionnaire or "Benefit Finder." Answers to the questionnaire are used to evaluate a visitor's situation and compare it with the eligibility criteria for more than 1,000 Federally-funded benefit and assistance programs. Each program description provides citizens with the next steps to apply for any benefit program of interest.

Managing Partner: Department of Labor

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's civilian FTE divided by DHS's total civilian FTE multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) – Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.187 million

Description of Service: The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) goals are to define, analyze, and implement options that will enhance cost savings in the financial management systems, provide for standardization of business processes and data models, promote seamless data exchange between Federal agencies, and strengthen internal controls through integration of core financial and subsidiary systems. The FMLoB's current objective is to improve the cost, quality, and performance of financial management reducing the number of noncompliant systems by leveraging common standards, shared service solutions, and implementing other government-wide reforms that foster efficiencies in Federal financial operations.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding), divided by DHS' adjusted total budget and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Geospatial Line of Business (LoB) – Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.225 million

Description of Service: The Geospatial LoB is designed to further refine the opportunities for optimizing and consolidating Federal geospatial-related investments to reduce the cost of government and, improve services to citizens. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments. The Geospatial LoB will result

in a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data, and will ensure sustainable participation from Federal partners to establish a collaborative model for geospatial-related activities and investments.

Managing Partner: Department of Interior

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) – Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.105 million

Description of Service: The focus of the Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) is to build a “budget of the future” by promoting information sharing across government agency budget offices and building a “community of practice.” With this collaboration, the budget community can start to identify best practices for all aspects of budget formulation and execution. The BFELoB strives to find solutions that link budget formulation, execution, planning, performance, and financial information. Areas of particular interest include technology, budget performance integration, data collection and tracking, financial management integration, and human capital.

Managing Partner: Department of Education

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's adjusted total budget (excluding grant funding) divided by DHS's adjusted total budget multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment – Government-wide Service Activity - \$1.727 million

Description of Service: The e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is a Presidential e-Government initiative managed by GSA. IAE supports and automates the procurement process through the use of shared systems which are required by regulation.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Disaster Management – Government-wide Service Activity - \$12.200 million

Description of Service: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed a Public Web Strategic Plan that focuses on achieving greater cost efficiencies, improving ease of access to key disaster preparedness and assistance information for the American public, and instituting an agency wide, web-centric culture for information sharing and collaboration. The focus of the Disaster Management (DM) Program supports this plan by ensuring that the information that is relevant to disaster survivors, the general public and the emergency management community is organized and presented in a manner that engages and improves the overall user experience. Adopting a new up-to-date content management system (CMS), consolidating websites, centralizing operational and maintenance costs, and standardizing the way information is presented are key goals of the plan. The end result is to make the public web presence for FEMA a primary medium for information exchange in a manner that is cost effective, easier for all to use and maintain, and which has a much greater range of capabilities, including Web 2.0 functionality, all of which will help instill an internal web-centric culture within the programs across the agency.

Managing Partner: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's level of participation in disaster management divided by the total sum of all Component levels of participation in disaster management multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity. Levels of participation are determined by measuring a Component's active participation in 16 sixteen elements of disaster management, as defined by Disaster Management e-Government Initiative Program Office within FEMA. The 16 elements of Disaster Management include the following: (1) transportation, (2) communications, (3) public works and engineering, (4) firefighting/incident command system, (5) information and planning, (6) mass care, (7) resource support, (8) health and medical services, (9) search and rescue, (10) hazardous materials, (11) food, (12) energy, (13) warnings and alerts, (14) research and development, (15) emergency/domestic preparedness, and (16) disaster relief. The 16 elements are the cost drivers for each component's assessment and because many Components are involved in various activities at different levels of participation, the cost for this activity is fairly uniform across the Components.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans And Grants– Government-wide Service Activity - \$0.221 million

Description of Service: The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) requires OMB to "ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website, accessible by the public at no cost that includes information on each Federal award. The law specifically requires a unique identifier for the entity receiving the award and of the parent entity of the recipient, should the entity be owned by another entity. Some contracts (and some grants) already require Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers. This will allow those areas to feed information into the FFATA portal.

Managing Partner: General Services Administration
Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the percent of each Component's FTE, divided by DHS' total FTE and multiplied by total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment – (Government-wide Service Activity) – \$0.377 million

Description of Service: The e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment Activity is a collaborative, interagency activity designed to establish common, automated, and integrated approaches to managing the Federal government's financial assistance function. The activity combines government-wide financial assistance systems, i.e., USA spending, Grants.gov, and the Federal Audit Clearinghouse System (FACS), at the various departments and agencies and is centrally managed by OMB through assignment of each system to an agency for day to day operations. Grants.gov creates a single portal for all Federal financial grant and cooperative agreement program applicants to find and apply for funding on-line. This provides electronic functionality for applicants while reducing paper-based processes that previously challenged the Federal grants and cooperative agreement program environment. FACS is the government-wide repository into which independent auditors post the annual OMB Circular A-133 Audits of federal financial assistance (FA) awardees for subsequent retrieval by federal agencies. USA spending is the site where all Federal award data is posted per the requirements set forth the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act.

This activity is designed to reduce inefficiencies, meet e-Gov goals, and provide benefits to both citizens and the government. Specifically, the initiative enables the government to implement streamlining activities developed by the OMB lead Committee for Financial Assistance Reform (COFAR) on which DHS is one of the eight primary funding agencies represented.

Managing Partners: Grants.gov: Department of Health and Human Services; USAspending.gov: OMB; and FACS: Commerce Department, Census Bureau Development

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Financial Assistance Policy and Oversight (FAPO)

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology is a pro-rata share based on systems' usage plus a base fee when appropriate.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DHS Cross Cutting Activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	2	2	16,384
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	2	2	(1,865)
2014 Current Services	4	4	14,519
2014 Program Change	3	3	-
2014 Total Request	7	7	14,519
Total Change 2012 to 2014	5	5	(1,865)

The Working Capital Fund requests \$14.519 million and 7 FTE for DHS Cross-Cutting Activities in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Capital Planning And Investment Control (CPIC) – DHS Crosscutting Activity- \$7.312 million

Description of Service: The Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process is a DHS Secretary’s Crosscutting Activity and is required to comply with budget preparation guidance provided by OMB Circular A-11 and management guidance provided by OMB Circular A-130. Policy direction and process for DHS is provided by Management Directive 102 – Acquisition Management and Management Directive 1330 on Planning Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE). This Activity provides services to support these efforts, including automated tools to assist with portfolio analyses, document preparation, and document review and scoring, formal training, informational briefings, and remedial coaching to improve business case quality. It supports the Project Management Offices in preparing decision packages for DHS investment review boards at key acquisition decision points in their projects’ life cycle. CPIC is also the central point for the Department’s response to OMB initiatives and priorities on investment management, currently focusing on such Control Phase areas as consolidation, earned value management, and periodic project review.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Information Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The Component’s cost allocation methodology is the number of Component Exhibits 300 divided by the total DHS Exhibits 300 minus the Contribution percentage of

a Component. It is then multiplied by the total Cost of the CPIC activity.(Consolidated 300's will be distributed back to Components based on actual contribution shares).

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

Strategic Sourcing – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$1.979 million

Description of Service: The Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. The SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: Assessments are allocated to Components proportional to the average of the following two factors: (1) savings on DHS-wide contract vehicles and (2) spend excluding simplified acquisition (less than \$150,000, as defined in Federal Acquisition Regulations Part 2.101) spend. Data from Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation is used to determine savings and spend by Component.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 7 FTE.

CPO Shared Reporting – DHS Crosscutting Activity - \$5.228 million

Description of Services: The CPO Shared Reporting activity provides the DHS acquisition workforce with eProcurement systems and tools which leverage investment costs and promote competition, transparency, integrity and consistency.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Procurement Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is a pro-rata share based on the average percentage of each Component's number of procurement transactions, dollar value of procurement transactions, and number of procurement personnel.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 0 FTE.

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Working Capital Fund Management Activity

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	8	8	1,316
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(55)
2014 Current Services	8	8	1,261
2014 Total Request	8	8	1,261
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(55)

The Working Capital Fund requests \$1.261 million and 8 FTE for this activity in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Working Capital Fund Operations – WCF Management Activity - \$1.261 million

Description of Service: The Working Capital Fund Operations office manages the WCF and provides policy, procedures, budget formulation, execution and customer dispute resolution services. The office provides services to the activity managers as well as customer Components across DHS.

Budget Formulation Services:

- Oversee budgets and perform or direct financial management duties and responsibilities.
- Provide direction and assistance to program managers in the development of operating plans, budgets, and supporting documents relating to use of the WCF.
- In coordination with the Director of Financial Operations, make recommendations on operating plans, rate structures, and activities to be supported by the fund.

Budget Execution Services:

- Review financial reports for conformance with program and financial plans, and inform senior management and program officials of trends and changes.

Managing Office: Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Cost Allocation Methodology: The cost allocation methodology for this activity is the pro rata share based on the percentage of each components WCF assessment amount divided by the total WCF assessment multiplied by the total estimated cost of the activity.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): This activity requires 8 FTE.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: GSA Rent
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$70,282

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							5	5	79,586
Program Increase							-	-	70,282
Total Request	5	5	84,169	-	-	-	5	5	149,868

Description of Item

The General Services Administration (GSA) provides workspace and related services for over 100 Federal client agencies serving more than one million workers through the Public Buildings Service (PBS). GSA also provides related real estate services including the operation and maintenance of buildings and out-leasing programs. GSA's Computer Integrated Facility Management Program uses cutting edge technology to look at the buildings life cycle. Real estate services provided to clients appear in Federal agencies monthly electronic rent bills.

The Department has established a clearing account to expedite the payment of WCF GSA rent billings for DHS headquarters offices, excluding the Components such as CBP, ICE, TSA, FEMA, CIS, and USSS, which pay their rent expenses directly to GSA. The monthly WCF bills include all GSA-controlled space that the Department headquarters occupies, including parking spaces allotted to the Department.

Justification

In FY 2014, a \$70.282 million increase is requested for this activity primarily due to the incorporation of USCG as a new customer into the WCF Rent activity. USCG will be moving into St. Elizabeths and their 1,105,246 sq. ft. headquarters location will be added under the WCF for a total rent cost of \$56.5 million.

To support USCG's move to St. Elizabeths, additional space will be coming online in Departmental Operations Center A (DOC A) which will increase rent for a total of \$5.5 million.

Additional changes to the WCF include the addition of one new customer and two new locations. The Federal Protective Services, (FPS) under the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) will become a new customer with the addition of 37,474 sq. ft. for their headquarters location at 800 N Capital St for a total rent cost of \$2.3 million. Also, a new training center will be operational and will be occupied by I&A, CHCO and CPO increasing the rent portfolio by \$2.2 million. Similarly, the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) will add 6,284 sq. ft. to the WCF Rent portfolio with their move to a space located at 999 N Capital Street, adding \$0.317 million in rent costs.

Nominal increases in FY 2014 for square footage occupied and inflationary increases in rent equate to increases in the WCF Rent portfolio totaling \$3.46 million.

Impact on Performance

The requested amount is necessary to cover obligations to GSA and FPS.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: HCBS-Payroll Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$727

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							21	21	7,897
Program Increase							-	-	727
Total Request	24	24	7,809	-	-	-	21	21	8,624

Description of Item

This WCF activity provides funding for operations support FTE for enterprise systems, as well as operations and maintenance (O&M) for deployed systems (not including those covered via OPM IAAs or under the NFC umbrella). In FY 2014, HCBS will include O&M for the Personnel Accountability System (PAS) provided via IAA with FEMA, licenses for the WebTA time and attendance application, the HRIT Enterprise Integration Environment (EIE), and other enterprise HR services and applications.

Justification

In FY 2014, an increase of \$0.727 million is requested to expand the portfolio to include O&M for the Personnel Accountability System (PAS) which was introduced as a new activity in the FY 2013 Budget. The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) performed a Requirements Analysis and an Analysis of Alternatives that evaluated several automated systems. OCHCO selected FEMA’s Emergency Notification System (FEMA ENS) as the automated system to provide the required accountability functionality for all of DHS. While the final four automated systems considered were all capable of meeting the Federal Continuity Directive (FCD-1) and DHS’ requirements, the FEMA ENS is currently operated and maintained within the DHS infrastructure, thus increasing the Department’s ability to ensure accountability service and reliable data availability during an emergency.

FEMA ENS has been operating for 10 years and is currently used by six Components for emergency notifications. It will concurrently implement the FCD-1 and DHS Enterprise -wide requirements for personnel accountability. Additionally, the Department will be the system’s sole personnel accountability customer, thus ensuring consistency in personnel data gathering, status information, and the lowest risk to guaranteed service. The current FEMA ENS will be enhanced, through the

acquisition of an additional module (Global Alert Link), to provide the additional capability needed to provide a uniformed DHS-wide Personnel Accountability System (DHS PAS).

The Statutory requirements for PAS are:

- National Security and Presidential Directive-51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-20 (May 2007)
- National Continuity Policy Implementation Plan (August 2007)
- Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD-1). This directive provides specific direction to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government for developing continuity programs and plans.

Impact on Performance

The requested funding level will allow HCBS to continuously deliver Enterprise-wide support and solutions to meet the requirements of its customers. With the inclusion of PAS, the Department will be able to meet the standards required of all Executive branch departments and agencies under the 2008 FCD-1.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Infrastructure Transformation Program
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$16,398

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							17	17	53,202
Program Increase							-	-	16,398
Total Request	10	10	52,649	-	-	-	17	17	69,600

Description of Item

The Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP) is a group of interrelated initiatives designed to improve the Department's Information Technology (IT) infrastructure by unifying disparate Component information technology networks, platforms, and services into a set of Enterprise-wide IT services. The program implements the DHS Chief Information Officer's (CIO) vision of "One Infrastructure, serving as the foundation for information sharing and agile responses to threats against the homeland. ITP was chartered by the Deputy Secretary in 2005 as a DHS Level 1 investment with the following project domain initiatives included in the scope of the transformation effort: Network Services; Security Services; Hosting Capabilities; Email Services; Data Center; Wireless; Desktop Services; Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM) Services; Help Desk Services; Site Services; Video Services; Voice Services; and Core Support such as Wide Area Network (WAN) Design, Engineering, Troubleshooting Services; Traffic Modeling and Data Analysis to support capacity management; Internet Protocol (IP) Address Administration; Network Configuration Management and Change Management; Access Controls, including firewalls and routers.

ITP WCF supports DHS Enterprise-wide IT infrastructure O&M activities for Network Services (OneNet). OneNet centralizes wide area networks, network and security operations centers, and serves the mission to create a robust, reliable, scalable, secure, survivable, and cost effective infrastructure to support Components across DHS. OneNet is the foundation for DHS's Information Sharing Environment (ISE) and provides the means by which information can be disseminated across all DHS Components and Federal, State, local, and tribal partners. Secure information sharing across the Department is the key to successful integration of mission operations.

The Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) and Policy Enforcement Points (PEP) are centralized OneNet services that facilitate information sharing while preserving the specific Component security policies

and requirements, further strengthening information sharing and security capabilities across the DHS IT Enterprise.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes a program increase of \$16.4M million to manage the TIC and PEP initiatives for the Department. The TIC initiative is the first of the President's Comprehensive National Cyber Security initiatives (HSPD-12/NSPD-54) and is mandated by OMB with policy and oversight provided by the NPPD Federal Network Security Division. The initiative is aimed at optimizing individual agency network services into a common solution for the Federal Government. The TIC at the two Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs) provides security controls across four services: Internet, Virtual Private Network (VPN), Extranet, and Application hosting that meet or exceed Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) standards.

The concept of OneNet is to provide network segmentation between Components to protect the various categories of controlled unclassified and classified information. To encourage an enterprise network solution throughout, PEPs were established to protect the information, while allowing for the sharing of services and information across Components. PEPs are a control point in the DHS network used to enforce policies, and monitor, capture, and playback network traffic. This reduces vulnerability and improves system access and implementation of information sharing policies across the Department through centralized change management.

COMPONENT	PEP	TIC	NOC	SOC	HOSTING CAPABILITY	CORE BACKBONE SUPPORT	OVERHEAD	TOTAL
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	2,423	2,159	2,873	4,029	1,261	2,680	882	16,307
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	69	62	82	115	36	77	25	466
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	1,855	1,653	2,200	3,085	965	2,053	675	12,486
Transportation Security Administration	1,671	1,489	1,981	2,779	870	1,849	608	11,247
Federal Emergency Management Agency	452	403	536	751	235	501	164	3,042
National Protection and Program Directorate	253	226	300	421	132	281	92	1,705
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	151	135	179	251	79	166	55	1,016
Office of the Inspector General	3	3	4	5	2	3	1	21
Science & Technology Directorate	151	135	179	251	79	166	55	1,016
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	27	24	32	45	14	29	10	181
U.S. Coast Guard	1,181	1,053	1,401	1,966	615	1,308	431	7,955
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	1,233	1,099	1,461	2,050	641	1,365	449	8,298
U.S. Secret Service	330	294	391	549	171	364	121	2,220
MGT - Chief Information Officer	541	482	641	899	282	598	197	3,640
TOTAL	10,340	9,217	12,260	17,196	5,382	11,440	3,765	69,600

Impact on Performance

DHS has already begun migrating DHS Components behind TICs and administrating PEPs. These two services further strengthen the information sharing capability at all security levels of the DHS IT Enterprise and enables the Department to overcome technical barriers to a broad range of information sharing. Establishment and implementation of data security policies through technical solutions allows the Department to establish trust between user communities ensuring appropriate protection of data resources. PEPs allow systems access and information sharing policies to be implemented quickly and consistently across the Department via role-based user access to data resources. This reduces vulnerability and improves security within the Department.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: NCR Infrastructure Operations
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$48,923

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							73	73	135,854
Program Increase							-	-	48,923
Total Request	30	30	134,870	-	-	-	73	73	184,777

Description of Item

The National Capital Region Infrastructure Operations (NCRIO) services the DHS Headquarters' and Component users with network, email, internet, intranet, telecom infrastructure, all end-user desktop computing, telecommunications, and wireless services. The OCIO's IT Services Office (ITSO) coordinates the management and deployment of infrastructure resources along with the infrastructure build-out of new facilities and provides continuous IT operations, service desk, vendor management, financial management, and technology evaluation.

Justification

The DHS NCRIO will incur a cost increase of \$48.9 million in FY 2014. The NCRIO currently has the approval from the Working Capital Fund Governance Board (WCFGB) to deliver IT infrastructure services to DHS HQ Components and St. Elizabeths tenants accessing the DHS HQ unclassified network (ALAN) and to all DHS Components accessing the top secret network (CLAN). An increase in funding authority is necessary to expand services within the NCR. The funding increase is largely due to the USCG move to the St. Elizabeths campus and the FPS transition from ICE to NPPD. Prior to FY 2013, FPS obtained IT services from ICE. Of the \$48.9 million increase, \$45.4 million is directly related to approximately 6,000 new USCG (\$27.7 million) and FPS (\$17.7 million) customers who will be provided services under the NCRIO.

In addition, the NCRIO core services customer base requires an additional \$3.5 million for C-LAN increased accounts and services. These requirements represent the total program increase of \$48.9 million in FY 2014. The increase of 6,000 new users from St Elizabeths and FPS as well as new C-LAN users necessitates procuring additional circuit bandwidth and circuit redundancy for effective continuity and sustainment of daily operations as well as increased shared file storage space capability with the data center service providers. More users and accounts require additional network

infrastructure equipment. Much of the current equipment is overextended, obsolete, and no longer supported by the vendor under a maintenance contract due to its age. More users and accounts drive the need for additional end user equipment and software, and the associated increase in service desk and end-user contractor support across the multiple DHS Headquarters and Component operational sites.

Impact on Performance

The initiatives described and the operations and maintenance of existing capabilities is necessary to achieve DHS' objective of improved IT performance and continuity of operations for system users. DHS cannot properly operate and achieve its mission without reliable and consistent information technology and telecommunication services. The services required by DHS Components must be both predicable and uninterrupted, even in times of natural disaster or during a catastrophic national event.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Enterprise Licenses Agreements
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 1, Dollars \$26,014

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	72,625
Program Increase							1	1	26,014
Total Request	2	2	71,902	-	-	-	3	3	98,639

Description of Item

The Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) service allows Components to consolidate license requirements into a single Enterprise-wide procurement to leverage DHS buying power. Historically, the ELA Working Capital Fund (WCF) provided funding and management for the Microsoft ELA only. In FY 2014, this activity will expand to include additional ELAs as the agreements are developed, including Adobe, Oracle, Symantec, and other miscellaneous enterprise license agreements.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of 1 FTE, 1 position and \$26.014 million for the ELA program. The increase supports the expansion of the current ELA suite to include Adobe, Symantec and Oracle licenses. Adobe, Symantec, and Oracle licenses will require \$7.0 million, \$9.4 million, and \$9.6 million, respectively for maintenance cost on current software and support services; maintenance cost on software products and miscellaneous services; and maintenance cost on the software license agreement renewal and support services.

The products include the software needed for individual desktops and laptops, as well as server platforms, such as MS Office, MS Project, MS Visio, MS Advanced Server, etc. The expansion of the existing WCF enables the Department to:

- Achieve the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) strategic goals and ensure a centralized funding and tracking mechanism for Department-wide software licenses.
- Create a WCF activity for ELAs that allows DHS to reduce the time and resources required to procure multiple license maintenance plans across the Department with multiple periods of performance.

- Negotiate more aggressive pricing on the purchase of software licenses and maintenance plans by leveraging the buying power of all DHS Components' software spend across the Department.

The software included in the ELA activity is used by all of DHS and reflects the contractual obligations of each Component. In addition, future expansion of this WCF activity will include other enterprise software and hardware license agreements.

Impact on Performance

Funding this program through the WCF will enhance OCIO's ability to service users, gain efficiencies of scale, further achieve cost savings, and maintain information sharing across DHS. The requested ELA activity will fulfill the FASA requirements for simplified procurement procedures that facilitate reliance of Commercial off the Shelf technology.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Data Center Migration
PPA: Infrastructure and Security Activities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$54,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	54,200
Total Request	-	-	70,000	-	-	70,428	-	-	54,200

Description of Item

Data Center Migration provides funding to Components to consolidate data center environments into the two enterprise-wide DHS data centers. DHS is committed to the integration, consolidation, and the transformation of individual Component infrastructures into a more efficient and more secure world-class IT infrastructure capable of supporting the significant demands required of an organization of more than 200,000 employees.

At the completion of the migration effort, Components will relocate their existing or new applications to the two data centers occupying a number of racks in the data centers and paying for the charges associated with this occupancy. The recurring costs for operating the two enterprise-wide data centers are requested to be administered through the Enterprise Data Center – Operations & Maintenance WCF activity.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes \$54.200M to fully complete the data center migration activities for CBP, TSA, FEMA, and USCIS. The purpose of this request is to continue execution of the planned timeline to migrate Component information systems, applications and disaster recovery facilities to the DHS Enterprise DCs. This will enable continued closures of the major Component data centers and achieve the Secretary’s goal of consolidating DHS data centers. Funding requested for OCIO would be transferred into the WCF for execution on behalf of the Components. As a result, DHS Data Center Migration activities will be transparent and centralized.

The transition to the DHS Enterprise DC architecture is standardizing IT resource acquisitions across all DHS Components, as well as streamlining the maintenance and support contracts, allowing for less complex vendor support and expediting response times during emergencies. Benefits derived from the transition to the DHS Enterprise DCs include increased security, enhanced operability, and long-term cost avoidances. DHS is placing information systems behind Trusted Internet Connections, thus removing exposure of essential functions to those that would exploit weaknesses. Migration makes technologies available as easily ordered services and provides for DHS-wide standardization.

Impact on Performance

The FY 2014 program increase supports the migration of the CBP Newington production systems, the TSA National Transportation Security Board site; the USCIS Service Centers, HQ Site, and Records/Benefits Center; and the FEMA Norwich, CT center. It enables the CIO to manage funding on IT infrastructure investment and operations and maintenance in support of the Department's front-line operations as well as assurance of meeting the DHS's contractual liabilities to the managed service providers.

Completing these migrations will eliminate further investments by the Components in legacy data centers operations, including continuity of operations, maintenance, support, security certification and accreditation. An extended migration timeline will result in concurrent costs to fund both old and new data centers while the completion of DHS Enterprise data centers reduces the number and cost of Federal data centers, associated energy costs, and physical space allocations, in concert with a transition to cloud computing. A recent study performed by the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) showed that the ten of the first completed migrations to enterprise data centers resulted in average savings of 14 percent, which is equal to \$17.4 million in savings annually.

This action also directly supports OMB's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative to promote the use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate footprint of government data centers; reduce the cost of data center hardware, software and operations; increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and shift IT investments to more efficient computing platforms and technologies.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Enterprise Data Center O&M
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 34, FTE 34, Dollars \$204,622

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							34	34	204,622
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	204,622

Description of Item

The Enterprise Data Center O&M is a new program in the WCF in FY 2014. Consistent with the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, DHS Components are mandated to transition all systems and applications into two DHS Enterprise Data Centers (EDCs). In prior years, the Data Center Migration funds appropriated to DHS were directed to system and application migration, closure of targeted legacy data centers, and related activities including discovery and migration planning. The funds are collected in the WCF for centralized management and transparency.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) has historically funded the construction and the majority of the operations and maintenance (O&M) costs associated with the establishment of the two EDCs. However, Components that are migrating applications to the data centers will need to pay for the continued services they receive through the WCF. Currently, Components with existing systems in the two data centers are paying for O&M costs through a fee-for-service chargeback mechanism. Three months of O&M costs are included in Components receiving migration funding through the WCF to cover O&M costs while transitioning into the data centers. Components are responsible for paying the sustained O&M costs once applications are fully transitioned.

The WCF will be used to collect annual O&M and rack rate fees from customer applications that are known or existing as of the point in time when the WCF budget is formulated. Customers that do not meet the cut-off date for budget formulation will be billed as a direct/reimbursable collection until the WCF is able to capture O&M and rack fees via a reprogramming or in the next budget cycle.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes 34 FTE, 34 positions, and \$204.622 million for the EDC O&M to manage collection of funding for the ongoing O&M activities at the DHS data centers. The WCF

allows DHS to act as a single bill payer to data center service providers, reduces necessary procurement activities, and allows for greater transparency and more effective management of the goods and services provided to the Department. By centrally managing the contracts between data center providers, the Enterprise Data Center activity enables Components to focus resources on mission activities, rather than contracting and administrative support for acquiring data center services.

A significant outcome of complete migration is the elimination of further investments by the Components in legacy data centers operations, including continuity of operations, maintenance, support, and security certification and accreditation. By including the on-going O&M collections in the WCF, the Department is able to achieve increased benefits including: ensuring service provider contracts are fully funded and paid on time; providing customers with anticipated costs up-front; and, reducing workload and time associated with executing interagency agreements.

FY 2014 Enterprise Data Center

(Dollars in thousands)

Component	FY 2014
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	\$33,560
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	\$8
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$21,383
Transportation Security Administration	\$13,769
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$14,386
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$10,583
Office of Health Affairs	\$115
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	\$501
Science and Technology Directorate	\$1,910
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	\$1,234
U.S. Coast Guard	\$0
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$17,738
U.S. Secret Service	\$4,901
U.S. VISIT	\$56,864
Management Directorate	\$27,670
TOTAL	\$204,622

Impact on Performance

This increase provides funding for the ongoing Component O&M requirements at the two enterprise-wide DHS data centers. This action also directly supports OMB's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative to promote the use of Green IT by reducing the overall energy and real estate footprint of government data centers; reduce the cost of data center hardware, software and operations; increase the overall IT security posture of the government; and shift IT investments to more efficient computing platforms and technologies.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 – Identity Management
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 9, FTE 9, Dollars \$21,915

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							9	9	21,915
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	21,915

Description of Item

The Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12– Identity Management (HSPD-12) is a new activity to the WCF in FY 2014. The Office of the Chief Security Officer’s (OCSO) Identity Management Division (IMD) is the central headquarters program charged with managing HSPD-12 across DHS through the issuance of a secure and reliable form of identification for its workforce and the modernization of the Department’s Physical Access Control Systems (PACS) located within an estimated 16,000 DHS facilities and sites. IMD will provide the necessary guidance and tools to facilitate this Department-wide program, creating a unified approach and solution, improving asset protection through secure and trusted facility access, enabling interoperability through standardization, achieving cost avoidance through the reduction of redundant infrastructures, and facilitating compliance with HSPD-12 and OMB M-11-11.

The HSPD-12 program supports DHS with services and technology to establish the DHS HSPD-12 infrastructure and issue DHS Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards to customers. The HSPD-12 program will provide the following services to DHS customers: infrastructure services; policy development, governance, and compliance; service management; logistics and asset management; and PACS modernization services.

IMD is currently providing these services for all DHS users of the Identity Management System (IDMS). The IMD business activity coordinates: PIV card issuance functions at DHS PIV Card Issuance Facilities (PCIF) nationwide; HSPD-12 technology evaluation for future DHS use; continuous project management support for the deployment of enrollment/card issuance workstations (EIWS) to 1,049 DHS facilities/sites nationwide; vendor management and oversight of existing contracts; and budget and financial management. In addition, IMD coordinates PACS modernization activities across DHS, which includes the development of strategy, metrics, policy, and architectures

along with coordinating, managing, and monitoring the implementation of compliant PACS solutions across the DHS Enterprise.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes 9 FTE, 9 positions, and \$21.915 million for the HSPD-12 program. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the HSPD-12 program was centrally managed by OCSO and executed under the Economy Act via Interagency Agreements (IAA) with DHS Components outside of the WCF. Although this is being requested as a new activity within the WCF, this program has been an ongoing operation within DHS.

The Department will establish more than 300 PCIFs nationwide by the end of FY 2014 to support borders, airports, ports of entry, Joint Field Offices for disasters, and other designated locations. The shared locations will eliminate redundancies to ensure the Department gain economies of scale. Of the \$21.915 million request for the HSPD-12 program, \$1.3 million will be used to fund 9 FTE to assist in management, oversight, and card issuance; \$15.4 million is estimated to fund the anticipated contractual requirements for PIV card program; and \$5.2 million will provide funding for other services to include equipment purchases, travel, ancillary supplies, and GPO printing services.

Impact on Performance

The HSPD-12 program contributes to the DHS goal of maturing and strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. It is aligned to the “manage identification standards” activity with the objective to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes.

IMD is currently reviewing metrics and developing a “system dashboard” to facilitate reporting to Components.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 9: Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 1, Dollars \$445

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	1	1	445				1	1	445
Total Request	1	1	445				1	1	445

Description of Item

This new WCF activity consists of a single computerized system to facilitate environmental impact review of DHS activities, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (NEPA). These reviews may be required at any level of the organization; therefore the system is available behind the DHS firewall to all DHS HQ and Component employees to enter project related information. In addition to automating what is currently a manual process, the system will establish a standard of review and the capability to identify common issues, share best practices across the enterprise, and act as a National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) approved schedule of records. Examples of DHS activities that may require this environmental impact review include but are not limited to organizational changes, Federal assistance, construction, operations, purchasing, and research and development.

Justification

In FY 2014, Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System (EP&HP DSS) requests an increase of 1 FTE, 1 position and \$0.445 million in system requirements. These resources will be used to fund hosting requirements, contract support for maintenance, upgrade the system-specific programming, and to provide expert help support for users. Currently, DHS conducts more than 50,000 EP&HP reviews annually across the Department. The EP&HP DSS will provide standard of reviews, system capabilities to automate current manual ad-hoc processes for project proponents to track the status of the reviews; searches for relevant projects and information; and program managers to collect the number and types of environmental reviews used in their Component. It will allow Components to increase governance over personnel who conduct environmental reviews and allow only designated employees to approve the results. It will also replace the existing FEMA EMIS system and provide a single process for use across all DHS Components.

The current FEMA system has been found to be costly to operate and update. The systems consolidation will establish a Departmental-wide automated review process which will decrease the total cost of environmental reviews, increase efficiency, improve the workflow of environmental reviews, and increase the quality of environmental reviews throughout the Department. The estimated cost avoidance from the system implementation exceeds \$3.1 million for the EP&HP reviews performed annually across DHS.

Impact on Performance

The request will allow the Department to lower its cost for conducting environmental reviews and provide for enhanced oversight of the process.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 10: Mail Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$17,438

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							2	2	17,438
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	17,438

Description of Item

Currently provided as a shared service through the Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO), the Mail Services, a new WCF activity in FY 2014, requires consolidated mail operations for the National Capital Region (NCR) and establishment of a Safe Mail Program (Management Directive 0590; superseded by Directive Number 119-01). DHS operates a Consolidated Remote Delivery Site (CRDS) for reception, screening, processing, courier service and delivery of safe mail to DHS Headquarters and Component HQ facilities in the NCR.

Justification

In FY 2014, the Mail Services request 2 FTE, 2 positions, and \$17.438 million to support contract costs for administering the mail facility processes, supplies, equipment, weapons, ammunition, evidence and special handling documentation for the entire Department.

The cost factors for the mail services contract include inbound mail volume, outbound mail volume, onsite customer service support, inbound parcels, mail delivery locations, mailstops and courier service. In FY 2011, the CRDS handled 1,200,000 pieces of incoming mail, 490,000 pieces of outgoing mail and 5,200 courier packages for the DHS Headquarters.

Impact on Performance

The inclusion of the mail services program into the WCF ensure that mail delivered to DHS Components remains secure and free of harmful contaminants and that all potential Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) attacks are detected at the screening facility designed to stop potential attacks before they pose a threat to DHS employees or facilities.

The request enables DHS to be in compliance with Management Directive 0590 and avoid using the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to handle all incoming and out-going mail through its facilities instead of CRDS. The USPS does not have the ability to test all incoming letters/packages for CBRNE threats, which places the DHS work force at risk for potential contamination.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 11: Parking Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 1, Dollars \$1,203

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							1	1	1,203
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,203

Description of Item

The Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO) oversees parking services for DHS Headquarters at various headquarters locations occupied by DHS employees with disabilities, car and van pools, headquarter executives, and employees required to work outside of core business hours. Employee parking is determined using the following criteria: the availability of parking space; requirements under the American Disability Act (ADA), employee’s rank and position, and required work hours. There are currently six commercial parking garages providing over 330 parking spaces, one government-run parking garage providing 37 parking spaces and one parking lot with 1,197 spaces that the CRSO oversees from a policy and operational perspective.

Justification

This new activity in FY 2014 requests 1 FTE, 1 position, and \$1.203 million for Parking Services. The projected cost is for approximately 320 leased spaces in garages used by organizations within the National Capital Region. DHS HQ has seven contractors with vendors throughout the metropolitan Washington, DC area. Downtown Parking is contracted through independent parking garages. The costs for spaces range from \$200 - \$550 per month per space, depending on whether the space is reserved or unreserved. Spaces are contracted on an annual basis with the ability to modify the contract twice each calendar year.

Impact on Performance

The integration of the Parking Service in the WCF will support accessibility under the ADA to disabled employees, parking services for employees who must commute via personal vehicle, and parking for government use vehicles.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 12: Executive Sedan Service
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$1,743

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							2	2	1,743
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,743

Description of Item

The Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO) administers the executive sedan service on annual basis for senior staff officials traveling between DHS facilities, Capitol Hill, the White House, and other Federal facilities located inside the beltway, during the course of their official Federal Government duties. This activity is new to the WCF for FY 2014.

Justification

In FY 2014, the Executive Sedan Service request includes 2 FTE, 2 positions, and \$1.743 million to manage the overall cost of the activity. Due to the dispersed nature of the DHS headquarters, it is necessary to provide an efficient method of transportation to minimize delays and disruptions to the execution of the Department’s mission. Use of the executive sedan service is limited to transportation to official business meetings held at locations that are not Metro accessible and/or where parking is not readily available. Offices are charged a flat fee per authorized user to ensure the contract costs are covered by the number of individuals using the service.

The sedan service operates from 6:00am to 8:00pm Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. The Department pays a flat fee includes the cost of the dispatchers, drivers, the vehicle, fuels, and all other costs associated with the operation of the vehicles and service. The only additional costs incurred by DHS HQ would be overtime service, when vehicles and drivers are scheduled outside of the core hours of operations.

In FY 2013, ridership was limited to SES members and senior staff, which resulted in a reduction of eligible riders by 70 people. To operate the service with the highest level of efficiency, with a goal of providing as many transports as possible, the requestor is required to share vehicles when necessary (OMB Executive Order 13423).

Impact on Performance

The integration of the Executive Sedan Service program into the WCF will support DHS HQ senior officials to offsite meetings in a timely and secure manner, particularly to secure government locations, and those locations not accessible by public transportation.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 13: Shuttle Services
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 1, FTE 1, Dollars \$6,429

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							1	1	6,429
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6,429

Description of Item

Currently administered by the Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO), the Shuttle Transportation Services provides a safe and effective means of transporting employees between DHS-occupied locations throughout the NCR. This service is especially crucial given the large number of geographically dispersed locations within DHS. Also, the shuttle services are available to areas that are not accessible to public transportation,

Justification

The FY 2014 request, which proposes to move the Shuttle Transportation Services into the WCF in FY 2014, includes 1 FTE, 1 position, and \$6.429 million to manage the overall cost of the Shuttle Service program. Included in this request is \$0.177 million to support one full time employee. Their responsibilities include contract and contractor oversight, invoice processing, policy oversight and ridership analysis.

The contract cost to acquire the Shuttle service is \$6.252 million. There is a flat cost which includes the drivers, vehicles, dispatch, supervisory personnel and maintenance costs. CRSO performs regular analysis of the shuttle ridership to ensure that the government is receiving the best value for the cost of the service.

Impact on Performance

The integration of the Shuttle Transportation Service into the WCF will support safe and effective transportation for DHS employees required to travel between DHS locations for meetings, training, and normal business activities. The ridership for the DHS shuttles average 1,800 people per business day and 451,000 riders per year.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 14: Transit Subsidy
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$5,596

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							2	2	5,596
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5,596

Description of Item

The Transit Subsidy program, a new activity to the WCF in FY 2014, is a tax-free transportation fringe benefit, commonly known as Transit Benefits. Currently managed by the Chief Readiness Support Office (CRSO), this program provides a subsidy to Federal employees who commute to and from work on a regular basis using rapid transit, public or commuter buses, commuter rail, incorporated van pools, or any combination of the above.

Justification

In FY 2014, the Transit Subsidy activity requests 2 FTE, 2 positions, and \$5.596 million to manage the overall cost of the program. Executive Order 13150 requires the implementation of the Commuter Transit Subsidy Program at all Federal agencies. Benefits are allocated based on documented expense of the employees' transportation costs not to exceed \$125 per month. The cost of the transit benefit services is based on actual usage of the participants, administrative fees and program management cost.

There are approximately 3,400 people enrolled in the transit benefit program within DHS-HQ with fluctuations each month as a result of hiring and attrition. The Department of Transportation (DOT) charges a 6 percent service fee for all benefits issued to individuals outside of the SmartBenefits programs. DHS HQ currently pays \$0.012 million in DOT service fees.

Since FY2010, CRSO has instituted mandatory SmartBenefits enrollment to all individuals who commute via a transportation mode accepting electronic payments through the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which has saved CRSO approximately \$0.100 million. As additional transportation modes participate with WMATA, CRSO will simultaneously convert.

Impact on Performance

The integration of the Transit program into the WCF will support DHS HQ employees utilizing mass transportation transit subsidies benefits.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 15: National Defense University
PPA: Fee for Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 4, FTE 4, Dollars \$856

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							4	4	856
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	856

Description of Item

DHS faculty at the National Defense University (NDU) designs, develops, and leads Homeland Security-related courses and events. The faculty arrange for an array of expert speakers from various homeland security areas to visit NDU as guest speakers. DHS faculty also lead an array of domestic and international trips and studies related to homeland security missions and concerns. Additionally, DHS faculty serve as advisors/mentors to DHS employees enrolled as Master’s Degree candidates each year. In exchange, DHS is able to select approximately 20 individuals each year to attend a college accredited by the program. Employees are selected for specific colleges by an independent DHS selection panel utilizing a matching process based on the panel’s review of the employees’ academic qualifications, work experiences and needs of the Department.

Justification

As a new activity to the WCF in FY 2014, NDU requests 4 FTE, 4 positions, and \$.856 million to assist DHS faculty with institutionalizing homeland security planning and execution with the National Security Planning Strategy.

Impact on Performance

This program supports participants in the Secretary's Honors Program (SHP) with earning a Master’s degree in an area of study relevant to strategic thinking/strategic planning and homeland security.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 16: e-Rulemaking
PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$107

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	401
Program Increase							-	-	107
Total Request	-	-	446	-	-	446	-	-	508

Description of Item

The E-Gov Implementation Guidance from OMB states that “Agencies are expected to make their public regulatory dockets electronically accessible and searchable using Regulations.gov, the President’s eRulemaking E-Gov initiative to comply with Section 206 of the E-Government Act of 2002” (M-03-18). The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS), the government’s online public docket and comment system, is designed to expand public access to the rulemaking process. Users have the ability to sort, search, view, download, and print docket contents. Documents available through the system may include Federal Register rules, notices, background and support materials, analyses, reports, studies, hearing transcripts, guidance documents, and public comments. FDMS helps to facilitate the submission of comments by allowing users the ability to comment online and view comments submitted.

FDMS is managed and operated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). DHS is a partner agency for the eRulemaking initiative and has successfully migrated from the public rulemaking dockets to FDMS. FDMS allows public commenter’s the option to submit comments electronically to FDMS or to an agency by email, fax, U.S. Postal Service, or overnight delivery.

Justification

In FY 2014, the eRulemaking activity includes a program increase of \$0.107 million to support the FDMS. The docket center creates dockets, processes Federal Register documents and posts public submissions. The E-Government Act required regulatory agencies, to the extent practical, to ensure there was a Website the public could use to comment on regulations that impacted them. Established in October of 2002, eRulemaking was an E-GOV initiative that was committed to:

- Increasing access to and participation in developing regulations and other related documents that could impact the public, and
- Promoting more efficient and effective rulemaking through public involvement.

Impact on Performance

The Docket Support system is necessary for the management of documents in FDMS and Regulations.gov. Currently DHS does not have docket center funding, technology, or the capacity to support the demand within the E-Government initiative. Funding is critical in order to be in compliance with the E-Government Act.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 17: e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment
PPA: Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$77

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	301
Program Increase							-	-	77
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378

Description of Item

E-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment encompasses Grants.gov and Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) requirements for the Department. Grants.gov has been designed to make Federal grant awarding effortless for agencies when posting grant applications for the general public and leverages the power of the Web to streamline the grant acquisition process. Grants.gov provides a Program Management Office (PMO) that services the Department’s grantor needs and has a 24-hour help-desk that is set-up to assist our applicants. The Department receives all its grants through this mechanism.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) database consists of information about Single Audits of Federal awards as required by OMB Circular A-133. This database is used by the Components to pull down A-133 reports submitted by their grantees. FAC also has a mechanism that allows the grantee population to electronically submit their A-133 audit reports. The Department’s grantor population has the ability to pull down all the relevant audit reports of their applicants, thus providing the Department the value of retrieving and storing valuable grantee audit reports at a low cost.

The consolidation of the Grants.gov and FAC database leads to greater transparency and centralized costs for government-wide Financial Line of Business systems.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes a program increase of \$0.077 million for the E-IFAE activity to provide the benefit of a consistent “storefront for all of the Department’s grant applications for both grantee and grantor population. Consolidating these two initiatives will result in a name change to the e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment. It will be managed by the Office of the Chief Financial

Officer's Financial Assistance Policy & Oversight (FAPO) office. FAPO is a leading member of the Financial Line of Business community and evaluates the benefits of these systems to DHS.

Impact on Performance

As one of the participating 26 federal grant-making agencies required by OMB, the Department utilizes Grants.gov to the award DHS annual grants to State and local governments, academia, not-for-profits and other organizations.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 18: Strategic Sourcing
PPA: DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Program Increase: Positions 3, FTE 3, Dollars \$0

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							4	4	1,979
Program Increase							3	3	-
Total Request	2	2	2,072	2	2	2,072	7	7	1,979

Description of Item

The DHS Strategic Sourcing Program Office (SSPO) is responsible for implementing a Department-wide approach to acquiring goods and services. SSPO provides DHS stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, rigorous analysis, and enterprise planning for acquisition initiatives. SSPO collaborates with stakeholders to develop, deploy, and maintain sourcing strategies that enhance mission performance, improve acquisition efficiency, and optimize commodity management.

Justification

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of 3 FTE and 3 positions for the Strategic Sourcing activity. No additional funds are required for these FTE. Funds to support the FTE were provided by eliminating other contract-related expenses under the Advisory and Assistance Services object class. Strategic Sourcing was able to identify a cost savings of \$.119M due to a decrease in contract-related expenses of \$0.369 million of which \$0.250 million will support 3 additional workforce balance positions. Strategic Sourcing will be able to more effectively focus on implementing and executing additional strategic sourcing initiatives by having three additional FTE to perform activities such as: spend analysis, business case development, cross-component coordination, requirements consolidation, strategy formulation, source selection, and post-award outreach. Using government FTE instead of contractors, results in both cost savings and greater implementation of strategic sourcing initiatives.

Impact on Performance

By having additional FTE, Strategic Sourcing will be able to more effectively provide stakeholders economic and performance benefits through collaboration, analysis, and enterprise planning on DHS-wide initiatives.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*SEC. 504. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund, established pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103356 (31 U.S.C.501 note), shall continue operations as a permanent working capital fund for fiscal year [2013] **2014** AND HEREAFTER: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to make payments to the Working Capital Fund, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year [2013] **2014** budget: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation until expended to carry out the purposes of the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That all departmental Components shall be charged only for direct usage of each Working Capital Fund service: Provided further, That funds provided to the Working Capital Fund shall be used only for purposes consistent with the contributing component: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates which will return the full cost of each service. Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund shall be subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act.*

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	412	412	633,357
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Balance Workforce- Executive Leadership	2	2	-
Balance Workforce- Financial Management	17	17	-
Balance Workforce- HQ Human Capital Services	30	30	-
Balance Workforce- NCR Infrastructure Operations	43	43	-
Balance Workforce- Strategic Sourcing	2	2	-
Balance Workforce-Infrastructure Transformation Program	7	7	-
FY 2014 Pay Raise	-	-	653
Total, Increases	101	101	653
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(9)	(9)	(18,324)
Non-recur: Enterprise Data Center Migration	-	-	(70,000)
Total, Decreases	(9)	(9)	(88,324)
Total Other Adjustments	92	92	(87,671)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	92	92	(87,671)
2014 Current Services	504	504	545,686
Program Changes			
Increases			
Enterprise Data Center Migration	-	-	54,200
Enterprise Data Center O&M	34	34	204,622
Enterprise Licenses Agreements	1	1	26,014
Environmental Planning & Historic Preservation Decision Support System	1	1	445
Executive Sedan Service	2	2	1,743
GSA Rent	-	-	70,282
HCBS-Payroll Services	-	-	727
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12	9	9	21,915
Infrastructure Transformation Program	-	-	16,398
Mail Services	2	2	17,438
NCR Infrastructure Operations	-	-	48,923
National Defense University	4	4	856
Parking Services	1	1	1,203
Shuttle Services	1	1	6,429
Strategic Sourcing	3	3	-
Transit Services	2	2	5,596
e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	-	-	77
e-Rulemaking	-	-	107
Total, Increases	60	60	476,975
Total Program Changes	60	60	476,975
2014 Request	564	564	1,022,661
2012 to 2014 Change	152	152	389,304

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	412	412	633,357
FY 2013 Annualized CR	412	412	633,357
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	101	101	653
Decreases	(9)	(9)	(88,324)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	92	92	(87,671)
FY 2014 Current Services	504	504	545,686
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	60	60	476,975
Total, Program Changes	60	60	476,975
FY 2014 Request	564	564	1,022,661
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	152	152	389,304

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Fee for Service Activity	394	394	\$577,682	91	91	-\$79,159	57	57	\$476,791	542	542	\$975,314	148	148	\$397,632
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	8	8	37,975	-1	-1	-6,592	0	0	184	7	7	31,567	-1	-1	-6,408
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	2	2	16,384	2	2	-1,865	3	3	0	7	7	14,519	5	5	-1,865
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	8	8	1,316	0	0	-55	0	0	0	8	8	1,261	0	0	-55
Total	412	412	633,357	92	92	-87,671	60	60	476,975	564	564	1,022,661	152	152	389,304

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$51,622	\$51,622	\$60,330	\$8,708
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	405	405	253	-152
11.5 Other personnel compensation	373	373	483	110
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	15,664	15,664	18,429	2,765
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	68,064	68,064	79,495	11,431
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	229	229	223	-6
22.0 Transportation of things	4	4	10	6
23.1 GSA rent	76,920	76,920	137,785	60,865
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	27,585	27,585	30,212	2,627
24.0 Printing	24	24	1,824	1,800
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	58,943	58,943	53,236	-5,707
25.2 Other services	49,474	49,474	82,101	32,627
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	107,397	107,397	116,578	9,181
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	18	18	152	134
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	217,038	217,038	495,341	278,303
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,170	2,170	2,176	6
31.0 Equipment	25,490	25,490	23,527	-1,963
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	565,293	565,293	943,166	377,873
Total, Direct Obligations	633,357	633,357	1,022,661	389,304
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	633,357	633,357	1,022,661	389,304
Full Time Equivalents	412	412	564	152

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	2	5	3
Total, EX	1	1	-	(1)
GS-15	97	97	142	45
GS-14	96	96	168	72
GS-13	75	75	91	16
GS-12	54	54	76	22
GS-11	36	36	35	(1)
GS-9	21	21	14	(7)
GS-8	7	7	12	5
GS-7	19	19	16	(3)
GS-6	1	1	1	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
GS-4	-	-	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	412	412	564	152
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	412	412	564	152
Total, Working Capital Fund:	412	412	564	152
Full Time Equivalent	412	412	564	152
Average ES Salary	169,950	169,950	166,629	(3,321)
Average GS Salary	103,482	103,482	111,548	8,066
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Fee for Service Activity**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	48,817	48,817	57,238	8,421
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	405	405	253	(152)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	373	373	483	110
12.1 Benefits	15,189	15,189	17,947	2,758
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	64,784	64,784	75,921	11,137
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	226	226	202	(24)
22.0 Transportation of things	4	4	10	6
23.1 GSA rent	76,889	76,889	137,754	60,865
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	27,585	27,585	30,212	2,627
24.0 Printing	24	24	1,819	1,795
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	50,497	50,497	45,542	(4,955)
25.2 Other services	21,591	21,591	60,535	38,944
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	93,867	93,867	104,624	10,757
25.5 R&D of contracts	18	18	152	134
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	214,547	214,547	492,850	278,303
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,159	2,159	2,165	6
31.0 Equipment	25,490	25,490	23,527	(1,963)
Total, Other Object Classes	512,898	512,898	899,393	386,495
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	577,682	577,682	975,314	397,632
Full Time Equivalents	394	394	542	148

Fee for Service Activity Mission Statement

DHS WCF activity managers provide or coordinate delivery of a specific service or benefit to DHS components. The benefit/cost for providing the WCF activity is tangible and is directly linked to a components use of services or products. An example of a fee for service activity is print and electronic access subscription services through the Library of Congress FEDLINK. These WCF activities are reimbursed for the provision of services, and have characteristics typical of a business enterprise. The costs for operating the business are reimbursed by billing customers for the provision of goods and services at rates that are pre-approved by the CFO and reviewed by component customers. Each fee for service activity is expected to recover its operational expenses, usually at a much lower cost as the components benefit from economies of scale. Examples include: GSA rent and real estate services, IT and telecommunication services, human resource services, procurement operations, and financial management services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2012 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	48,817	48,817	57,238	8,421
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	405	405	253	(152)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	373	373	483	110
12.1 Benefits	15,189	15,189	17,947	2,758
Total, Salaries & Benefits	64,784	64,784	75,921	11,137

In FY14, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests an increase of \$11.137M. The increase includes a 1% pay inflation of \$.623M and \$10.514M for an additional 57 FTE. These FTEs are for Enterprise Licenses Agreements (1), Enterprise Data Center O&M (34), EP&HP DDS (1), HSPD-12 (9), Mail Services (2), Parking Services (1), Executive Sedan Services (2), Shuttle Services (1), Transit Subsidy Services (2), and National Defense University (4).

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$226	\$226	\$202	-\$24

In FY14, the WCF Fee for Service PPA requests a decrease of \$.024M to streamline costs per Executive Order 13589.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$4	\$4	\$10	\$6

In FY14, the WCF Fee for Service PPA requests an overall increase of \$.006M to cover transportation requirements for EP&HP DSS in the amount of \$0.010M and a decrease of \$.004M for FedLink. Fedlink's decrease is a direct result of requirements from OMB's Executive Order 13589 to reduce cost related to management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$76,889	\$76,889	\$137,754	\$60,865

In FY14, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net increase of \$60.87M for the GSA Rent activity. \$54.02M is in support of the Coast Guard's move to Saint Elizabeths, \$5.5M for an increase in new space requirements, and \$2M for space requirements for Federal Protection Service (FPS) at their headquarters location.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$27,585	\$27,585	\$30,212	\$2,627

For FY14, the Fee for Service PPA requests an increase of \$2.6M due to NCRIO's IT Infrastructure services provided to DHS HQ components and St. Elizabeths tenants accessing DHS HQ unsecured network and to all DHS components assessing the top secret network. This increase also includes funding for US Coast Guard's move to the St. Elizabeths campus and the Federal Protective Service transition from ICE to NPPD in the amount of \$1.6M. In addition, \$1M is required for the secure video teleconferencing operations and maintenance.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$24	\$24	\$1,819	\$1,795

In FY14, the Fee for Service Activity requests a net increase of \$1.795M for printing and reproduction cost for the HSPD-12 activity. The request includes cost associated with card stock purchases with the Government Printing Office as well as printing and reproduction cost obtained from the private sector and other federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$50,497	\$50,497	\$45,542	-\$4,955

The FY14 request for the WCF's Fee for Service PPA reflects a net decrease of 4.96M to honor a department wide initiative to streamline cost. The Advisory & Assistance Services will assume this decrease through contractor conversion, mission support, and management efficiencies decrease across all Fee for Service Activities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$21,591	\$21,591	\$60,535	\$38,944

The FY14 request for the WCF's Fee for Service PPA reflects a net increase of \$39M. This increase is in support of service requirements provided by Mail Services in the amount of \$14M, Parking Services in the amount of \$1M, Shuttle Services in the amount of \$6M, and Transit Services in the amount of \$5M. GSA Rent's cost requirement of \$5M is due to nominal increases in square footage occupied as well as inflationary adjustments. HSPD-12 requires funding for cost associated with Contractual services for Identity Management & Secure Credentialing Services, Appointment Scheduling Services, Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Services, Identity Management System/Card Management System (IDMS/CMS), Certificate Authority (CA) Services in the amount of \$8M.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$93,867	\$93,867	\$104,624	\$10,757

In FY14, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net increase of \$10.8M for the following: An increase of \$1M to include the Personnel Accountability System under the Human Capital Business System activity; \$5M increase to ITP for the inclusion of the Trusted Internet Connection Service(TIC) and the Policy Enforcement Point Service (PEP) to provide a secure network service for DHS. Additionally, this request includes an increase of \$3.8M for NCRIO due to customer base requirements and Enterprise Licenses providing secure network services. The Executive Sedan Services requirement will cover the contractual cost of dispatchers, drivers, vehicles, fuel and all other cost associated with the operation of the service provided in the amount of \$1M. These purchases will be made through interagency agreements between DHS and outside vendors.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 R&D of contracts	\$18	\$18	\$152	\$134

The FY14 request for the WCF Fee for Service PPA reflects a net increase of \$.134M to the R&D object class to cover research and development requirements for EP&HP DSS in the amount of \$.129M and Fedlink, in the amount of \$.005M.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$214,547	\$214,547	\$492,850	\$278,303

In FY14, the WCF Fee for Service PPA requests a net increase of \$278M to the O&M object class to cover operation and maintenance costs, of which \$25.8M is for ITP, \$38M is for DCM, \$49.78M for NCRIO, \$26.53M for ELA, \$120.55M for EDC O&M, and \$18.31M for HSPD-12.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,159	\$2,159	\$2,165	\$6

For FY14, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests an increase of \$0.006M to the travel object class to cover travel requirements in the amount of \$.006M

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$25,490	\$25,490	\$23,527	-\$1,963

For FY14, the WCF's Fee for Service PPA requests a net decrease of \$1.963M to the HSPD-12 activity.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Tri-Bureau Service Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Tri-Bureau Service Activity Mission Statement

The WCF Tri-Bureau Service activity provides IT support such as data center services provided by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to WCF customers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	650	650	670	20
12.1 Benefits	254	254	261	7
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	904	904	931	27
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	3	3	2	(1)
23.1 GSA rent	31	31	31	-
24.0 Printing	-	-	5	5
25.2 Other services	21,176	21,176	16,247	(4,929)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	13,370	13,370	11,855	(1,515)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,491	2,491	2,491	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	5	5
Total, Other Object Classes	37,071	37,071	30,636	(6,435)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	37,975	37,975	31,567	(6,408)
Full Time Equivalents	8	8	7	(1)

Government Wide Mandated Service Activity Mission Statement

Government-wide Service Activities are Administration-sponsored initiatives that are managed by a designated Federal department to improve overall government performance. Other departments are assessed for the cost of supporting the activity. The activities should also provide a direct benefit to participating Components. Examples include the government-wide e-Government initiatives and the OMB-sponsored Interagency Councils.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	650	650	670	20
12.1 Benefits	254	254	261	7
Total, Salaries & Benefits	904	904	931	27

The \$.027M increase in FY14 is for a 1% pay inflation that supports projected salaries and benefit requirements for 7 FTE and 7 positions in the DHS Crosscutting PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$3	\$3	\$2	-\$1

In FY14, the Government Wide Mandated Service PPA requests a decrease of \$1M for administrative savings associated with a department wide initiative to streamline costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	0	0	\$5	\$5

In FY14, the Government Wide Mandated Services PPA requests an increase of \$.005M for Learning Management Systems used by the e-Training Activity.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$21,176	\$21,176	\$16,247	-\$4,929

In FY14, the Government Wide Mandated Services PPA requests a decrease of \$4.9M due to an administrative savings associated with a department wide initiative to streamline cost.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$13,370	\$13,370	\$11,855	-\$1,515

In FY14, the Government Wide Mandated Services PPA requests a decrease of \$1.5M due to projected reductions in Interagency Agreements between DHS and other federal agencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$5	\$5

In FY14, the Government-Wide Mandated Services PPA requests an increase of \$.005M for Learning Management Systems used by the e-Training Activity.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
DHS Cross Cutting Activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,250	1,250	1,506	256
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,250	1,250	1,506	256
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	19	19
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8,446	8,446	7,694	(752)
25.2 Other services	6,687	6,687	5,299	(1,388)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	15,134	15,134	13,013	(2,121)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	16,384	16,384	14,519	(1,865)
Full Time Equivalents	2	2	7	5

DHS Cross Cutting Activities Mission Statement

The DHS cross cutting activities are Department-wide programs managed by a single office that yield some benefit to all DHS Components, such as Strategic Sourcing. The actual costs of the programs are recouped by redistributing the costs to the Components based on their share of the discretionary budget, staffing or some other fair and equitable pro-rata basis.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,250	1,250	1,506	256
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,250	1,250	1,506	256

For FY14, the WCF's DHS Crosscutting PPA requests an increase of \$0.256M for the Strategic Sourcing activity. The increase includes a .1% pay inflation of \$0.010M and \$0.246M program change to support 3 FTE as a result of contractor conversions, to plan, organize, and direct program activities associated with establishing Department-wide contract vehicles.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$19	\$19

For FY14, the WCF's DHS Crosscutting PPA requests \$0.019M for the travel object class to cover travel requirements for the Strategic Sourcing activity to support collaboration with stakeholders.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$8,446	\$8,446	\$7,694	-\$752

For FY14, the WCF's DHS Crosscutting PPA requests a net decrease of \$.753M for contract efficiencies. Strategic Sourcing has eliminated contract-related expenses in the amount of \$.369M of which \$.250M will fund an additional 3 FTE and \$.119M is identified as additional contractor conversion cost savings. The remaining are contract cost savings identified by CPIC as a result of improved contract management.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,687	\$6,687	\$5,299	-\$1,388

In FY14, the WCF's DHS Crosscutting PPA requests a decrease of \$1.388M to align with a department wide initiative to streamline costs in the budget area of Other Services

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Working Capital Fund Management Activity
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	905	905	916	11
12.1 Benefits	221	221	221	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,126	1,126	1,137	11
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	20	20	20	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	160	160	99	(61)
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	10	5	(5)
Total, Other Object Classes	190	190	124	(66)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,316	1,316	1,261	(55)
Full Time Equivalents	8	8	8	-

Working Capital Fund Management Activity Mission Statement

The WCF Management Activity includes funding for the staff that develops WCF policy and procedures, formulates and executes the WCF budget and facilitates dispute resolution of issues between activity managers and customers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	905	905	916	11
12.1 Benefits	221	221	221	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,126	1,126	1,137	11

The \$.011M increase in FY14 is for a 1% pay inflation that supports projected salaries and benefits requirements for 8 FTE and 8 positions in the Working Capital Fund Operations

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$160	\$160	\$99	-\$61

In FY14 the WCF PPA requests a decrease of \$.062M to align with a department wide initiative to reduce cost.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$10	\$10	\$5	-\$5

In an effort to contain cost in FY14 and to align with the requirements from OMB Executive Order 13589, the WCF Operations will reduce cost in the budget area of supplies and materials by \$.005M.

Department of Homeland Security
Working Capital Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	51,622	51,622	60,330	8,708
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	405	405	253	(152)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	373	373	483	110
12.1 Benefits	15,664	15,664	18,429	2,765
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	68,064	68,064	79,495	11,431
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	229	229	223	(6)
22.0 Transportation of things	4	4	10	6
23.1 GSA rent	76,920	76,920	137,785	60,865
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	27,585	27,585	30,212	2,627
24.0 Printing	24	24	1,824	1,800
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	58,943	58,943	53,236	(5,707)
25.2 Other services	49,474	49,474	82,101	32,627
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	107,397	107,397	116,578	9,181
25.5 R&D of contracts	18	18	152	134
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	217,038	217,038	495,341	278,303
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,170	2,170	2,176	6
31.0 Equipment	25,490	25,490	23,527	(1,963)
Total, Other Object Classes	565,293	565,293	943,166	377,873
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	633,357	633,357	1,022,661	389,304
Full Time Equivalents	412	412	564	152

Working Capital Fund Mission Statement

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	51,622	51,622	60,330	8,708
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	405	405	253	(152)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	373	373	483	110
12.1 Benefits	15,664	15,664	18,429	2,765
Total, Salaries & Benefits	68,064	68,064	79,495	11,431

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	472	412	412
Increases			
Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	-	-	5
Description: Fee For Service Activities	-	-	148
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	153
Decreases			
Description: Government Wide Mandated Services	-	-	(1)
Description: DHS Cross Cutting Activities	(3)	-	-
Description: Fee For Service Activities	(57)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(60)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	412	412	564
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(60)	-	152

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 202 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Fee for Service Activity	\$577,682	\$577,682	\$975,314	\$397,632
Government Wide Mandated Service Activity	37,975	37,975	31,567	-6,408
DHS Cross Cutting Activities	16,384	16,384	14,519	-1,865
Working Capital Fund Management Activity	1,316	1,316	1,261	-55
Total Working Capital Fund	\$633,357	\$633,357	\$1,022,661	\$389,304

Fee for Service Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Delta FY2012- FY 2014	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
GSA RENT	5	84,169	5	84,169	5	149,868	-	65,699
FEDLINK/(Library of Congress)	5	10,652	5	10,652	4	10,122	(1)	(530)
Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	-	26,031	-	26,031	-	23,673	-	(2,358)
Financial Statement Audit	-	13,643	-	13,643	-	12,961	-	(683)
Internal Control Audit	-	1,289	-	1,289	-	1,225	-	(64)
Financial Management (OFO)	15	4,267	15	4,267	32	4,085	17	(182)
Bankcard Program	-	56	-	56	-	53	-	(3)
TIER	-	722	-	722	-	686	-	(36)
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	-	36,289	-	36,289	-	34,474	-	(1,815)
HQ Human Capital Services	51	12,747	51	12,747	81	13,629	30	882
HCBS/Payroll Service Ops	24	7,809	24	7,809	21	8,624	(3)	815
Flexible Spending Plan	-	1,462	-	1,462	-	1,389	-	(73)
DHS Executive Leadership Development/Secretary's Leadership Conference	2	837	2	837	4	952	2	115
HQ Executive Leadership Development (TEI; SES FORUM and General Workforce Trng)	-	301	-	301	-	286	-	(15)
Employee Assistance Program	-	97	-	97	-	-	-	(97)
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	10	52,649	10	52,649	17	69,600	7	16,951
NCR Infrastructure Operations	30	134,869	30	134,869	73	184,777	43	49,908
Enterprise Licenses Agreements	2	71,902	2	71,902	3	98,639	1	26,737
Procurement Operations	250	47,891	250	47,891	246	45,823	(4)	(2,068)
Data Center Consolidation	-	70,000	-	70,000	-	54,200	-	(15,800)
Data Center O&M	-	-	-	-	34	204,622	34	204,622
HSPD- 12	-	-	-	-	9	21,915	9	21,915
Personnel Accountability System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EP&HP DSS	-	-	-	-	1	445	1	445
Mail Services	-	-	-	-	2	17,438	2	17,438
Parking Services	-	-	-	-	1	1,203	1	1,203
Sedan Services	-	-	-	-	2	1,743	2	1,743
Shuttle Services	-	-	-	-	1	6,429	1	6,429
Transit Subsidy	-	-	-	-	2	5,597	2	5,597
National Defense University	-	-	-	-	4	856	4	856
Sub-Total	394	577,682	394	577,682	542	975,314	148	397,632
	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Delta FY2012- FY 2014	
Tri-Bureau Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Tri-bureau Human Resources Shared Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Services from DOJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Delta FY2012- FY 2014	
Government-wide Mandated Service Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Interagency Council Funding	-	878	-	878	-	834	-	(44)
(USAJob) Recruitment One-Stop	-	1,081	-	1,081	-	1,080	-	(1)
e-Training	8	16,023	8	16,023	7	10,789	(1)	(5,234)
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	-	4,427	-	4,427	-	2,831	-	(1,596)
Business Gateway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e-Rulemaking	-	446	-	446	-	508	-	62
e-Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Case Management Line of Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e-Grants.gov	-	390	-	390	-	-	-	(390)
e-Authentication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Resources Line of Business	-	261	-	261	-	261	-	-
e-govBenefits	-	148	-	148	-	222	-	74
Financial Management Line of Business	-	97	-	97	-	187	-	90
Geospatial Line of Business	-	62	-	62	-	225	-	163
IT Infrastructure Line of Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	-	105	-	105	-	105	-	-
IAE Loans & Grants	-	190	-	190	-	221	-	31
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	-	1,597	-	1,597	-	1,727	-	130
e-gov. Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	-	12,270	-	12,270	-	12,200	-	(70)
Grants Management LoB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eIntegrated Financial Assistance Environment	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	377
Sub-Total	8	37,975	8	37,975	7	31,567	(1)	(6,408)
	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Delta FY2012- FY 2014	
DHS Crosscutting Activity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)		7,697		7,697	-	7,312	-	(385)
Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)		-		-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Sourcing	2	2,072	2	2,072	7	1,979	5	(93)
CPO Shared Reporting	-	6,615	-	6,615	-	5,228	-	(1,387)
Sub-Total	2	16,384	2	16,384	7	14,519	5	(1,865)
	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Delta FY2012- FY 2014	
Working Capital Fund Operations	8	1,316	8	1,316	8	1,261	-	(55)
Sub-Total	8	1,316	8	1,316	8	1,261	-	(55)
Grand Totals	412	633,357	412	633,357	564	1,022,661	152	389,304

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS Components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND requests \$0 million and 101 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2014	
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Annualization		Follow On		Increase From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Financial Analyst (OFO)	17	17							17	17
HR Specialist (HCS)	30	30							30	30
Program Analyst (Strategic Sourcing)	2	2							2	2
Program Analyst DHS Executive Leadership (SES, CDP)	2	2							2	2
Information Technology Spec (ITP)	7	7							7	7
NCR – IT Specialist	43	43							43	43
Total	101	101			0	0	0	0	101	101

Annualization of DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

The Working Capital Fund seeks to increase authorized staffing levels by 101 FTE and 101 Positions in FY2014. From FY 2012, the WCF began implementing the Balanced Workforce Strategy by reducing its overreliance on contractor support and re-directing the contractor dollars to fund federal FTE. In doing so, the WCF will gain much greater control and accountability of outcomes, and more importantly, will be appropriately staffed to implement key program strategies and operations.

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	CBP FY12 Revised Enacted	CBP FY13 Annualized CR	CBP FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 3,094,726	\$ 3,094,726	\$ 3,130,621
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 3,016,259	\$ 3,016,259	\$ 2,721,686
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 135,294	\$ 135,294	\$ 146,963
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,546
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,910,232	\$ 7,910,232	\$ 7,450,268
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,157,973	\$ 2,157,973	\$ 2,649,956
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 396,518	\$ 396,518	\$ 376,789
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 122,850	\$ 122,850	\$ 142,906
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 12,483,148	\$ 12,483,148	\$ 16,307,297
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 944,107	\$ 944,107	\$ 1,777,429
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 12,898,316	\$ 12,898,316	\$ 15,182,642
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 61,992,337
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 5,383,567
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 87,744
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 4,006,161
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 135,231
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 43,207,560	\$ 43,207,560	\$ 121,541,873
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 207,943	\$ 207,943	\$ 170,778
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 372,227	\$ 372,227	\$ 360,264
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 4,048,006	\$ 4,048,006	\$ 3,290,793
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,525,218	\$ 1,525,218	\$ 943,985
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 129,796	\$ 129,796	\$ 101,889
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 89,869	\$ 89,869	\$ 86,983
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 47,403	\$ 47,403	\$ 73,766
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 24,514	\$ 24,514	\$ 37,589
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 15,605	\$ 15,605	\$ 45,148
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 26,428	\$ 26,428	\$ 21,068
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 215,078	\$ 215,078	\$ 210,940
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,010,204
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 61,416	\$ 61,416	\$ 73,629
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,779,503	\$ 7,779,503	\$ 6,427,036
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,130,689	\$ 1,130,689	\$ 1,599,504
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 554,520	\$ 554,520	\$ 313,544
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 257,443	\$ 257,443	\$ 324,792
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,942,652	\$ 1,942,652	\$ 2,237,840
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 110,577	\$ 110,577	\$ 169,755
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 110,577	\$ 110,577	\$ 169,755
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 53,040,292	\$ 53,040,292	\$ 130,376,504

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FLETC FY12 Revised Enacted	FLETC FY13 Annualized CR	FLETC FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 27,760	\$ 27,760	\$ 28,951
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 250,607	\$ 250,607	\$ 259,208
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 41,351	\$ 41,351	\$ 36,740
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330	\$ 5,677
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 315,364	\$ 315,364	\$ 289,796
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 55,481	\$ 55,481	\$ 53,317
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 11,136	\$ 11,136	\$ 10,579
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,988	\$ 11,078
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 279,044	\$ 279,044	\$ 466,320
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,107
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 879,304	\$ 879,304	\$ 739,019
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 7,708
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 299,404
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 43,136
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 4,506
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 4,699
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,924,502	\$ 1,924,502	\$ 2,325,795
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 5,926	\$ 5,926	\$ 3,683
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 7,052	\$ 7,052	\$ 6,497
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 188,514	\$ 188,514	\$ 59,348
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 28,894	\$ 28,894	\$ 17,024
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 3,883	\$ 3,883	\$ 2,197
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,569
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,330
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 704	\$ 704	\$ 811
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 448	\$ 448	\$ 974
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 759	\$ 759	\$ 454
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 54,764	\$ 54,764	\$ 52,214
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,328
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 295,068	\$ 295,068	\$ 147,429
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 22,172	\$ 22,172	\$ 26,872
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 201,586	\$ 201,586	\$ 192,734
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 223,758	\$ 223,758	\$ 219,606
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 5,076	\$ 5,076	\$ 3,485
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,076	\$ 5,076	\$ 3,485
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,448,404	\$ 2,448,404	\$ 2,696,315

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	ICE FY12 Revised Enacted	ICE FY13 Annualized CR	ICE FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,694,438	\$ 2,694,438	\$ 2,493,159
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,016,251	\$ 1,016,251	\$ 1,128,852
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 173,132	\$ 173,132	\$ 171,455
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 6,764	\$ 6,764	\$ 7,577
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,906,190	\$ 2,906,190	\$ 2,618,478
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 978,075	\$ 978,075	\$ 974,245
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 230,394	\$ 230,394	\$ 218,874
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 84,897	\$ 84,897	\$ 99,702
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 5,770,365	\$ 5,770,365	\$ 12,486,253
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 821,962	\$ 821,962	\$ 1,348,832
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 7,949,487	\$ 7,949,487	\$ 10,259,269
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 49,814,490
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 3,932,732
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 52,043
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 2,138,860
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 144,899
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 22,680,092	\$ 22,680,092	\$ 87,935,450
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 111,557	\$ 111,557	\$ 80,461
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 125,152	\$ 125,152	\$ 119,371
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,627,099	\$ 1,627,099	\$ 1,090,386
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 512,816	\$ 512,816	\$ 312,784
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 42,628	\$ 42,628	\$ 48,004
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 30,216	\$ 30,216	\$ 28,821
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 15,781	\$ 15,781	\$ 24,442
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 13,303	\$ 13,303	\$ 17,710
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 8,468	\$ 8,468	\$ 21,270
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 14,342	\$ 14,342	\$ 9,926
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 153,281	\$ 153,281	\$ 192,286
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,016,000	\$ 1,010,204
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 24,588	\$ 24,588	\$ 24,396
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,695,231	\$ 3,695,231	\$ 2,980,061
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 529,244	\$ 529,244	\$ 685,502
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 260,061	\$ 260,061	\$ 196,877
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 965,907	\$ 965,907	\$ 915,311
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,755,212	\$ 1,755,212	\$ 1,797,690
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 58,449	\$ 58,449	\$ 120,464
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 58,449	\$ 58,449	\$ 120,464
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 28,188,984	\$ 28,188,984	\$ 92,833,665

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	TSA FY12 Revised Enacted	TSA FY13 Annualized CR	TSA FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 855,569	\$ 855,569	\$ 1,499,854
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 1,463,256	\$ 1,463,256	\$ 1,425,645
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 208,713	\$ 208,713	\$ 195,949
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,031
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 16,826,931	\$ 16,826,931	\$ 15,476,617
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,657,837	\$ 2,657,837	\$ 2,797,432
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 306,641	\$ 306,641	\$ 291,309
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 163,800	\$ 163,800	\$ 181,678
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 9,060,939	\$ 9,060,939	\$ 11,247,371
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 970,801	\$ 970,801	\$ 107,836
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 12,417,844	\$ 12,417,844	\$ 20,539,111
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 13,769,189
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 5,430,836
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 16,341
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 1,919,671
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 198,084
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 117,803
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 44,983,860	\$ 44,983,860	\$ 75,263,487
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 105,249	\$ 105,249	\$ 108,980
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 329,771	\$ 329,771	\$ 336,867
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 5,302,096	\$ 5,302,096	\$ 3,887,765
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,351,250	\$ 1,351,250	\$ 882,677
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 54,713	\$ 54,713	\$ 65,019
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 6,198	\$ 6,198	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 79,618	\$ 79,618	\$ 81,335
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 48,982	\$ 48,982	\$ 68,975
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 18,995	\$ 18,995	\$ 23,987
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 12,092	\$ 12,092	\$ 28,809
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 20,478	\$ 20,478	\$ 13,444
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 129,315	\$ 129,315	\$ 165,771
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 1,048,981
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 65,816	\$ 65,816	\$ 68,846
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ 6,006
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,579,573	\$ 8,579,573	\$ 6,787,462
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,119,110	\$ 1,119,110	\$ 1,142,503
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 250,321	\$ 250,321	\$ 244,657
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 160,899	\$ 160,899	\$ 229,597
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,530,330	\$ 1,530,330	\$ 1,616,757
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 115,996	\$ 115,996	\$ 107,926
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 115,996	\$ 115,996	\$ 107,926
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 55,209,759	\$ 55,209,759	\$ 83,775,632

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FEMA FY12 Revised Enacted	FEMA FY13 Annualized CR	FEMA FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 106,261	\$ 106,261	\$ 173,068
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 2,997,573	\$ 2,997,573	\$ 2,553,201
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 287,037	\$ 287,037	\$ 257,183
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330	\$ 5,677
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,884,532	\$ 1,884,532	\$ 2,762,538
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 452,461	\$ 452,461	\$ 519,188
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 85,058	\$ 85,058	\$ 80,805
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 81,900	\$ 81,900	\$ 89,732
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 3,990,817	\$ 3,990,817	\$ 3,041,522
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 219,217	\$ 219,217	\$ 494,846
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 6,630,178	\$ 6,630,178	\$ 9,887,015
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 14,386,353
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 2,070,084
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 63,943
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 1,646,319
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 139,023
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 238,099
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 76,977
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,789,501	\$ 16,789,501	\$ 38,531,303
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 146,264	\$ 146,264	\$ 193,306
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 42,463	\$ 42,463	\$ 59,235
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,082,485	\$ 1,082,485	\$ 541,076
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 173,995	\$ 173,995	\$ 155,211
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 9,858	\$ 9,858	\$ 115,328
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 362,748	\$ 362,748	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10,252	\$ 10,252	\$ 14,302
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6,494	\$ 6,494	\$ 12,129
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 17,633	\$ 17,633	\$ 42,530
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 11,225	\$ 11,225	\$ 51,101
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 19,010	\$ 19,010	\$ 23,847
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 150,162	\$ 150,162	\$ 205,969
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 5,744,000	\$ 5,744,000	\$ 5,711,230
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 8,064	\$ 8,064	\$ 12,106
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ 351,504
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,784,653	\$ 7,784,653	\$ 7,488,894
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 551,722	\$ 551,722	\$ 609,331
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 168,055	\$ 168,055	\$ 159,291
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 235,685	\$ 235,685	\$ 298,005
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 955,462	\$ 955,462	\$ 1,066,627
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 53,050	\$ 53,050	\$ 61,678
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 53,050	\$ 53,050	\$ 61,678
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 25,582,666	\$ 25,582,666	\$ 47,148,502

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD FY12 Revised Enacted	NPPD FY13 Annualized CR	NPPD FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 18,498,006	\$ 18,498,006	\$ 19,370,326
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 10,843	\$ 10,843	\$ 20,603
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 2,445,414	\$ 2,445,414	\$ 2,394,342
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 94,952	\$ 94,952	\$ 129,604
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,960
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,687	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,137	\$ 48,137	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 257,725	\$ 257,725	\$ 317,643
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 56,334	\$ 56,334	\$ 282,140
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 52,172	\$ 52,172	\$ 72,401
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 30,167	\$ 30,167	\$ 28,659
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 41,413	\$ 41,413	\$ 43,204
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 52,445	\$ 52,445	\$ 61,673
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 17,445	\$ 17,445	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 4,396,209	\$ 4,396,209	\$ 1,705,202
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 32,452,263	\$ 32,452,263	\$ 32,845,606
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,932
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 8,686,493	\$ 8,686,493	\$ 9,215,736
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 10,583,198
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 377,834
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 8,011
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 348,867
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 40,110
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 235,270
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 227,801
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 1,174,082
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 57,963
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 67,141,705	\$ 67,141,705	\$ 79,652,897
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 16,969	\$ 16,969	\$ 36
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 6,892	\$ 6,892	\$ 8,883
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 482,694	\$ 482,694	\$ 102,517
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 28,239	\$ 28,239	\$ 23,275
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8,632	\$ 8,632	\$ 10,351
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,141	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,664	\$ 2,145
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 631	\$ 631	\$ 1,819
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4,774	\$ 4,774	\$ 3,819
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 952	\$ 952	\$ 4,586
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,613	\$ 2,140
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,815
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,106
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 555,288	\$ 555,288	\$ 162,492
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 487,695	\$ 487,695	\$ 533,168
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 60,031	\$ 60,031	\$ 56,577
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 547,726	\$ 547,726	\$ 589,745
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 141,772	\$ 141,772	\$ 104,746
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 141,772	\$ 141,772	\$ 104,746
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 68,386,492	\$ 68,386,492	\$ 80,509,880

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OHA FY12 Revised Enacted	OHA FY13 Annualized CR	OHA FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,046,102	\$ 3,046,102	\$ 2,927,913
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 1,890	\$ 1,890	\$ 3,268
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 734,337
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,907
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,516
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 25,750	\$ 25,750	\$ 22,970
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 307,554	\$ 307,554	\$ 315,212
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,034	\$ 4,034	\$ 4,849
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,530
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,995	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,431
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 4,202	\$ 4,202	\$ 4,131
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,359	\$ 1,359	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,449,754	\$ 2,449,754	\$ 2,094,466
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,760,259	\$ 1,760,259	\$ 2,433,559
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 114,535
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 20,249
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 53,438
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 55,093
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 53,470
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 161,190
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 1,991
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,406,332	\$ 8,406,332	\$ 9,156,605
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,858	\$ 2,373
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 537	\$ 537	\$ 595
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 25,170	\$ 25,170	\$ 6,866
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,559
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,416
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 937	\$ 937	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 144
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 122
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 522
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 214	\$ 214	\$ 627
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 363	\$ 363	\$ 293
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 106	\$ 106	\$ 122
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment			\$ 908
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 34,640	\$ 34,640	\$ 15,547
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 154,618	\$ 154,618	\$ 152,334
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 15,777	\$ 15,777	\$ 12,001
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 170,395	\$ 170,395	\$ 164,335
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 18,004	\$ 18,004	\$ 12,073
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 18,004	\$ 18,004	\$ 12,073
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 8,629,371	\$ 8,629,371	\$ 9,348,560

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	OC & IA - FY12 Revised Enacted	OC & IA FY13 Annualized CR	OC & IA FY14 Reuest
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,405,058	\$ 9,405,058	\$ 11,088,806
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 145,958	\$ 145,958	\$ 146,668
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 9,285	\$ 9,285	\$ 8,324
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 209,062	\$ 209,062	\$ 193,087
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 2,496,899	\$ 2,496,899	\$ 2,649,652
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 32,276	\$ 32,276	\$ 40,762
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 11,772	\$ 11,772	\$ 11,183
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 32,960	\$ 32,960	\$ 36,557
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 34,117	\$ 34,117	\$ 34,722
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 11,035	\$ 11,035	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 821,321	\$ 821,321	\$ 1,016,160
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 24,692,965	\$ 24,692,965	\$ 26,809,693
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 491,943
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 3,220,744	\$ 3,220,744	\$ 5,519,483
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 501,034
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 165,159
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,035
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 162,845
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 95,929
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 267,353
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 18,395
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 387,940
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 18,641
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 41,171,588	\$ 41,171,588	\$ 49,715,101
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 6,876	\$ 6,876	\$ 4,590
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 4,360	\$ 4,360	\$ 5,001
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 209,553	\$ 209,553	\$ 57,717
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866	\$ 13,104
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 4,647	\$ 4,647	\$ 2,739
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,207
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 506	\$ 506	\$ 1,024
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 871	\$ 871	\$ 1,010
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 554	\$ 554	\$ 1,213
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 939	\$ 939	\$ 566
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 621,434
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 886	\$ 886	\$ 1,022
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 873,111	\$ 873,111	\$ 710,627
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 204,341	\$ 204,341	\$ 152,334
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 12,025	\$ 12,025	\$ 5,533
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 216,366	\$ 216,366	\$ 157,867
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 87,791	\$ 87,791	\$ 65,971
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 87,791	\$ 87,791	\$ 65,971
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 42,348,856	\$ 42,348,856	\$ 50,649,566

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Inspector General - FY12 Revised Enacted	OIG FY13 Annualized CR	OIG FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 29,292	\$ 29,292	\$ 25,842
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,730
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 108,270	\$ 108,270	\$ 97,556
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 23,424	\$ 23,424	\$ 33,302
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 14,870	\$ 14,870	\$ 14,127
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 12,984	\$ 12,984	\$ 14,401
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 273,774	\$ 273,774	\$ 20,880
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 63,423	\$ 63,423	\$ 53,398
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 410,311	\$ 410,311	\$ 443,956
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 74,401
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,035
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 221,146
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 5,478
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 984,484	\$ 984,484	\$ 1,055,252
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,048
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,023
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 189,373	\$ 189,373	\$ 46,432
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 16,556	\$ 16,556	\$ 10,542
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,222
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 976	\$ 976	\$ 971
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 538	\$ 538	\$ 824
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 312	\$ 312	\$ 451
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 198	\$ 198	\$ 541
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 336	\$ 336	\$ 253
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 7,454	\$ 7,454	\$ 5,029
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 801	\$ 801	\$ 822
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 224,385	\$ 224,385	\$ 73,158
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 59,226	\$ 59,226	\$ 89,009
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 59,226	\$ 59,226	\$ 89,009
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635	\$ 1,592
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635	\$ 1,592
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,270,730	\$ 1,270,730	\$ 1,219,011

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	S & T - FY12 Revised Enacted	S & T FY13 Annualized CR	S & T FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 9,501,104	\$ 9,501,104	\$ 9,273,087
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 4,761	\$ 4,761	\$ 11,133
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 3,207,149	\$ 3,207,149	\$ 3,140,169
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 40,166	\$ 40,166	\$ 37,585
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,286
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,031
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 121,229	\$ 121,229	\$ 111,384
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 1,491,886	\$ 1,491,886	\$ 1,532,366
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 20,697	\$ 20,697	\$ 23,663
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 10,155	\$ 10,155	\$ 9,647
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 20,975	\$ 20,975	\$ 25,479
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 20,410	\$ 20,410	\$ 20,081
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 6,601	\$ 6,601	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 742,348	\$ 742,348	\$ 1,016,161
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 13,155,618	\$ 13,155,618	\$ 13,558,884
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 847,453	\$ 847,453	\$ 506,601
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 10,743,263	\$ 10,743,263	\$ 7,012,904
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 1,909,880
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 95,351
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 379,822
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 105,806
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 106,940
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 508,175
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 12,398
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 39,985,343	\$ 39,985,343	\$ 39,457,382
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 20,650	\$ 20,650	\$ 11,853
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 2,608	\$ 2,608	\$ 2,892
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 121,031	\$ 121,031	\$ 33,379
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 10,688	\$ 10,688	\$ 7,578
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 11,799	\$ 11,799	\$ 7,072
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 9,016	\$ 9,016	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 630	\$ 630	\$ 698
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 372	\$ 372	\$ 592
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,609
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,502	\$ 3,133
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 2,544	\$ 2,544	\$ 1,462
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 195,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 193,888
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 512	\$ 512	\$ 591
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ 8,737
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 378,712	\$ 378,712	\$ 274,484
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 154,618	\$ 154,618	\$ 152,334
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 101,153	\$ 101,153	\$ 89,204
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 255,771	\$ 255,771	\$ 241,538
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 84,383	\$ 84,383	\$ 52,117
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 84,383	\$ 84,383	\$ 52,117
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 40,704,209	\$ 40,704,209	\$ 40,025,521

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	DNDO - FY12 Revised Enacted	DNDO FY13 Annualized CR	DNDO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 4,444,276	\$ 4,444,276	\$ 4,671,038
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,517	\$ 3,680
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,516
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 27,724	\$ 27,724	\$ 25,464
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 475,376	\$ 475,376	\$ 405,718
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 6,058	\$ 6,058	\$ 6,241
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,651	\$ 2,651	\$ 2,518
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 6,992	\$ 6,992	\$ 8,862
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 6,503	\$ 6,503	\$ 5,317
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,103	\$ 2,103	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 168,470	\$ 168,470	\$ 180,961
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 3,697,390	\$ 3,697,390	\$ 3,849,915
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 4,554,474	\$ 4,554,474	\$ 3,518,524
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 1,233,976
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 27,964
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 54,069
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 168,164
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,082
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 135,363
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 3,665
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,443,357	\$ 13,443,357	\$ 14,387,586
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,514	\$ 7,514	\$ 4,676
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 831	\$ 831	\$ 766
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 38,954	\$ 38,954	\$ 8,838
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,405	\$ 2,007
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 8,297	\$ 8,297	\$ 2,790
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 201	\$ 201	\$ 185
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 118	\$ 118	\$ 157
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 892	\$ 892	\$ 1,029
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 568	\$ 568	\$ 1,236
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 962	\$ 962	\$ 577
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 165	\$ 165	\$ 157
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 485
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 62,407	\$ 62,407	\$ 22,903
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 158,705	\$ 158,705	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 41,684	\$ 41,684	\$ 32,898
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 200,389	\$ 200,389	\$ 32,898
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 28,473	\$ 28,473	\$ 18,831
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 28,473	\$ 28,473	\$ 18,831
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 13,734,627	\$ 13,734,627	\$ 14,462,218

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCG - FY12 Revised Enacted	USCG FY13 Annualized CR	USCG FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,493,481
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 1,185,589	\$ 1,185,589	\$ 683,388
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 4,048,964	\$ 4,048,964	\$ 3,888,124
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 284,731	\$ 284,731	\$ 257,183
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,031
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,181,659	\$ 2,181,659	\$ 2,004,944
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 372,626	\$ 372,626	\$ 406,176
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 82,601	\$ 82,601	\$ 78,471
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 20,975	\$ 20,975	\$ 23,264
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 5,554,505	\$ 5,554,505	\$ 7,955,288
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 210,544	\$ 210,544	\$ 26,825,429
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 15,732,283	\$ 15,732,283	\$ 19,409,350
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ -
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 123,446
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 2,781,310
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 5,563,219
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 64,634
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 29,726,005	\$ 29,726,005	\$ 126,606,467
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 175,263	\$ 175,263	\$ 142,083
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 46,983	\$ 46,983	\$ 48,402
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 567,109	\$ 567,109	\$ 442,126
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 192,515	\$ 192,515	\$ 126,827
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 107,380	\$ 107,380	\$ 84,769
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 7,883	\$ 7,883	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 11,343	\$ 11,343	\$ 11,686
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6,372	\$ 6,372	\$ 9,911
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,705	\$ 31,274
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 1,085	\$ 1,085	\$ 37,560
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 1,838	\$ 1,838	\$ 17,528
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 464,061	\$ 464,061	\$ 487,454
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 1,798,000	\$ 1,798,000	\$ 1,787,742
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 8,583	\$ 8,583	\$ 9,892
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ 7,639
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,390,120	\$ 3,390,120	\$ 3,244,893
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 1,459,679	\$ 1,459,679	\$ 1,066,336
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 250,943	\$ 250,943	\$ 389,421
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 592,223	\$ 592,223	\$ 744,640
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,302,845	\$ 2,302,845	\$ 2,200,397
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 73,581	\$ 73,581	\$ 172,868
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 73,581	\$ 73,581	\$ 172,868
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 35,492,551	\$ 35,492,551	\$ 132,224,625

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USCIS - FY12 Revised Enacted	USCIS FY13 Annualized CR	USCIS FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 1,539,421	\$ 1,539,421	\$ 1,159,090
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 9,484,251	\$ 9,484,251	\$ 9,286,176
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 565,935	\$ 565,935	\$ 518,416
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 141,980	\$ 141,980	\$ 134,715
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,031
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,468,068	\$ 1,468,068	\$ 1,321,898
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 466,664	\$ 466,664	\$ 517,095
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 135,590	\$ 135,590	\$ 128,811
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 59,927	\$ 59,927	\$ 67,576
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 3,158,956	\$ 3,158,956	\$ 8,296,328
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 204,713	\$ 204,713	\$ 264,050
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 6,981,968	\$ 6,981,968	\$ 13,599,693
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 871,708	\$ 871,708	\$ 300,000
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 17,738,274
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 1,720,592
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 1,793,512
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 88,078
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 25,130,709	\$ 25,130,709	\$ 56,989,884
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 4,597	\$ 4,597	\$ 42,844
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 69,270	\$ 69,270	\$ 63,029
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 70,692	\$ 70,692	\$ 575,727
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 283,835	\$ 283,835	\$ 165,151
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 443	\$ 443	\$ 25,562
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 662	\$ 662	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 16,724	\$ 16,724	\$ 15,218
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 10,461	\$ 10,461	\$ 12,905
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 887	\$ 887	\$ 9,430
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 565	\$ 565	\$ 11,326
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 956	\$ 956	\$ 5,285
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 61,938	\$ 61,938	\$ 73,010
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 508,000	\$ 508,000	\$ 505,102
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ 641
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 1,321	\$ 1,321	\$ 12,881
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ 641
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,030,351	\$ 1,030,351	\$ 1,518,111
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 835,756	\$ 835,756	\$ 609,335
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 97,600	\$ 97,600	\$ 168,739
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 236,903	\$ 236,903	\$ 234,828
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,170,259	\$ 1,170,259	\$ 1,012,902
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 56,777	\$ 56,777	\$ 78,218
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 56,777	\$ 56,777	\$ 78,218
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 27,388,096	\$ 27,388,096	\$ 59,599,115

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	USSS - FY12 Revised Enacted	USSS FY13 Annualized CR	USSS FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 476,145	\$ 476,145	\$ 357,764
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 110,945	\$ 110,945	\$ 129,604
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 16,900	\$ 16,900	\$ 12,247
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,391	\$ 3,391	\$ 3,031
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,014,811	\$ 1,014,811	\$ 914,007
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 344,846	\$ 344,846	\$ 337,932
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 98,841	\$ 98,841	\$ 93,899
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 50,938	\$ 50,938	\$ 59,821
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 974,017	\$ 974,017	\$ 2,220,243
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 113,208	\$ 113,208	\$ 33,496
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 1,625,197	\$ 1,625,197	\$ 2,311,480
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 4,901,430
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 728,763
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 63,393
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,877,375	\$ 4,877,375	\$ 12,219,659
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 30,422	\$ 30,422	\$ 26,386
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 45,104	\$ 45,104	\$ 41,593
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 801,152	\$ 801,152	\$ 379,926
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 184,814	\$ 184,814	\$ 108,984
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 20,657	\$ 20,657	\$ 15,742
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 422	\$ 422	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 10,890	\$ 10,890	\$ 10,042
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6,542	\$ 6,542	\$ 8,516
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,630	\$ 5,808
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,311	\$ 6,975
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,255
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 32,260	\$ 32,260	\$ 39,595
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 274,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 272,437
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 8,939	\$ 8,939	\$ 8,500
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment			\$ 409
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,425,057	\$ 1,425,057	\$ 928,168
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 211,153	\$ 211,153	\$ 228,501
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 11,812	\$ 11,812	\$ 87,541
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 46,677	\$ 46,677	\$ 58,748
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 269,642	\$ 269,642	\$ 374,790
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 13,351	\$ 13,351	\$ 17,821
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,351	\$ 13,351	\$ 17,821
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,585,425	\$ 6,585,425	\$ 13,540,438

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	NPPD/US VISIT - FY12 Revised Enacted	NPPD/US VISIT FY13 Annualized CR	NPPD/US VISIT FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 5,065,286	\$ 5,065,286	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,322	\$ 2,322	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 1,852,527	\$ 1,852,527	\$ -
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,687	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 65,222	\$ 65,222	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 22,872	\$ 22,872	\$ -
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,819	\$ 9,819	\$ -
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 9,955	\$ 9,955	\$ -
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 3,220	\$ 3,220	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 10,516	\$ 10,516	\$ -
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 5,124,104	\$ 5,124,104	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ -
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,167,530	\$ 12,167,530	\$ -
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,670	\$ 7,670	\$ -
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,272	\$ -
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 414,314	\$ 414,314	\$ -
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 5,213	\$ 5,213	\$ -
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 6,822	\$ 6,822	\$ -
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 307	\$ 307	\$ -
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ -
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 852	\$ 852	\$ -
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,046	\$ 2,046	\$ -
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,465	\$ 3,465	\$ -
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,722	\$ -
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 443,783	\$ 443,783	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 204,341	\$ 204,341	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 34,099	\$ 34,099	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 238,440	\$ 238,440	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 26,694	\$ 26,694	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 26,694	\$ 26,694	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 12,876,447	\$ 12,876,447	\$ -

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FPS FY12 Revised Enacted	FPS FY13 Annualized CR	FPS FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,270,167
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 11,162	\$ 11,162	\$ 16,219
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 3,343,504	\$ 3,343,504	\$ 3,273,676
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 316,377	\$ 316,377	\$ 269,407
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 76,918	\$ 76,918	\$ 239,296
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 63,115	\$ 63,115	\$ 61,407
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 566	\$ 566	\$ 538
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 8,526	\$ 8,526	\$ 7,755
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 66,514	\$ 66,514	\$ 52,308
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 21,034	\$ 21,034	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,681,791
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 1,256,216
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 10,391
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 298,819
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 27,976
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 4,041
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,907,716	\$ 3,907,716	\$ 25,470,007
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 2,401	\$ 2,401	\$ 18,559
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 8,311	\$ 8,311	\$ 7,534
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 292,838	\$ 292,838	\$ 86,949
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 34,055	\$ 34,055	\$ 19,741
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 18,915	\$ 18,915	\$ 11,072
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 2,007	\$ 2,007	\$ 1,819
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,543
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,362	\$ 4,085
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,087	\$ 4,906
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3,534	\$ 3,534	\$ 2,289
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,187	\$ 1,540
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 369,966	\$ 369,966	\$ 160,037
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 68,114	\$ 68,114	\$ 76,167
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 89,822	\$ 89,822	\$ 89,159
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 157,936	\$ 157,936	\$ 165,326
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 9,217	\$ 9,217	\$ 33,630
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,217	\$ 9,217	\$ 33,630
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,444,835	\$ 4,444,835	\$ 25,829,000

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Office of the Under Sec FY12 Revised Enacted	Under Sec FY13 Annualized CR	Under Sec FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 339,402	\$ 339,402	\$ 375,675
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 152	\$ 152	\$ 551
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 11,957	\$ 11,957	\$ 10,152
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 26,280	\$ 26,280	\$ 26,982
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,030
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 48,136	\$ 48,136	\$ 45,729
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,866
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 47,565	\$ 47,565	\$ 53,055
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 641	\$ 641	\$ 816
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 570
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,996	\$ 2,996	\$ 5,539
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 695
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,900
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 4,668	\$ 4,668	\$ 260
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 2,106
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 25,455
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 53,470
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 1,553
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 12,556
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 272
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 487,243	\$ 487,243	\$ 763,232
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ 44
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 100
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,895	\$ 3,895	\$ 1,156
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 341	\$ 341	\$ 262
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 26
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 24
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 21
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 10
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 12
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 5
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 38,778
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 20
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 43,470	\$ 43,470	\$ 40,458
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,048
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,102	\$ 1,048
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 531,815	\$ 531,815	\$ 804,738

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Office of Security FY12 Revised Enacted	Security FY13 Annualized CR	Security FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 3,842,253	\$ 3,842,253	\$ 7,270,886
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,019	\$ 7,025
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 313,974	\$ 313,974	\$ 225,944
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 486,155	\$ 486,155	\$ 401,559
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 53,032	\$ 53,032	\$ 57,539
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 632,944	\$ 632,944	\$ 789,590
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,285	\$ 9,285	\$ 12,058
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,108
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,994	\$ 4,431
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 8,654	\$ 8,654	\$ 10,347
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,799	\$ 2,799	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 4,847,889	\$ 4,847,889	\$ 4,836,365
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 509,865	\$ 509,865	\$ 1,149,143
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 408,203
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 31,623
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,036
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 170,932
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 58,367
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 21,387
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 18,936
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 319,000
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 3,665
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,715,082	\$ 10,715,082	\$ 15,804,144
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,473	\$ 1,473	\$ 987
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,490
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 41,136	\$ 41,136	\$ 17,199
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 4,532	\$ 4,532	\$ 3,905
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 797	\$ 797	\$ 589
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 267	\$ 267	\$ 360
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 305
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 217
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 148	\$ 148	\$ 261
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 122
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 305
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 50,221	\$ 50,221	\$ 25,740
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 5,073	\$ 5,073	\$ 5,030
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,073	\$ 5,073	\$ 5,030
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 22,376	\$ 22,376	\$ 20,641
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 22,376	\$ 22,376	\$ 20,641
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 10,792,752	\$ 10,792,752	\$ 15,855,555

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief Admin Officer FY12 Revised Enacted	CAO FY13 Annualized CR	CAO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,383,040	\$ 1,383,040	\$ 1,419,429
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,401	\$ 8,196
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 189,721	\$ 189,721	\$ 114,564
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 163,304	\$ 163,304	\$ 196,812
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 24,523	\$ 24,523	\$ 28,201
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 292,448	\$ 292,448	\$ 386,993
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,058	\$ 4,058	\$ 5,953
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,052
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 5,993	\$ 5,993	\$ 11,078
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI_SES Forum_Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 4,002	\$ 4,002	\$ 5,071
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,294	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,057,883	\$ 2,057,883	\$ 2,109,894
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 971,971	\$ 971,971	\$ 1,652,324
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 247,421
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 15,488
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 6,820
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 71,256
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 62,471
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 53,470
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 1,849
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 137,410
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 2,941
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,105,798	\$ 5,105,798	\$ 6,539,693
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 891	\$ 891	\$ 501
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 511	\$ 730
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 23,972	\$ 23,972	\$ 8,430
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,096	\$ 2,096	\$ 1,914
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 2,489	\$ 2,489	\$ 299
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ 176
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 150
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 303	\$ 303	\$ 110
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 193	\$ 193	\$ 132
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 327	\$ 327	\$ 62
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 101	\$ 101	\$ 149
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 31,069	\$ 31,069	\$ 12,653
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 7,148	\$ 7,148	\$ 6,685
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,148	\$ 7,148	\$ 6,685
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 10,687	\$ 10,687	\$ 8,548
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 10,687	\$ 10,687	\$ 8,548
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 5,154,702	\$ 5,154,702	\$ 6,567,579

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief Human Capital Officer FY12 Revised Enacted	CHCO FY13 Annualized CR	CHCO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,857,772	\$ 1,857,772	\$ 2,411,199
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,397	\$ 6,406
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 108,996	\$ 108,996	\$ 84,727
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 249,648	\$ 249,648	\$ 193,637
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 43,836	\$ 43,836	\$ 33,887
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 524,180	\$ 524,180	\$ 458,774
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 7,903	\$ 7,903	\$ 7,058
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,611
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,970
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 7,153	\$ 7,153	\$ 6,012
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,314	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,884,256	\$ 1,884,256	\$ 1,916,743
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,538,920	\$ 1,538,920	\$ 1,840,529
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 146,943
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 15,238
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,036
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 150,725
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 109,297
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 21,387
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 332,688
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 6,243
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,241,111	\$ 6,241,111	\$ 7,759,110
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 513	\$ 513	\$ 370
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 914	\$ 914	\$ 866
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 26,338	\$ 26,338	\$ 9,993
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 3,746	\$ 3,746	\$ 2,269
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 152	\$ 152	\$ 221
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 221	\$ 221	\$ 209
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ 147
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 108	\$ 108	\$ 81
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 69	\$ 69	\$ 98
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 117	\$ 117	\$ 46
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 113	\$ 113	\$ 147
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,350	\$ 32,350	\$ 14,447
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 68,114	\$ 68,114	\$ 76,167
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 7,447	\$ 7,447	\$ 6,970
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 75,561	\$ 75,561	\$ 83,137
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 13,190	\$ 13,190	\$ 10,240
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 13,190	\$ 13,190	\$ 10,240
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,362,212	\$ 6,362,212	\$ 7,866,934

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief Procurement Officer FY12 Revised Enacted	CPO FY13 Annualized CR	CPO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,264,016	\$ 2,264,016	\$ 3,535,763
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 4,285	\$ 4,285	\$ 10,692
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 124,672	\$ 124,672	\$ 238,726
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 664,474	\$ 664,474	\$ 569,802
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 86,445	\$ 86,445	\$ 81,647
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 1,033,786	\$ 1,033,786	\$ 1,120,406
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 16,505	\$ 16,505	\$ 17,236
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 4,901	\$ 4,901	\$ 4,656
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,970
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 14,109	\$ 14,109	\$ 14,682
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 4,563	\$ 4,563	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,643,296	\$ 2,643,296	\$ 2,681,356
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,738
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 351,462	\$ 351,462	\$ 720,525
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 390,796
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 44,877
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,036
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 75,939
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 74,858
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 53,470
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 11,392
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 451,906
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 11,809
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,222,502	\$ 7,222,502	\$ 10,224,282
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 585	\$ 585	\$ 1,043
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,803	\$ 1,803	\$ 2,115
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 83,292	\$ 83,292	\$ 24,406
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 7,387	\$ 7,387	\$ 5,541
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 421	\$ 421	\$ 622
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 441	\$ 441	\$ 511
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 126	\$ 126	\$ 433
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 173	\$ 173	\$ 230
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 110	\$ 110	\$ 276
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 187	\$ 187	\$ 129
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 357	\$ 357	\$ 432
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 94,882	\$ 94,882	\$ 35,738
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 3,398	\$ 3,398	\$ 2,391
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 29,430	\$ 29,430	\$ 29,026
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,828	\$ 32,828	\$ 31,417
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 15,270	\$ 15,270	\$ 13,411
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 15,270	\$ 15,270	\$ 13,411
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 7,365,482	\$ 7,365,482	\$ 10,304,848

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief Finance Officer FY12 Revised Enacted	CFO FY13 Annualized CR	CFO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,689,358	\$ 2,689,358	\$ 2,875,651
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,019	\$ 2,019	\$ 6,563
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 233,302	\$ 233,302	\$ 180,780
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 20,058	\$ 20,058	\$ 36,289
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 324,729	\$ 324,729	\$ 336,485
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 53,032	\$ 53,032	\$ 48,215
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 633,156	\$ 633,156	\$ 661,633
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,138	\$ 9,138	\$ 10,178
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,291
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,988	\$ 11,078
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 8,654	\$ 8,654	\$ 8,670
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,799	\$ 2,799	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,913,421	\$ 2,913,421	\$ 2,968,118
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,240
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 996,797	\$ 996,797	\$ 797,215
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 276,728
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 26,493
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,036
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 93,294
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 59,865
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 42,776
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 25,889
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 321,325
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 5,655
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 7,899,915	\$ 7,899,915	\$ 8,808,467
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,096	\$ 790
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,249
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 51,838	\$ 51,838	\$ 14,412
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 4,532	\$ 4,532	\$ 3,272
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 484	\$ 484	\$ 471
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 267	\$ 267	\$ 302
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 121	\$ 121	\$ 256
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 160	\$ 160	\$ 174
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 102	\$ 102	\$ 209
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 172	\$ 172	\$ 97
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 219	\$ 219	\$ 255
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 60,097	\$ 60,097	\$ 21,487
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 68,114	\$ 68,114	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 2,233	\$ 2,233	\$ 3,117
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 70,347	\$ 70,347	\$ 3,117
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 16,683	\$ 16,683	\$ 11,489
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,683	\$ 16,683	\$ 11,489
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 8,047,042	\$ 8,047,042	\$ 8,844,560

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief Information Officer FY12 Revised Enacted	CIO FY13 Annualized CR	CIO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 7,648,351	\$ 7,648,351	\$ 10,815,562
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,398	\$ 2,398	\$ 7,950
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 1,622,011	\$ 1,622,011	\$ 1,019,951
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 17,571	\$ 17,571	\$ 36,289
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 411,073	\$ 411,073	\$ 449,175
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 62,228	\$ 62,228	\$ 64,362
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 751,096	\$ 751,096	\$ 883,217
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 10,471	\$ 10,471	\$ 13,587
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 6,713	\$ 6,713	\$ 6,377
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 9,988	\$ 9,988	\$ 11,078
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 10,257	\$ 10,257	\$ 11,574
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 3,284	\$ 3,284	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 4,975,357	\$ 4,975,357	\$ 3,640,084
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 26,318,732	\$ 26,318,732	\$ 26,278,106
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 732,332
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 8,278,511	\$ 8,278,511	\$ 5,578,969
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 54,200,000
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ 26,199,833
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 35,373
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ 5,036
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 172,478
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 91,036
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 42,776
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 42,385
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 451,854
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 10,497
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 120,128,041	\$ 120,128,041	\$ 130,799,881
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 7,606	\$ 7,606	\$ 4,456
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,667
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 28,098	\$ 28,098	\$ 19,239
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 5,318	\$ 5,318	\$ 4,368
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 4,371	\$ 4,371	\$ 2,659
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 313	\$ 313	\$ 402
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 94	\$ 94	\$ 341
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 951	\$ 951	\$ 981
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 584	\$ 584	\$ 1,178
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 989	\$ 989	\$ 550
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 122	\$ 122	\$ 341
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 49,744	\$ 49,744	\$ 36,182
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 290,847	\$ 290,847	\$ 228,501
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 74,805	\$ 74,805	\$ 80,857
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 365,652	\$ 365,652	\$ 309,358
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 250,417	\$ 250,417	\$ 100,304
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 250,417	\$ 250,417	\$ 100,304
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 120,793,854	\$ 120,793,854	\$ 131,245,725

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Office of the Secretary FY12 Revised Enacted	Secretary FY13 Annualized CR	Secretary FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 328,413	\$ 328,413	\$ 370,864
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 140	\$ 140	\$ 469
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 20,305	\$ 20,305	\$ 14,012
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 22,525	\$ 22,525	\$ 19,046
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,679	\$ 3,679	\$ 2,729
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 43,847	\$ 43,847	\$ 37,451
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 543	\$ 543	\$ 576
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 257	\$ 257	\$ 244
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,323
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 491
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 194	\$ 194	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 189,573	\$ 189,573	\$ 454,102
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 1,481
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 21,564
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 106,940
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 2,884
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 104
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 90
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 614,070	\$ 614,070	\$ 1,036,370
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 61
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 77	\$ 77	\$ 71
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,595	\$ 3,595	\$ 816
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 314	\$ 314	\$ 185
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 39	\$ 39	\$ 37
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 17
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 14
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 13
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 16
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 8
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 14
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,199	\$ 4,199	\$ 1,252
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,353
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,952	\$ 1,353
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 620,221	\$ 620,221	\$ 1,038,975

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Office of the Dep Secretary FY12 Revised Enacted	Dep Secretary FY13 Annualized CR	Dep Secretary FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 112,216	\$ 112,216	\$ 126,721
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 307
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,700	\$ 7,787
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 11,263	\$ 11,263	\$ 12,698
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,819
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 21,930	\$ 21,930	\$ 24,967
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 296	\$ 296	\$ 384
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 167	\$ 167	\$ 159
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEJ, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 327
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 115,676	\$ 115,676	\$ 105,590
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 981
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 8,906
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 42,791
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 591
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 1,734
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 46
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 277,552	\$ 277,552	\$ 338,024
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 34
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 47
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,798	\$ 544
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 157	\$ 157	\$ 123
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 20
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 11
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 10
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 7
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 9
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,099	\$ 2,099	\$ 819
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 581	\$ 581	\$ 442
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 581	\$ 581	\$ 442
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 280,232	\$ 280,232	\$ 339,285

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Chief of Staff FY12 Revised Enacted	Chief of Staff FY13 Annualized CR	Chief of Staff FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 73,028	\$ 73,028	\$ 82,468
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 551
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 11,253	\$ 11,253	\$ 8,149
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 28,157	\$ 28,157	\$ 28,569
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 4,598	\$ 4,598	\$ 4,094
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 54,899	\$ 54,899	\$ 56,176
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 740	\$ 740	\$ 864
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ 61
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 751	\$ 751	\$ 736
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 243	\$ 243	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 193,333	\$ 193,333	\$ 163,073
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 2,231
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 84
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 961
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 9,193
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 226
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 369,239	\$ 369,239	\$ 391,733
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 36
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 96	\$ 96	\$ 106
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,578	\$ 3,578	\$ 1,224
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 393	\$ 393	\$ 278
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 39	\$ 39	\$ 21
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 26
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 22
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 8
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 9
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 22
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,228	\$ 4,228	\$ 1,756
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 776	\$ 776	\$ 513
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 776	\$ 776	\$ 513
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 374,243	\$ 374,243	\$ 394,002

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Civil Rights & Lib FY12 Revised Enacted	CRCL FY13 Annualized CR	CRCL FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,449,043	\$ 2,449,043	\$ 2,528,878
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,969
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 89,111	\$ 89,111	\$ 70,845
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 187,707	\$ 187,707	\$ 180,940
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 24,523	\$ 24,523	\$ 25,927
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 292,604	\$ 292,604	\$ 355,784
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,070	\$ 4,070	\$ 5,473
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 2,146	\$ 2,146	\$ 2,039
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,994	\$ 4,431
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI_SES Forum_Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 4,002	\$ 4,002	\$ 4,662
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,294	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,377,384	\$ 1,377,384	\$ 1,399,750
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 61,493	\$ 61,493	\$ 64,799
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 14,237
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 172,783
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 26,219
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 134,103
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 3,167
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,513,370	\$ 4,513,370	\$ 5,043,087
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 418	\$ 418	\$ 310
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 511	\$ 672
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 29,780	\$ 29,780	\$ 7,750
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,096	\$ 2,096	\$ 1,760
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 203	\$ 203	\$ 185
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ 162
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 137
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 68
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 34	\$ 34	\$ 82
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ 38
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 137
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 33,442	\$ 33,442	\$ 11,301
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 9,446	\$ 9,446	\$ 6,590
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,446	\$ 9,446	\$ 6,590
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,556,258	\$ 4,556,258	\$ 5,060,978

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Executive Secretariat FY12 Revised Enacted	Exec Sec FY13 Annualized CR	Exec Sec FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 596,103	\$ 596,103	\$ 673,157
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 642	\$ 642	\$ 1,830
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 35,457	\$ 35,457	\$ 26,076
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 108,869	\$ 108,869	\$ 92,057
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 16,860	\$ 16,860	\$ 13,191
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 201,499	\$ 201,499	\$ 181,013
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,785
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 591	\$ 591	\$ 561
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 2,751	\$ 2,751	\$ 2,372
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 890	\$ 890	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,030,708	\$ 1,030,708	\$ 1,010,928
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 11,724	\$ 11,724	\$ 22,941
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 7,234
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 57,483
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 5,473
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 37,682
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 724
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,010,720	\$ 2,010,720	\$ 2,169,804
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 167	\$ 167	\$ 114
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 352	\$ 352	\$ 342
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 16,481	\$ 16,481	\$ 3,943
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 1,441	\$ 1,441	\$ 895
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 76	\$ 76	\$ 68
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 85	\$ 85	\$ 82
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 70
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 25
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 30
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 14
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 18,767	\$ 18,767	\$ 5,653
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,976	\$ 3,976	\$ 2,835
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,976	\$ 3,976	\$ 2,835
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,033,463	\$ 2,033,463	\$ 2,178,292

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	General Counsel FY12 Revised Enacted	OGC FY13 Annualized CR	OGC FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,660,273	\$ 1,660,273	\$ 2,125,214
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 339,030	\$ 339,030	\$ 267,365
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 103,965	\$ 103,965	\$ 71,599
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 161,427	\$ 161,427	\$ 207,922
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 26,363	\$ 26,363	\$ 29,793
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 314,486	\$ 314,486	\$ 408,839
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 4,919	\$ 4,919	\$ 6,290
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,242
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 17,978	\$ 17,978	\$ 22,156
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 4,303	\$ 4,303	\$ 5,358
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,391	\$ 1,391	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 1,995,339	\$ 1,995,339	\$ 2,098,908
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 5,600	\$ 5,600	\$ 26,991
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 16,363
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 144,797
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 96,246
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 7,545
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 96,441
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 4,434
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,639,539	\$ 4,639,539	\$ 5,640,503
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 487	\$ 487	\$ 313
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 550	\$ 550	\$ 772
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 30,355	\$ 30,355	\$ 8,906
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,022
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 224	\$ 224	\$ 187
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 133	\$ 133	\$ 186
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 158
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ 69
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 37	\$ 37	\$ 83
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 39
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 158
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 34,372	\$ 34,372	\$ 12,893
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 9,710	\$ 9,710	\$ 7,469
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 9,710	\$ 9,710	\$ 7,469
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 4,683,621	\$ 4,683,621	\$ 5,660,865

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Immigration Omb FY12 Revised Enacted	Immigration Omb FY13 Annualized CR	Immigration Omb FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 431,710	\$ 431,710	\$ 450,316
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 420	\$ 420	\$ 1,258
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 27,074	\$ 27,074	\$ 19,411
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 67,575	\$ 67,575	\$ 55,552
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 11,036	\$ 11,036	\$ 7,960
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 131,652	\$ 131,652	\$ 109,232
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,680
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 335	\$ 335	\$ 318
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI_SES Forum_Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,431
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 582	\$ 582	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 370,258	\$ 370,258	\$ 375,377
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 14,572	\$ 14,572	\$ 953
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 4,357
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 69,949
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 8,407
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 21,387
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 40,687
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 452
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,060,728	\$ 1,060,728	\$ 1,170,943
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 127	\$ 127	\$ 85
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 230	\$ 230	\$ 206
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 10,788	\$ 10,788	\$ 2,379
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 943	\$ 943	\$ 540
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 89	\$ 89	\$ 51
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ 50
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 42
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 19
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 22
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 10
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 42
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,348	\$ 12,348	\$ 3,446
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,229	\$ 2,229	\$ 1,530
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,229	\$ 2,229	\$ 1,530
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,075,305	\$ 1,075,305	\$ 1,175,919

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Legislative Affairs FY12 Revised Enacted	Legislative Affairs FY13 Annualized CR	Legislative Affairs FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 415,894	\$ 415,894	\$ 444,172
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 362	\$ 362	\$ 986
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 29,306	\$ 29,306	\$ 19,708
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 58,190	\$ 58,190	\$ 55,552
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 9,503	\$ 9,503	\$ 7,960
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 112,950	\$ 112,950	\$ 109,232
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,680
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 695	\$ 695	\$ 660
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,994	\$ 3,323
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,431
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 502	\$ 502	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 475,073	\$ 475,073	\$ 471,060
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,504	\$ 3,970
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 4,357
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 63,019
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 21,861
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 2,958
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 34,727
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 996
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,111,078	\$ 1,111,078	\$ 1,279,733
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 137	\$ 137	\$ 86
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 198	\$ 198	\$ 206
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 10,818	\$ 10,818	\$ 2,379
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 812	\$ 812	\$ 540
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 51
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 50
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 42
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 19
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 23
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 11
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 42
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,236	\$ 12,236	\$ 3,449
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,334	\$ 1,672
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,334	\$ 1,672
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,125,648	\$ 1,125,648	\$ 1,284,854

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Public Affairs FY12 Revised Enacted	Public Affairs FY13 Annualized CR	Public Affairs FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 735,391	\$ 735,391	\$ 830,450
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 443	\$ 443	\$ 959
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 27,862	\$ 27,862	\$ 19,463
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 71,329	\$ 71,329	\$ 50,790
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 11,649	\$ 11,649	\$ 7,278
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 138,886	\$ 138,886	\$ 99,869
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,536
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 624	\$ 624	\$ 593
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,309
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 615	\$ 615	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 510,403	\$ 510,403	\$ 511,810
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 8,890	\$ 8,890	\$ 10,413
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 3,982
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 39,722
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 2,958
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 9,760
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 588
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,511,742	\$ 1,511,742	\$ 1,625,777
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 131	\$ 131	\$ 85
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 243	\$ 243	\$ 188
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 12,914	\$ 12,914	\$ 2,175
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 995	\$ 995	\$ 494
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 113	\$ 113	\$ 51
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$ 46
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 42	\$ 42	\$ 39
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 19
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 22
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 10
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 39
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,594	\$ 14,594	\$ 3,168
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,171	\$ 3,171	\$ 2,123
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,171	\$ 3,171	\$ 2,123
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,529,507	\$ 1,529,507	\$ 1,631,068

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Privacy FY12 Revised Enacted	Privacy FY13 Annualized CR	Privacy FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,009,449	\$ 1,009,449	\$ 593,018
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 350	\$ 350	\$ 1,313
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 36,787	\$ 36,787	\$ 27,361
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 63,821	\$ 63,821	\$ 71,424
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 9,196	\$ 9,196	\$ 10,234
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 109,652	\$ 109,652	\$ 140,441
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,615	\$ 2,161
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 976	\$ 976	\$ 927
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 2,997	\$ 2,997	\$ 3,323
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,840
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 485	\$ 485	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 535,540	\$ 535,540	\$ 574,360
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 28,476	\$ 28,476	\$ 16,347
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 5,608
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 92,855
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 73,222
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 32,081
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 221
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 27,761
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 770
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,800,845	\$ 1,800,845	\$ 1,675,267
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 173	\$ 173	\$ 120
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 192	\$ 192	\$ 265
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 10,824	\$ 10,824	\$ 3,059
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 786	\$ 786	\$ 695
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 71
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 64
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 54
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 26
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 32
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 15
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 54
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 12,214	\$ 12,214	\$ 4,455
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 3,766	\$ 3,766	\$ 2,189
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,766	\$ 3,766	\$ 2,189
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 1,816,825	\$ 1,816,825	\$ 1,681,911

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Policy FY12 Revised Enacted	Policy FY13 Annualized CR	Policy FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 2,754,568	\$ 2,754,568	\$ 3,110,635
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 2,889	\$ 2,889	\$ 6,482
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 179,971	\$ 179,971	\$ 109,869
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 351,008	\$ 351,008	\$ 249,189
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 55,791	\$ 55,791	\$ 35,706
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 665,141	\$ 665,141	\$ 489,983
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 9,263	\$ 9,263	\$ 7,538
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 3,114	\$ 3,114	\$ 2,958
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 16,979	\$ 16,979	\$ 22,156
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 9,104	\$ 9,104	\$ 6,421
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 2,945	\$ 2,945	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,491,221	\$ 2,491,221	\$ 2,660,144
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 140,214	\$ 140,214	\$ 168,211
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 19,615
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 48,025
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 139,023
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 16,347
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 135,135
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 3,303
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,682,207	\$ 6,682,207	\$ 7,230,740
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 844	\$ 844	\$ 480
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,164	\$ 925
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 62,484	\$ 62,484	\$ 10,673
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 4,768	\$ 4,768	\$ 2,423
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 521	\$ 521	\$ 286
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 281	\$ 281	\$ 223
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 156	\$ 156	\$ 189
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 106
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 96	\$ 96	\$ 127
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 162	\$ 162	\$ 59
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 264	\$ 264	\$ 189
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 70,890	\$ 70,890	\$ 15,680
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,474
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,474
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 14,034	\$ 14,034	\$ 9,447
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 14,034	\$ 14,034	\$ 9,447
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 6,769,147	\$ 6,769,147	\$ 7,257,341

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Counternarcotics Enforcement FY12 Revised Enacted	CNE FY13 Annualized CR	CNE FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 153,131	\$ 153,131	
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 87	\$ 87	
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 6,548	\$ 6,548	
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 14,033	\$ 14,033	
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,299	\$ 2,299	
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 54,802	\$ 54,802	
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 364	\$ 364	
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 103	\$ 103	
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 499	\$ 499	
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 751	\$ 751	
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 121	\$ 121	
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 127,619	\$ 127,619	
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 5,742	\$ 5,742	
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			
CSO	HSPD-12			
CAO	EP&H PDSS			
CAO	Mail Services			
CAO	Parking Services			
CAO	Sedan Services			
CAO	Shuttle Services			
CAO	Transit Subsidy			
CHCO	National Defense University			
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 366,099	\$ 366,099	\$ -
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 31	\$ 31	
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 48	\$ 48	
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,354	\$ 3,354	
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 196	\$ 196	
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 47	\$ 47	
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 14	\$ 14	
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 5	\$ 5	
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 11	\$ 11	
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,726	\$ 3,726	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 768	\$ 768	
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 768	\$ 768	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 370,593	\$ 370,593	\$ -

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	Intergov'l Affairs FY12 Revised Enacted	Intergov'l Affairs FY13 Annualized CR	Intergov'l Affairs FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 161,248	\$ 161,248	\$ 182,093
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 198	\$ 198	\$ 878
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 11,515	\$ 11,515	\$ 8,639
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 50,513	\$ 50,513	\$ 31,744
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 5,211	\$ 5,211	\$ 4,549
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 62,447	\$ 62,447	\$ 62,418
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 802	\$ 802	\$ 960
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 296	\$ 296	\$ 281
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ 999	\$ 999	\$ 2,216
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 851	\$ 851	\$ 818
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 275	\$ 275	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 199,804	\$ 199,804	\$ 200,619
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 2,481
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 16,799
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ 21,388
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 1,257
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 10,291
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ 181
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 494,160	\$ 494,160	\$ 547,612
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 38
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 109	\$ 109	\$ 118
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 5,095	\$ 5,095	\$ 1,360
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 445	\$ 445	\$ 309
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 28
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 8
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 10
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 5
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 24
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,770	\$ 5,770	\$ 1,947
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,039	\$ 716
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,039	\$ 716
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 500,969	\$ 500,969	\$ 550,275

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Rent FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF Rent FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Rent FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ 685
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 330,797	\$ 330,797	\$ 306,036
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 9,386	\$ 9,386	\$ 7,936
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,137
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 18,261	\$ 18,261	\$ 15,605
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 240
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 204
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 81	\$ 81	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 73,612	\$ 73,612	\$ 52,795
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 605
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 370
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 1,154
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 434,225	\$ 434,225	\$ 386,767
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,552	\$ 1,337
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 29
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,497	\$ 340
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 131	\$ 131	\$ 77
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 579	\$ 579	\$ 798
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 7
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 6
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 294
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 117	\$ 117	\$ 354
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 199	\$ 199	\$ 165
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,310	\$ 4,310	\$ 3,413
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 913	\$ 913	\$ 508
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 913	\$ 913	\$ 508
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 439,448	\$ 439,448	\$ 390,688

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CIO Fedlink FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF Fedlink FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Fedlink FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 7,831	\$ 7,831	\$ 8,355
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 49,016	\$ 49,016	\$ 36,274
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 9,386	\$ 9,386	\$ 6,349
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,533	\$ 910
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 14,629	\$ 14,629	\$ 12,484
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 197	\$ 197	\$ 192
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 164
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 52,580	\$ 52,580	\$ 42,236
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 605
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 296
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 6,214
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 135,437	\$ 135,437	\$ 114,092
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 231	\$ 231	\$ 159
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 24
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,199	\$ 1,199	\$ 272
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 62
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ 95
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 5
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 35
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 42
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 20
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,809	\$ 725
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 150
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 150
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 137,531	\$ 137,531	\$ 114,967

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CFO - Off of Finance Ops FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF OFO FY13 Annualized CR	WCF OFO FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 63,386	\$ 63,386	\$ 67,212
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 152	\$ 152	\$ 1,123
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 18,670	\$ 18,670	\$ 13,776
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,392	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 3,985	\$ 3,985	\$ 7,278
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 47,669	\$ 47,669	\$ 99,869
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 641	\$ 641	\$ 1,536
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 488	\$ 488	\$ 464
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 1,309
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 157,740	\$ 157,740	\$ 337,885
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 4,482
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 5,465
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 2,145
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 48,535
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 296,983	\$ 296,983	\$ 591,079
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 88	\$ 88	\$ 60
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 188
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 3,895	\$ 3,895	\$ 2,175
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 341	\$ 341	\$ 494
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ 36
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ 46
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 39
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 13
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 16
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 7
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 39
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,533	\$ 4,533	\$ 3,113
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 626	\$ 626	\$ 773
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 626	\$ 626	\$ 773
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 302,142	\$ 302,142	\$ 594,965

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CHCO HQ Human Cap FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY13 Annualized CR	WCF HQ Hm Cap FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 744,328	\$ 744,328	\$ 770,878
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 2,319
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 62,671	\$ 62,671	\$ 46,372
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 95,730	\$ 95,730	\$ 128,562
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 24,523	\$ 24,523	\$ 18,422
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 293,869	\$ 293,869	\$ 252,794
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 3,947	\$ 3,947	\$ 3,889
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 926	\$ 926	\$ 880
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 4,002	\$ 4,002	\$ 3,395
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 1,294	\$ 1,294	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 862,313	\$ 862,313	\$ 876,389
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 9,985
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 5,843
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 86,047
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,094,198	\$ 2,094,198	\$ 2,205,775
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 295	\$ 295	\$ 203
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 511	\$ 511	\$ 477
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 734	\$ 734	\$ 5,507
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 2,096	\$ 2,096	\$ 1,250
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ 121
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 123	\$ 123	\$ 115
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 98
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 45
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 54
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 38	\$ 38	\$ 25
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 98
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,986	\$ 3,986	\$ 7,993
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 4,359	\$ 4,359	\$ 2,884
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 4,359	\$ 4,359	\$ 2,884
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 2,102,543	\$ 2,102,543	\$ 2,216,652

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CHCO NFC Payroll Services FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF NFC Payroll Services FY13 Annualized CR	WCF NFC Payroll Services FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 363,096	\$ 363,096	\$ 381,896
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 280	\$ 280	\$ 823
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 34,166	\$ 34,166	\$ 25,284
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 45,050	\$ 45,050	\$ 33,331
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 7,664	\$ 7,664	\$ 4,776
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 117,035	\$ 117,035	\$ 65,539
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,008
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 496	\$ 496	\$ 471
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,600	\$ 859
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 518	\$ 518	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 252,384	\$ 252,384	\$ 221,737
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 3,107
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 1,331
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 823,869	\$ 823,869	\$ 740,162
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ 110
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 205	\$ 205	\$ 124
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 7,143	\$ 7,143	\$ 1,428
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 838	\$ 838	\$ 324
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 110	\$ 110	\$ 66
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 49	\$ 49	\$ 30
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 25
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 24
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 29
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 14
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 25
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Enironment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 8,611	\$ 8,611	\$ 2,199
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,730	\$ 968
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,730	\$ 968
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 834,210	\$ 834,210	\$ 743,329

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CHCO DHS Exec Leadership FY12 Revised Enacted	DHS Exec Leadership FY13 Annualized CR	DHS Exec Leadership FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 27,252	\$ 27,252	\$ 31,202
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 685
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 4,257	\$ 4,257	\$ 3,151
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,756	\$ 6,349
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,226	\$ 910
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 18,346	\$ 18,346	\$ 12,484
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 247	\$ 247	\$ 192
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 190	\$ 190	\$ 181
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI_SES Forum_Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 164
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 81	\$ 81	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 21,032	\$ 21,032	\$ 42,236
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 480
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 221
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 3,264
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 76,660	\$ 76,660	\$ 101,519
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 14
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 24
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 581	\$ 581	\$ 272
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 131	\$ 131	\$ 62
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 8
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 6
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 5
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 3
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 4
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 5
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 798	\$ 798	\$ 405
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ 132
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 161	\$ 161	\$ 132
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 77,619	\$ 77,619	\$ 102,056

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CIO ITP FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF ITP FY13 Annualized CR	WCF ITP FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 62,325	\$ 62,325	\$ 66,101
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 202	\$ 202	\$ 795
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 230,354	\$ 230,354	\$ 170,472
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 18,772	\$ 18,772	\$ 26,982
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 5,518	\$ 5,518	\$ 3,866
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 65,907	\$ 65,907	\$ 53,055
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 888	\$ 888	\$ 816
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 900	\$ 900	\$ 695
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 291	\$ 291	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 179,501
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 2,982
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 22,037
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 1,257
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 23,128
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 385,157	\$ 385,157	\$ 551,687
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 1,082	\$ 1,082	\$ 745
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 115	\$ 115	\$ 100
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,947	\$ 2,947	\$ 1,156
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 472	\$ 472	\$ 262
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 747	\$ 747	\$ 444
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 24
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 21
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 164
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 82	\$ 82	\$ 197
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$ 92
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 20
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 5,762	\$ 5,762	\$ 3,225
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 813	\$ 813	\$ 723
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 813	\$ 813	\$ 723
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 391,732	\$ 391,732	\$ 555,635

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF		WCF NCRI0	WCF NCRI0 FY14
		CIO NCRI0 Revised	FY12 Enacted	FY13 Annualized CR	Request
	Fee for Service				
CAO	GSA RENT	\$	163,074	\$	163,074
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$	408	\$	408
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$	530,785	\$	530,785
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$	-	\$	-
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$	-	\$	-
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$	56,312	\$	56,312
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$	-	\$	-
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$	-	\$	-
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$	10,729	\$	10,729
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$	128,374	\$	128,374
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$	1,727	\$	1,727
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$	-	\$	-
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$	-	\$	-
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$	1,751	\$	1,751
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$	566	\$	566
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$	5,529,565	\$	5,529,565
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M				\$
CSO	HSPD-12				\$
CAO	EP&H PDSS				\$
CAO	Mail Services				\$
CAO	Parking Services				\$
CAO	Sedan Services				\$
CAO	Shuttle Services				\$
CAO	Transit Subsidy				\$
CHCO	National Defense University				\$
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$	6,423,291	\$	6,423,291
	Government-Wide Mandated Service				
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$	2,490	\$	2,490
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$	224	\$	224
CHCO	e-Training	\$	2,538	\$	2,538
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$	917	\$	917
CIO	Business Gateway	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$	1,569	\$	1,569
CIO	e-Travel	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	e-Authentication	\$	-	\$	-
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$	54	\$	54
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$	9	\$	9
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$	296	\$	296
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$	188	\$	188
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$	319	\$	319
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$	-	\$	-
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$	11	\$	11
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$	-	\$	-
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$	-	\$	-
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$	8,615	\$	8,615
	DHS Crosscutting Service				
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$	-	\$	-
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$	-	\$	-
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$	-	\$	-
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$	-	\$	-
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$	-	\$	-
	WCF Management Service				
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$	13,761	\$	13,761
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$	13,761	\$	13,761
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$	6,445,667	\$	6,445,667

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CIO Enterprise Licenses FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Enterprise Licenses FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 4,772	\$ 4,772	\$ 6,646
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 224
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 203,337	\$ 203,337	\$ 334,271
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,756	\$ 4,762
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 613	\$ 613	\$ 682
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 7,326	\$ 7,326	\$ 9,363
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 99	\$ 99	\$ 139
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 99	\$ 99	\$ 123
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 10,516	\$ 10,516	\$ 31,677
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 731
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 147
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 3,408
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 230,573	\$ 230,573	\$ 392,173
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 955	\$ 955	\$ 1,461
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 18
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 293	\$ 293	\$ 204
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ 46
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 326	\$ 326	\$ 871
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 4
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 113	\$ 113	\$ 322
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 72	\$ 72	\$ 386
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 122	\$ 122	\$ 180
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 4
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,951	\$ 3,500
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 484	\$ 484	\$ 516
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 484	\$ 484	\$ 516
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 233,008	\$ 233,008	\$ 396,189

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CHCO E-Training FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF E-Training FY13 Annualized CR	WCF E-Training FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 31,276	\$ 31,276	\$ 32,625
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 93	\$ 93	\$ 333
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 60,055	\$ 60,055	\$ 35,612
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 15,018	\$ 15,018	\$ 11,110
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,452	\$ 2,452	\$ 1,592
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 29,323	\$ 29,323	\$ 21,846
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 395	\$ 395	\$ 341
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 64	\$ 64	\$ 61
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 199	\$ 199	\$ 204
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 129	\$ 129	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 84,128	\$ 84,128	\$ 52,795
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 605
CAO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 518
CAO	Transit Subsidy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,464
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 223,133	\$ 223,133	\$ 167,106
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 283	\$ 283	\$ 156
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 41
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,396	\$ 2,396	\$ 476
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ 108
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 103	\$ 103	\$ 93
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 10
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 8
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 119	\$ 119	\$ 34
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 41
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 19
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 8
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,244	\$ 3,244	\$ 994
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 470	\$ 470	\$ 219
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 470	\$ 470	\$ 219
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 226,847	\$ 226,847	\$ 168,319

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CPO Procurement Ops FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF Procurement Ops FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Procurement Ops FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 1,797,772	\$ 1,797,772	\$ 1,917,847
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 81,810	\$ 81,810	\$ 7,787
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 210,586	\$ 210,586	\$ 155,056
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 469,430	\$ 469,430	\$ 406,323
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 76,636	\$ 76,636	\$ 58,222
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 914,354	\$ 914,354	\$ 798,953
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 12,336	\$ 12,336	\$ 12,263
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 4,435	\$ 4,435	\$ 4,213
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 12,711	\$ 12,711	\$ 10,470
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 4,045	\$ 4,045	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 2,955,000	\$ 2,955,000	\$ 2,703,078
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 35,122
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ 94,230
CAO	Parking Services			\$ 124,532
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 17,901
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 392,494
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 6,539,114	\$ 6,539,114	\$ 6,738,491
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 983	\$ 983	\$ 678
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,508
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 74,909	\$ 74,909	\$ 17,403
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 6,549	\$ 6,549	\$ 3,951
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 681	\$ 681	\$ 404
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 386	\$ 386	\$ 364
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 244	\$ 244	\$ 309
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 149
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 78	\$ 78	\$ 179
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 126	\$ 126	\$ 84
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 328,722	\$ 328,722	\$ 294,868
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans & Grants	\$ 315	\$ 315	\$ 308
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 414,598	\$ 414,598	\$ 320,205
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 3,829,177	\$ 3,829,177	\$ 2,111,145
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 3,829,177	\$ 3,829,177	\$ 2,111,145
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 22,401	\$ 22,401	\$ 11,947
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 22,401	\$ 22,401	\$ 11,947
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 10,805,290	\$ 10,805,290	\$ 9,181,788

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CPO Strategic Sourcing FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Strategic Sourcing FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 485
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 12,038	\$ 12,038	\$ 2,939
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,756	\$ 6,349
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 1,226	\$ 1,226	\$ 455
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 14,672	\$ 14,672	\$ 6,242
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 197	\$ 197	\$ 313
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 196	\$ 196	\$ 286
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 65	\$ 65	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73,913
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 605
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 295
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 6,220
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 32,197	\$ 32,197	\$ 98,102
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 57	\$ 57	\$ 30
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 41
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,181	\$ 476
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 108
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 41	\$ 41	\$ 8
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 10
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 5
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 3
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,439	\$ 691
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 236
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 236
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 33,706	\$ 33,706	\$ 99,029

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF Operations FY 12 Revised Enacted	WCF Operations FY13 Annualized CR	WCF Operations FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 39,484	\$ 39,484	\$ 42,121
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 93	\$ 93	\$ 415
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 5,750	\$ 5,750	\$ 4,261
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 15,019	\$ 15,019	\$ 12,697
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 2,452	\$ 2,452	\$ 1,819
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 29,259	\$ 29,259	\$ 24,967
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 395	\$ 395	\$ 384
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 193	\$ 193	\$ 183
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 407	\$ 407	\$ 327
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 129	\$ 129	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 115,676	\$ 115,676	\$ 84,472
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 1,231
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 591
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 7,825
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 208,857	\$ 208,857	\$ 181,293
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 19
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 47
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,399	\$ 544
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ 123
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 11
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 11
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 10
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 4
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 5
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 2,736	\$ 2,736	\$ 786
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 440	\$ 440	\$ -
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 440	\$ 440	\$ -
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 212,033	\$ 212,033	\$ 182,079

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	EDC FY12 Revised Enacted	EDC FY13 Annualized CR	EDC FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)			\$ 1,068
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)			\$ 589,761
CFO	Financial Statement Audit			\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit			\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)			\$ 53,964
CFO	Bankcard Program			\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program			\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting			\$ 7,733
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services			\$ 106,111
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops			\$ 1,632
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan			\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)			\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)			\$ 1,391
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program			\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm			\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations			\$ 359,002
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft			\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations			\$ 5,769,394
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration			\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 4,232
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 2,515
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total			\$ 6,896,803
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding			\$ 2,577
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop			\$ 200
CHCO	e-Training			\$ 2,311
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration			\$ 525
CIO	Business Gateway			\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking			\$ 1,538
CIO	e-Travel			\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business			\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov			\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication			\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business			\$ 48
CIO	e-Gov Benefits			\$ 41
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business			\$ 567
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business			\$ 681
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business			\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business			\$ 318
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)			\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants			\$ 41
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business			\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,847
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control			\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)			\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing			\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting			\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total			\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations			\$ 9,003
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total			\$ 9,003
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,914,653

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CSO HSPD-12 FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CSO HSPD-12 FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CSO HSPD-12 FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ -		\$ 878
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -		\$ 75,034
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -		\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -		\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -		\$ 14,285
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -		\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -		\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -		\$ 2,047
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -		\$ 28,088
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -		\$ 432
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -		\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -		\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -		\$ 368
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -		\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -		\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -		\$ 95,031
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -		\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -		\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -		\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 1,108
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 665
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 217,936
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 328
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 612
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 196
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,562
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 285
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 285
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 219,783

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO EP&H PDSS FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO EP&H PDSS FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO EP&H PDSS FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)		\$ -	\$ 181
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)		\$ -	\$ 1,525
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,587
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 227
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,121
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,559
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 105
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 73
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,467
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,597

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Mail Services FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO Mail Services FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO Mail Services FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT		\$ -	\$ 14,314
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)		\$ -	\$ 349
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)		\$ -	\$ 60,461
CFO	Financial Statement Audit		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)		\$ -	\$ 3,174
CFO	Bankcard Program		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting		\$ -	\$ 455
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services		\$ -	\$ 6,242
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops		\$ -	\$ 96
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)		\$ -	\$ 82
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations		\$ -	\$ 21,118
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft		\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M		\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12		\$ -	\$ 230
CAO	EP&H PDSS		\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Mail Services		\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Parking Services		\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services		\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services		\$ -	\$ 147
CAO	Transit Subsidy		\$ -	\$ 3,264
CHCO	National Defense University		\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,932
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 729
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 144
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 144
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,805

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Parking Services FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO Parking Services FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO Parking Services FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,128
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)		\$ -	\$ 181
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)		\$ -	\$ 4,747
CFO	Financial Statement Audit		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)		\$ -	\$ 1,587
CFO	Bankcard Program		\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting		\$ -	\$ 227
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services		\$ -	\$ 3,121
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops		\$ -	\$ 48
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)		\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEI_SES Forum_Gen Wkfrce Trng)		\$ -	\$ 41
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations		\$ -	\$ 10,559
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft		\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 105
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 73
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 1,633
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,450
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,606

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Sedan Services FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO Sedan Services FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO Sedan Services FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,175
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)		\$ -	\$ 349
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,098
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,174
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 455
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,242
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program		\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,118
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 230
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ 147
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 3,264
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,425
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment			\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,720

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Shuttle Services FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO Shuttle Services FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO Shuttle Services FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,047
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,747
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,587
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 227
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,121
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEJ, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,559
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 105
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ 1,633
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,296
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment			\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,645

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CAO Transit Subsidy FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CAO Transit Subsidy FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CAO Transit Subsidy FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,314
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 349
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,223
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,174
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 455
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,242
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,118
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230
CAO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147
CAO	Transit Subsidy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,264
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,694
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 340
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,125

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	WCF CHCO Nat'I Def Univ FY12 Revised Enacted	WCF CHCO Nat'I Def Univ FY13 Annualized CR	WCF CHCO Nat'I Def Univ FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 485
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,940
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,349
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,484
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES CDP, Sec Conf)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL, SES Forum, Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,236
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M			\$ -
CSO	HSPD-12			\$ 480
CAO	EP&H PDSS			\$ -
CAO	Mail Services			\$ -
CAO	Parking Services			\$ -
CAO	Sedan Services			\$ -
CAO	Shuttle Services			\$ -
CAO	Transit Subsidy			\$ -
CHCO	National Defense University			\$ -
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,240
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24
CHCO	e-Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192
CHCO	(EHRI) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,636

CXOs	DHS Working Capital Fund Activities	FY12 Revised Enacted	FY13 Annualized CR	FY14 Request
	Fee for Service			
CAO	GSA RENT	\$ 84,169,086	\$ 84,169,086	\$ 149,867,806
CAO	FedLink - Consolidated Subscriptions (Library of Congress)	\$ 10,651,915	\$ 10,651,915	\$ 10,122,248
CFO	Financial Management (Finance & Acctg Shared Services)	\$ 26,030,815	\$ 26,030,815	\$ 23,673,334
CFO	Financial Statement Audit	\$ 13,642,537	\$ 13,642,537	\$ 12,960,410
CFO	Internal Control Audit	\$ 1,289,138	\$ 1,289,138	\$ 1,224,681
CFO	Financial Management (OFO)	\$ 4,267,451	\$ 4,267,451	\$ 4,085,431
CFO	Bankcard Program	\$ 55,808	\$ 55,808	\$ 53,018
CFO	TIER / CFO Vision Program	\$ 722,046	\$ 722,046	\$ 685,944
CHCO	NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	\$ 36,288,864	\$ 36,288,864	\$ 34,474,421
CHCO	HQ Human Capital Services	\$ 12,746,833	\$ 12,746,833	\$ 13,629,256
CHCO	(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	\$ 7,808,715	\$ 7,808,715	\$ 8,624,280
CHCO	Flexible Spending Plan	\$ 1,462,000	\$ 1,462,000	\$ 1,388,900
CHCO	DHS EXEC LEAD (SES_CDP_Sec Conf)	\$ 837,479	\$ 837,479	\$ 951,598
CHCO	HQ Executive Lead Dev (TEL SES Forum Gen Wkfrce Trng)	\$ 301,007	\$ 301,007	\$ 285,957
CHCO	Employee Assistance Program	\$ 97,200	\$ 97,200	\$ -
CIO	CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transf Pgm	\$ 52,649,270	\$ 52,649,270	\$ 69,600,070
CIO	NCR Infrastructure Operations	\$ 134,868,870	\$ 134,868,870	\$ 184,776,795
CIO	Software Enterprise Licenses - Microsoft	\$ 71,901,906	\$ 71,901,906	\$ 98,638,972
CPO - OPO	Procurement Operations	\$ 47,891,454	\$ 47,891,454	\$ 45,823,190
CIO	Enterprise Data Center Migration	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 54,200,000
CIO	Enterprise Data Center O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204,622,328
CSO	HSPD-12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,915,377
CAO	EP&H PDSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 444,909
CAO	Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,438,270
CAO	Parking Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,202,739
CAO	Sedan Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,743,135
CAO	Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,428,508
CAO	Transit Subsidy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,596,547
CHCO	National Defense University	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 855,950
	Fee-for Service Sub-Total	\$ 577,682,394	\$ 577,682,394	\$ 975,314,074
	Government-Wide Mandated Service			
CFO	Interagency Council Funding	\$ 877,716	\$ 877,716	\$ 833,830
CHCO	(USAJOBS) Recruitment One-Stop	\$ 1,080,469	\$ 1,080,469	\$ 1,080,469
CHCO	e-Training	\$ 16,023,225	\$ 16,023,225	\$ 10,788,671
CHCO	(EHR) Enterprise HR Integration	\$ 4,427,267	\$ 4,427,267	\$ 2,831,102
CIO	Business Gateway	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Rulemaking	\$ 446,472	\$ 446,472	\$ 507,803
CIO	e-Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Case Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	e-Grants.gov	\$ 389,508	\$ 389,508	\$ -
CIO	e-Authentication	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CHCO	Human Resources Line of Business	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870	\$ 260,870
CIO	e-Gov Benefits	\$ 148,029	\$ 148,029	\$ 221,198
CIO	Financial Management Line of Business	\$ 97,395	\$ 97,395	\$ 187,342
CIO	Geospatial Line of Business	\$ 62,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 225,000
CIO	IT Infrastructure Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Budget Formulation & Execution Line of Business	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000
CPO	e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 1,597,035	\$ 1,597,035	\$ 1,727,136
CIO - S&T	e-Gov Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	\$ 12,270,000	\$ 12,270,000	\$ 12,200,000
CIO	Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CIO	Loans & Grants	\$ 189,973	\$ 189,973	\$ 220,784
CIO	Grants Management Line of Business	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CFO	e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 377,435
	Gov't-Wide Mandated Service Sub-Total	\$ 37,974,959	\$ 37,974,959	\$ 31,566,640
	DHS Crosscutting Service			
CIO	(CPIC) Capital Planning & Investment Control	\$ 7,696,860	\$ 7,696,860	\$ 7,312,017
CIO	Ready Campaign (Ready.gov)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CPO	Strategic Sourcing	\$ 2,072,195	\$ 2,072,195	\$ 1,978,838
CPO	CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 6,615,156	\$ 6,615,156	\$ 5,227,835
	DHS Crosscutting Service Sub-Total	\$ 16,384,211	\$ 16,384,211	\$ 14,518,690
	WCF Management Service			
CFO	Working Capital Fund Operations	\$ 1,315,846	\$ 1,315,846	\$ 1,260,926
	WCF Management Service Sub-Total	\$ 1,315,846	\$ 1,315,846	\$ 1,260,926
	DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Activities	\$ 633,357,410	\$ 633,357,410	\$ 1,022,660,330

DHS Working Capital Fund Components	FY12 Revised Enacted	FY13 Annualized CR	FY14 Request
U.S. Customs & Border Protection	53,040,292	53,040,292	130,376,504
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	2,448,404	2,448,404	2,696,315
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	28,188,984	28,188,984	92,833,665
Transportation Security Administration	55,209,759	55,209,759	83,775,632
Federal Emergency Management Agency	25,582,666	25,582,666	47,148,502
National Protection and Program Directorate	68,386,492	68,386,492	80,509,880
Office of Health Affairs	8,629,371	8,629,371	9,348,560
Operations Coordination and Intel & Analysis	42,348,856	42,348,856	50,649,566
Office of the Inspector General	1,270,730	1,270,730	1,219,011
Science & Technology Directorate	40,704,209	40,704,209	40,025,521
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	13,734,627	13,734,627	14,462,218
U.S. Coast Guard	35,492,551	35,492,551	132,224,625
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services	27,388,096	27,388,096	59,599,115
U.S. Secret Service	6,585,425	6,585,425	13,540,438
NPPD - U.S. Visit	12,876,447	12,876,447	0
Federal Protective Service	4,444,835	4,444,835	25,829,000
MGT - Office of the Under Secretary for Management	531,815	531,815	804,738
MGT - Office of Security	10,792,752	10,792,752	15,855,555
MGT - Chief Administrative Officer	5,154,702	5,154,702	6,567,579
MGT - Chief Human Capital Officer	6,362,212	6,362,212	7,866,934
MGT - Chief Procurement Officer	7,365,482	7,365,482	10,304,848
MGT - Chief Financial Officer	8,047,042	8,047,042	8,844,560
MGT - Chief Information Officer	120,793,854	120,793,854	131,245,725
Dept Ops - Office of the Secretary	620,221	620,221	1,038,975
Dept Ops - Office of the Deputy Secretary	280,232	280,232	339,285
Dept Ops - Chief of Staff	374,243	374,243	394,002
Dept Ops - Civil Rights & Liberties	4,556,258	4,556,258	5,060,978
Dept Ops - Executive Secretariat	2,033,463	2,033,463	2,178,292
Dept Ops - General Counsel	4,683,621	4,683,621	5,660,865
Dept Ops - Immigration Ombudsman	1,075,305	1,075,305	1,175,919
Dept Ops - Legislative Affairs	1,125,648	1,125,648	1,284,854
Dept Ops - Public Affairs	1,529,507	1,529,507	1,631,068
Dept Ops - Privacy	1,816,825	1,816,825	1,681,911
Dept Ops - Office of Policy	6,769,147	6,769,147	7,257,341
Dept Ops - Counternarcotics Enforcement	370,593	370,593	0
OSEM - Intergovernmental Affairs	500,969	500,969	550,275
WCF - CAO Rent	439,448	439,448	390,688
WCF - CIO Fedlink	137,531	137,531	114,967
WCF - Office of Financial Operations	302,142	302,142	594,965
WCF - HQ Human Capital	2,102,543	2,102,543	2,216,652
WCF - NFC Payroll Service Operations	834,210	834,210	743,329
WCF - DHS Exec Leadership (SES CDP)	77,619	77,619	102,056
WCF - CIO Infrastructure Transformation Program	391,732	391,732	555,635
WCF - NCR Infrastructure Operations	6,445,667	6,445,667	6,401,808
WCF - Microsoft Licenses	233,008	233,008	396,189
WCF - IT Services from DOJ	0	0	0
WCF - E Training	226,847	226,847	168,319
WCF - Procurement Operations	10,805,290	10,805,290	9,181,788
WCF - Strategic Sourcing	33,706	33,706	99,029
WCF - Working Capital Fund Operations	212,033	212,033	182,079
WCF - Enterprise Data Center	0	0	6,914,653
WCF - HSPD-12	0	0	219,783
WCF - EP&HP DSS	0	0	17,597
WCF - CAO Mail Services	0	0	110,805
WCF - CAO Parking Services	0	0	29,606
WCF - CAO Sedan Services	0	0	55,720
WCF - CAO Shuttle Services	0	0	45,645
WCF - CAO Transit Subsidy	0	0	70,125
WCF - National Defense University	0	0	66,636
DHS Working Capital Fund - Total Components	633,357,410	633,357,410	1,022,660,330

Department of Homeland Security

Departmental Management and Operations



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

Departmental Management and Operations is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) provides leadership, direction, and management to the Department and all of its Components. OSEM establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight to all entities within the Department. OSEM oversees the Department's ongoing efforts to integrate and consolidate its resources and operations to create a seamless organization that shares services, information, and best practices across previously stove-piped organizations.

Immediate Office of the Secretary: The Office of the Secretary's role is to provide executive leadership, management, direction, and oversight for the Department's components. The Secretary represents the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to the President, Congress, and the general public.

Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary: The Office of the Deputy Secretary supports the Secretary by providing leadership to the Department especially regarding internal management and direction.

Chief of Staff: The Chief of Staff is responsible for coordinating policy initiatives and other actions of the Department's components, directorates, and offices.

Office of the Executive Secretary: The Office of the Executive Secretary (ESEC) supports the Offices of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary with management of their correspondence, decision documents, and other written communications, including briefing books, Congressional questions for the record, and testimony for all departmental hearing witnesses. ESEC is especially charged with ensuring that all materials presented to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for signature has been thoroughly cleared with all relevant Components.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs: The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) is responsible for communicating and coordinating State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) government interactions throughout and across the Department. IGA promotes an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing Federal interaction with SLTT governments. IGA is responsible for continuing the homeland security dialogue with executive-level partners with our SLTT partners, along with the national associations that represent them. IGA serves as the Secretary's primary point of contact for SLTT elected and appointed officials and their associations to ensure there are open lines of communications between the Department and its homeland security partners.

Office of Policy:

The Office of Policy (PLCY) serves as a central resource to the Secretary and other Department leaders for policy development and review, strategic planning and analysis, and facilitation of decision-making on the full breadth of issues that may arise across the dynamic homeland security enterprise. PLCY is responsible for strengthening our Nation's homeland

security by developing DHS-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure the highest level of performance, quality, consistency, and integration in the execution of all homeland security missions. PLCY represents and coordinates the consolidated DHS position at White House interagency committee meetings. The Office develops and articulates the long-term strategic view of the Department and translates the Secretary's strategic priorities into the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, DHS Strategic Plan, and other planning products that drive increased operational effectiveness through integration, prioritization, and resource allocation. The Department proposes establishing independent offices for the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, the Office of International Affairs (OIA), and Private Sector Office. While OIA will coordinate the Department's international operations and engagement, the Office of Policy will continue to work with OIA to coordinate and develop international policy.

Office of Public Affairs: The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for managing external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains and updates the Department's website, writes speeches for senior Department officials, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as setting common goals to promote "One DHS" objectives. OPA manages the expansion of the "If You See Something, Say Something"™ campaign, which is a simple and effective program to engage the public and key frontline law enforcement personnel to identify and report indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime to the proper transportation and law enforcement authorities. The office manages the Department's organizational identity program, which includes usage of the DHS seal and related guidelines. Also, the office oversees the Department's employee communication activities, which include coordinating communications for Department-wide initiatives, town hall meetings between management and employees, and the operation and management of an intranet site. Per Presidential directive, OPA's incident communications program guides overall Federal incident communication activity and coordinates with State, local, and international partners to ensure accurate and timely information is provided to the public during a crisis.

Office of Legislative Affairs: The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) serves as the Department's primary liaison to Congress. OLA advocates the policy interest of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components are actively engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of DHS Components and their legislative initiatives. OLA responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

Office of the General Counsel: The General Counsel is the chief legal officer for DHS and oversees and integrates more than 1,800 attorneys throughout the Department. OGC is responsible for ensuring that Departmental activities comply with applicable legal requirements, as well as establishing that the Department's efforts to secure the Nation are consistent with the civil rights and civil liberties of the public and observe the rule of law. OGC provides legal advice on areas such as national security, immigration, litigation,

international law, maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law, cyber security, fiscal and appropriations law, environmental law, and many others. OGC also provides legal services in several areas where the law intersects with the achievement of mission goals, such as the coordination of the Department's rulemaking activities, managing interdepartmental clearance of proposed legislation, and providing legal training for law enforcement officers. OGC provides legal counsel for all DHS offices (except those specifically excluded by statute).

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) supports the Department as it secures the nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL is involved in all of the Department's missions and performs four key functions to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into Departmental activities:

- Advising Department leadership, personnel, and partners about civil rights and civil liberties issues; ensuring respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy decisions and in the implementation of those decisions.
- Communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities.
- Investigating and resolving civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public.
- Leading the Department's equal employment opportunity programs and promoting personnel diversity and merit system principles.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman: The Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB) assists individuals and employers in resolving problems connected with cases pending before United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). In addition, as required by statute, CISOMB identifies common problems experienced by individuals and employers when seeking USCIS services, and proposes changes to mitigate such problems and improve the delivery of immigration services. In accomplishing each of these missions, the CISOMB works impartially, soliciting information and feedback from USCIS, other government agencies, immigration benefits applicants, and the immigration stakeholder community.

Office of Privacy: The Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, strategic mission, and core values of the Department; and implements the policies of the Department to defend and protect individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens. The Privacy Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the *Privacy Act of 1974*, the *Freedom of Information Act*, and the completion of privacy impact statements for all new programs and systems, as required by the *E-Government Act of 2002* and Section 222 of the *Homeland Security Act*. The DHS Privacy Office is the first statutorily-mandated Privacy Office within the Federal Government.

Private Sector Office: The Private Sector Office (PSO) fosters strategic communications with businesses, trade associations, and other non-governmental organizations to build stronger relationships between them and the Department. The office advises Departmental leadership on prospective policies and regulations, informs the Secretary about the economic impact of DHS policies, promote public-private partnerships and best practices to improve the Nation's

homeland security, and serve as the primary point of entry for the private sector into DHS. The Department proposes to establish PSO as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement: The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) is the Department's principal liaison with non-Federal law enforcement partners. OSLLE formulates and coordinates national-level policy relating to law enforcement's role in preventing acts of terrorism, and serves as the primary Department liaison with State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. The Department proposes to establish OSLLE as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Office of International Affairs: The Office of International Affairs (OIA) leads, coordinates, and integrates the Department's interaction with its international partners while developing and overseeing the implementation of the Department's international engagement strategy. The Office of International Affairs provides oversight on visa waiver negotiations through its Visa Waiver Program Office. The Department proposes to establish OIA as an independent office and PPA in FY 2014.

Under Secretary for Management: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directorate ensures delivery of effective and efficient business and management services throughout the Department, to enable the Department to achieve its mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America. It does so by providing policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, and innovative solutions for the management needs of the entire Department

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management: The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management's primary mission is to provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental management line of business functions, including information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO), formerly called the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO), is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight of Department-wide logistics; asset life-cycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets; real property; personal property; environmental management; historic preservation; energy; DHS Headquarters consolidation; reduction of the DHS facilities footprint Nationwide; and, support of DHS Headquarters operations. The CSRO focus is to deliver affordable readiness, meaning providing, in an affordable manner, the support products and services needed to enable people across DHS to perform their missions effectively. The CSRO team accomplishes this through building partnerships and collaboration, leveraging best practices and fostering innovation.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer: The Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) provides overall management and administration for the Department's human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining, and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. The work of the OCHCO is critical to

supporting and enabling the Secretary's workforce strategy, which centers around four key goals: building an effective, mission-focused, diverse, and inspiring cadre of leaders; recruiting a highly qualified and diverse workforce; retaining an engaged workforce; and solidifying a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability, and results.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer: The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Department-wide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support; policy and acquisition workforce issues; procurement ombudsman and industry liaison; and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS Procurement mission is to effectively deliver mission capability through the contracting of critical supplies and services.

Office of the Chief Security Officer: The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) leads the collaborative security program to safeguard DHS people, information, and property. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and HSPD-12 card issuance for the Department. Additionally, the OCSO provides liaison support to the intelligence community on security matters affecting DHS.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to ensure that the 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, and to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, and resource management systems.

Office of the Chief Information Officer: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing the programs necessary to align DHS's Information Technology (IT) personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities. OCIO's mission is to provide DHS and its partners with the IT services required to lead a unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks as well as protect against and respond to threats and hazards.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows Departmental Management and Operations FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
OSEM		
Immediate Office of Secretary	6	4,128
Immediate Office of Deputy Secretary	5	1,822
Chief of Staff	13	2,200
Executive Secretary	55	7,603
Office of General Counsel	108	21,000
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	97	21,678
Office of Public Affairs	26	8,661
Office of Legislative Affairs	28	5,498
Office of Privacy	45	8,143
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	30	5,344
Office of Policy	146	27,815
Office of International Affairs	41	7,626
Private Sector Office	10	1,666
Office for State and Local Law Enforcement	4	852
Intergovernmental Affairs	14	2,518
USM		
Immediate Office of the USM	17	2,735
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	110	141,022
Office of Chief Human Capital Officer	138	31,489
Office of Chief Procurement Officer	353	66,915
Office of Chief Security Officer	254	66,025
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	208	48,779
Office of Chief Information Officer	274	327,254
Total Budget Request	1,982	\$810,773

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Departmental Management and Operations programs to the DHS Missions and to the focus areas of National and Economic Security and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
OSEM							
Immediate Office of the Secretary							100%
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary							100%
Chief of Staff							100%
Executive Secretariat							100%
Office of General Counsel							100%
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	13%	14%	25%	2%	4%	0%	42%
Office of Public Affairs							100%
Office of Legislative Affairs							100%
Office of Privacy							100%
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman							100%
Office of Policy							100%
Office of International Affairs							100%
Private Sector Office							100%
Office for State and Local Law Enforcement							100%
Intergovernmental Affairs							100%
USM							
Immediate Office of the USM							100%
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer							100%
Office of Chief Human Capital Officer							100%

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Chief Procurement Officer							100%
Chief Security Officer							100%
Office of the Chief Financial Officer							100%
Office of Chief Information Officer							100%

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations’ resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	3,135	16	3,224	16	2,862	13
Counternarcotics Enforcement ¹	248	0				
Total	3,383	16	3224	16	2,862	13

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent the Departmental Management and Operations’ measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures.

¹ The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated in FY 2012, per PL 112-74. After termination, any remaining funds were transferred to the Office of Policy, which assumed legacy CNE functions.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of law enforcement officials trained in methods to counter terrorism and other violent acts that rate the training as effective						
Description: This measure assesses the effectiveness of DHS training to state and local law enforcement officials offered by the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL). This training covers three components: 1) Cultural Competency, 2) Community Engagement, and 3) Understanding and Countering Violent Radicalization. A post training survey is administered to assess effectiveness. A pre- and post-test of topic familiarity will also be administered.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	80%	82%	84%	86%
Result:	N/A	N/A	84%	86%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations’ resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	3,265	17	3,358	17	2,981	13
Counternarcotics Enforcement ²	661	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,926	17	3,358	17	2,981	13

Performance Measures

Departmental Management and Operations contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations’ resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

² The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was terminated in FY 2012, per PL 112-74. After termination, any remaining funds were transferred to the Office of Policy, which assumed legacy CNE functions.

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	5,946	30	6,116	30	5,429	27
Total	5,946	30	6,116	30	5,429	27

Performance Measures

Departmental Management and Operations contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations' resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspaces* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	595	3	612	3	543	3
Total	595	3	612	3	543	3

Performance Measures

Departmental Management and Operations contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations' resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	945	5	972	5	863	4
Total	945	5	972	5	863	4

Performance Measures

Departmental Management and Operations contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department’s objectives is to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management

DHS Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) supports the Department and all of its components by providing leadership, direction, and management to the Department. OSEM establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight to all entities within the Department. The Department continues to work toward integration and consolidation of its resources and operations to create a seamless organization that shares services, information, and best practices across previously stove-piped organizations.

Under Secretary for Management

The Office of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) delivers quality administrative business support services and provides both leadership and oversight for all departmental management functions; information technology; security; budget and financial management; procurement and acquisition; human resources; facilities and logistics. The USM delivers departmental customer support services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs, with the objective of improving the effective and efficient delivery of business and management services throughout the Department. The delivery of these business support activities is in direct support of the QHSR goal of Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Resources Requested

Departmental Management and Operations’ resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
OSEM						
Immediate Office of the Secretary	4,605	6	5,031	12	4,128	6
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	2,110	7	1,930	8	1,822	5

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

Chief of Staff	2,397	14	2,314	18	2,200	13
Executive Secretary	8,748	64	8,150	58	7,603	55
Office of General Counsel	22,370	131	22,537	131	21,000	108
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties ¹	8,125	28	8,355	40	9,000	37
Office of Public Affairs	6,288	29	5,835	32	8,661	26
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,925	32	6,037	35	5,498	28
Office of Privacy	8,328	43	8,543	45	8,143	45
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,160	30	6,238	35	5,344	30
Office of Policy	41,666	218	40,245	194	27,815	146
Counternarcotics Enforcement	268	0		0	0	0
Intergovernmental Affairs	2,625	15	2,666	20	2,518	14
Private Sector Office	0	0	0	0	1,666	10
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	852	4
Office of International Affairs	0	0	0	0	7,626	41
USM						
Immediate Office of the USM	2,550	15	2,566	15	2,735	17
Chief Readiness Support Officer	101,679	129	102,302	139	141,022	110
Office of Chief Human Capital Officer	39,337	129	39,578	145	31,489	138
Chief Procurement Officer	78,000	325	78,477	349	66,915	353
Chief Security Officer	70,000	237	70,428	249	66,025	254
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	50,860	192	51,171	212	48,779	208
Office of the Chief Information Officer	327,300	261	324,272	271	327,254	274
Total	789,341	1,905	786,674	2,008	798,095	1,922

Performance Measures

Because Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise is not a direct Departmental mission, measures for this area are developed at the management level.

Management Measures

Measure: Average rating from Small Business Administration (SBA) Small Business Procurement Scorecard						
Description: This measure reflects an overall performance assessment rating for the DHS Socio-Economic Contracting Program from SBA on an annual basis. The letter rating is an aggregate assessment for DHS across three program areas: prime contracting achievement, subcontracting achievement, and progress plan towards meeting specific prime and subcontracting goals. The measure is derived from applying a weighted assessment across all three areas, with six potential grade ranges and is converted to a numerical score to the purposes of reporting internally. (A+=5, A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A

Measure: DHS Enterprise Architecture Maturity Score						
Description: Based on GAO standards, this measure reflects the overall capability of DHS to mature its Enterprise Architecture (EA). The development of the EA’s maturity is based on a scale of 1 to 5, 5 being the end target for “fully capable to mature”. Enterprise architecture defines the relationship between an agency’s mission, business processes, information, and supporting technologies. It illustrates how the business processes and technology support the mission. Having a clearly documented, mature EA is critical to the organization’s success because it describes the technology and information needed to perform the mission, and includes descriptions of how the architecture of the organization should be changed in order to respond to changes in the mission.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	3	4.00	5.00	5.00
Result:	N/A	N/A	2.92	4.20	N/A	N/A

Measure: Interest penalties paid on all invoices (per \$1 million in total payments)						
Description: This measure reflects the amount of interest penalties incurred by the Department of Homeland Security for late payment of invoices submitted by vendors that provided goods and services to the Government. The Prompt Payment Act requires that Federal agencies pay all approved vendor invoices in a timely manner. The Act assesses late interest penalties against agencies that pay vendors after a payment due date. Reducing the amount of interest paid ensures that all Department of Homeland Security vendors are paid in a timely manner without additional cost to the Government.						

Departmental Management and Operations - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=\$250	<=\$200	<=\$175	<=\$160.00	<=\$160.00	<=\$160.00
Result:	\$169.3	\$72.95	\$88.23	\$27.24	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of days Personnel Security Division (PSD) takes to adjudicate investigations in order to render a final decision after receiving a completed investigation from either OPM or a contract provider

Description: This measure gauges the time from start to processed results for final clearance. As part of making a final clearance decision for an employee, the Office of Security receives a completed investigation. Once the investigation is received, the Office of Security begins the process of adjudicating the information collected. The Office of Security adjudicators analyze the information using the "whole" person methodology. Upon completion of this process, the disposition is entered into the Integrated Security Management System (ISMS), the Human Capital is notified that either a favorable decision has been processed or a decision has been delayed based on findings.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=20	<=20	<=20
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of days to vet foreign nationals officially interacting with DHS

Description: This measure gauges the days it takes to vet a foreign national who will officially interact with DHS (e.g. Foreign Visitors, Foreign Service Nationals and Foreign National Detailees). The foreign nationals are vetted through several US Government information systems as part of a risk mitigation process. The risk assessment is based on the foreign national's background and provides DHS Components with an assessment.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=10	<=10
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent compliance rate for data in Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation

Description: This measure reflects the overall accuracy of data in the Federal Procurement data System (FPDS). The data accuracy is measured based on a statistical review of data elements specified by the Office of Management and Budget. FPDS contains detailed information on DHS contract actions. The accuracy of this data is extremely important because it is the central source of data used by Congress, DHS management, oversight organizations, and the public.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	93%	94%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	93%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of accounts receivable from the public delinquent over 180 days						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of dollars owed to the Department and its Components from individuals and organizations that are more than 180 days past the due date. By collecting these dollars sooner, the Department receives the cash in a timeframe that it can be used in a more effective manner. Money tied up in the collections process cannot be used by the Department to provide the services the American public expects. There is a reporting lag of one quarter for the results of this measure.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<20%	<15%	<15%	<15%	<15%	<15%
Result:	18%	10%	14%	22%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Component Acquisition Executives (CAEs) with Component level approved processes/procedures that are aligned to DHS acquisition management directives and policies						
Description: Component Acquisition Executive (CAE) is the senior acquisition official within a component responsible for the implementation, management, and oversight of his or her Component's acquisition processes, and coordinating those processes with the contracting and procurement processes of the Head of Contracting Activity. The CAE is responsible for establishing acquisition processes within the component; overseeing execution of the Component's acquisition portfolio; and serving as the Acquisition Decision Authority for component level acquisition approvals. To that end, this measure represents the level of maturity of the Operational Component CAEs' efforts to develop and implement policies and procedures that are in compliance with MD-102-01. The measure is the relation of Components whose acquisition policies have reviewed by HQ, and approved by the Component leadership.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	85%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of contracts awarded on the basis of full and open competition						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of contracts issued by DHS that meet agreed upon standards set by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Office of Federal Procurement Policy, for competition level. This competition assessment assists in determining agency compliance with the Competition in Contracting Act and provides a qualitative measure for reviewing high risk contracts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.0%	67.0%	68.0%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of DHS headquarters users that use PIV cards for network access						
Description: This measure tracks the number of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Headquarters employees are required to use Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards to access the DHS network.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	70%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of environmentally preferable and sustainable purchasing actions						
Description: This measures gauges green purchases for sustainable acquisition. Green purchases are those products and services that utilize renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency, including using products containing energy-efficient standby power devices, and products that contain the use of recovered material, biobased products, and other materials that are environmentally preferable, and/or energy- and water-efficient. This measure helps to ensure compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) guidance to meet Presidential priorities for sustainable purchasing, which will promote energy and water efficiency, renewable energy, and foster markets for emerging technologies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Equal Employment Opportunity complaints timely adjudicated						
Description: This measure tracks the improvement of CRCL in timely adjudicating EEO claims. Timeliness is defined by the EEO regulations - CRCL has between 45 and 60 days to issue a Final Agency Decision, depending on the type of case. (See 29 C.F.R. sec. 1614).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	25%	40%	40%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	49%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of favorable responses by DHS employees on the annual employee survey						
Description: This measure reflects the average percent of positive responses to the 39 questions which make up the four Human Capital Assessment and Accountability Framework Indices (HCAAF) on the annual employee survey. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has determined the make up of the four HCAAF Indices as: Leadership and Knowledge Management; Results-Oriented Performance Culture; Talent Management; and Job Satisfaction. Employee surveys are conducted annually to gauge employees' perceptions on whether they are effectively led and managed, if they have opportunities to grow professionally and advance in their careers, and if their contributions are valued and recognized. The survey results are used by DHS agency managers to address human capital management issues and improve agency performance in these areas.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	51%	55%	57%	58%	53%	54%
Result:	54%	56%	55%	53%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of information technology segments covered by portfolio governance						
Description: This measure represents the total number of information technology segments that are covered by governing bodies. The governing bodies are established to provide oversight and strategic direction for investments as they align to information technology segments. There are a total of 30 information technology segments.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	67%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of major acquisition programs with approved core program management documentation for each acquisition life cycle phase						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of major acquisition programs with core program management documentation and that have a complete set of approved documents for a given acquisition life cycle phase. The core documents and set of required documents are defined by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) acquisition guidelines and Federal Acquisition/Procurement policy.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	65%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of major information technology systems meeting annual Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Compliance performance goals						
Description: This measure reflects the percentage of major operational IT systems at DHS headquarters and Components that are compliant with stated FISMA performance milestones and goals.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Result:	92%	92%	86%	92%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of supervisors who complete requirements established under the Cornerstone Leadership Development Program						
Description: This measure tracks the percent of supervisors who have completed the requirements of the Cornerstone Development program, which is a subset of the larger Leader Development Program that is managed by the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer. The Cornerstone program is the first phase of the Leader Development framework and includes a comprehensive baseline set of experiences (trainings, readings, seminars, etc.) that are required for all supervisors at all levels in the Department.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	60%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) reports of investigation in which CRCL's recommendations to the DHS components are implemented						
Description: CRCL reports of investigations include recommendations which, if accepted and implemented, will improve the respective program. This measure reflects the percent of recommendations made by CRCL that are accepted and implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CRCL tracks the recommendations that are issued until they have been implemented.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	85%	86%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of vendors paid electronically						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of vendors that are paid using Electronic Funds Transfer for payment of invoices. The Debt Collection Improvement Act requires the use of Electronic Funds Transfer for most Federal payments. An Electronic Funds Transfer is any transmission of monies, other than by cash, check, or similar paper, made through an electronic means. The Treasury Department indicates that it costs the Government \$0.98 to issue a payment by check and \$0.10 to issue an Electronic Funds Transfer payment. Payments made electronically reduce the administrative cost to the Government.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	96.5%	96%	97.5%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Result:	97.4%	99.6%	99.6%	98.8%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of veterans hired as a total of the DHS workforce each fiscal year						
Description: This measure reflects the percentage of new Veteran hires for each fiscal year based on the total number of DHS new hires. As part of the President's Executive Order 13518 (November 9, 2009), on the Employment of Veterans in the Federal Government, the Council on Veterans Employment is required to establish performance goals to assess the effectiveness of the government-wide Veterans Employment Initiative.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	24%	22.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Result:	N/A	23.4%	21.2%	24.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction in scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions						
Description: The measure captures the percent reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the Department of Homeland Security. This percentage only includes scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. This is an annual DHS measure calculated in Q2 of each year. This is also an OMB sustainability scorecard measure and is used to drive Government-wide reduction of GHG 1 & 2 emissions by Federal agencies. DHS' target is to reduce emissions 25% by 2020 as compared to the 2008 baseline numbers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%
Result:	N/A	N/A	13.6%	5.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent variance from project schedule for the DHS Campus at St. Elizabeths						
Description: Schedule Variance (SV) measures the actual progress of the DHS consolidation effort at St. Elizabeths as compared to the scheduled plan, the baseline. The equation is $SV = EV - PV$. SV, the measure of schedule performance, is equal to the earned value (EV) minus the planned value (PV). SV can indicate a project falling behind its baseline schedule. SV will ultimately equal zero when the project is completed because all of the planned values will have been earned. Assuming sufficient funding is received, tenant occupancy begins at St. Elizabeths in FY 2013 with Phase 1. SV measures both the activities of GSA and DHS since this is a joint Program. GSA maintains the master schedule for the DHS Consolidated HQ Project - St Elizabeths. SV is calculated monthly by GSA as part of Earned Value Management calculations on contracts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=10%	<=10%	<=10%	<=10%
Result:	N/A	N/A	0%	1%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Space utilization rate per person (in square feet)						
Description: The objective is to reduce DHS's space utilization footprint over the next 5 year period in order to meet the goals of the President's June 10, 2010 Memo. It is anticipated that there will be cost savings as DHS gradually reduces space utilization across our real property inventory. (The terms Sq. Ft. and USF/pp are interchangeable in the below.)						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=198	<=196	<=190	<=180
Result:	N/A	N/A	200	199	N/A	N/A

Measure: Total instances of material weakness conditions identified by the independent auditor in their report on the DHS financial statements						
Description: The number reported is the total instances of material weakness conditions in both the DHS Office of Financial Management and DHS components. A material weakness is a deficiency significant enough to be reported outside the agency.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<12	<11	<10	<10	<9	<7
Result:	12	6	7	4	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2014
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012-2014 Changes					
							Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(10,489)	6	(\$18,351)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(\$10,489)	6	(\$18,351)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(\$10,489)	6	(\$18,351)

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Analysis and Operations
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2012 Revised Enacted						2013 Annualized CR						2014 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Analysis and Operations	851	\$338,068	---	\$0	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	---	\$0	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	---	\$0	852	\$309,228
Total Direct Appropriations a	851	\$338,068	---	\$0	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	---	\$0	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	---	\$0	852	\$309,228

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

All Congressionally mandated reporting requirements have been satisfied.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Analysis and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$309,228
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$309,228

*Details regarding the Analysis and Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Analysis and Operations:

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources supporting the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work together and with other DHS components to support the Department's mission of protecting the Homeland. The mission of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis is to provide homeland security intelligence to the Secretary, other government officials, and State, local, and private sector partners. The mission of the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning is to integrate 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.

B. Budget Activities:

Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) - As a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC), I&A is the nexus between the nation's intelligence apparatus and DHS Components and other State, local, and private sector (SLP) partners. I&A ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and other SLP partners and that this information is shared with appropriate stakeholders to produce accurate, timely, and actionable analytical intelligence products and services. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis (U/SIA) leads I&A, and is also the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT), responsible for managing the entire DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and 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 and Planning (OPS) – OPS' mission is to provide decision support and enable the Secretary's execution of responsibilities across the homeland security enterprise by promoting situational awareness and information sharing, integrating and synchronizing strategic operations and planning, and administering the DHS continuity program. 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 (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.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Analysis and Operations account requests 874 positions, 852 FTE and \$309.23 million for FY 2014: Please reference classified annex for detail.

D: Efficiencies: Please reference classified annex for detail.

<u>Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies</u>	<u>\$3.3 million</u>
<u>Supplies and Materials Efficiencies</u>	<u>\$8 thousand</u>
<u>Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies</u>	<u>\$13.1 million</u>

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

Analysis and Operations

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012-2014 Changes					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Analysis and Operations	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(10,489)	6	(\$18,351)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(\$10,489)	6	(\$18,351)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	851	\$338,068	851	\$339,957	852	\$309,228	1	(\$28,840)	(5)	(\$10,489)	6	(\$18,351)

*FY 13 Annualized CR FTE inconsistent with OMB MAX Database due to scheduling.

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA: ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	908	851	\$338,068
2013 Annualized CR	908	851	339,957
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(29)	6	(18,351)
2014 Current Services	879	857	319,977
2014 Program Change	(5)	(5)	(10,489)
2014 Request	874	852	309,228
Total Change 2012-2014	(26)	5	(28,840)

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis and Operations
Justification of Proposed Changes in Analysis and Operations
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for intelligence analysis and operations coordination activities, as authorized by Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$338, 068,000] **\$309,228,000**, of which not to exceed [\$5,000]**\$4,250** shall be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which [\$117,412,000] **\$108,519,000** shall remain available until September 30, [2014] 2015.

B: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations***

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted.....	908	851	338,068
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from CRSO for Shared Services	-	-	276
Total Transfers.....	-	-	276
Increases			
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	17	28	926
GSA Rent.....	-	-	1,004
2014 pay raise.....	-	-	1,220
Total Increases.....	17	28	3,150
Decreases			
Non-Recurs			(5,400)
Efficiencies	(46)	(22)	(16,377)
Total Decreases.....	(46)	(22)	(21,777)
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	(29)	6	(18,351)
2014 Current Services.....	879	857	319,717
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Analysis & Operations.....	(5)	(5)	(10,489)
Total Program Changes.....	(5)	(5)	(10,489)
2014 Request	874	852	309,228
2012 to 2014 Total Change.....	(34)	1	(28,840)

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	2014 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	908	851	338,068
2013 Annualized CR	862	851	339,957
Adjustments-to-Base (See "FY 2013 to FY 2014 Budget Change" for details)			
Transfers			276
Increases	17	28	3,150
Decreases	(46)	(22)	(21,777)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(29)	6	(18,351)
2014 Current Services	879	857	319,717
Program Changes (See "FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change" for details)	(5)	(5)	(10,489)
2014 Total Request	874	852	309,228
2012 to 2014 Total Change	(34)	1	(28,840)

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

E: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Analysis and Operations

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	2012 - 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$89,433	\$91,814	\$92,078	\$2,645
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	132	132	140	\$8
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	2,762	2,931	2,657	(\$105)
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,648	2,329	2,311	\$663
12.1 Benefits	26,466	27,331	27,516	\$1,050
13.0 Benefits - former	---	---	---	---
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$120,441	\$124,537	\$124,702	\$4,261
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	5,657	4,339	4,285	(\$1,372)
22.0 Transportation of things	17	167	170	\$153
23.1 GSA rent	10,080	10,080	11,279	\$1,199
23.2 Other rent	---	16	16	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, & other misc. charges	---	---	---	---
23.7 IT Equipment Rental and Lease	---	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	104	99	99	---
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	106,868	115,800	91,856	(\$15,012)
25.2 Other services	1,553	592	---	(\$1,553)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from Gov't accounts	59,516	56,980	52,528	(\$6,988)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,091	260	235	(\$856)
25.5 Research and development contracts	---	---	---	---
25.6 Medical care	---	---	---	---
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	18,889	14,478	12,124	(\$6,765)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,355	1,699	1,680	(\$675)
31.0 Equipment	11,788	12,608	10,104	(\$1,684)
32.0 Land & structures	---	150	150	---
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	---	---	---	---
42.0 Indemnity	---	---	---	---
43.0 Interest & dividends	---	---	---	---
44.0 Refunds	---	---	---	---
91.0 Unvouchered	---	---	---	---
99.0 Other	---	---	---	---
Total, Other Object Classes	217,918	217,268	184,526	(33,553)
Total, Direct Obligations	\$338,359	\$341,805	\$309,228	(\$29,292)
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,838	372	---	372
Unobligated balance, end of year	(2,218)	---	---	---
Recoveries of prior year obligations	541	---	---	---
Total Requirements	\$338,520	\$342,177	\$309,228	(\$28,920)

F: Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Analysis & Operations

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012 Enacted	Revised	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012-2014 Changes
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES		33	33	33	---
Total, EX		6	6	6	---
GS-15		155	147	146	(1)
GS-14		272	270	280	10
GS-13		192	190	171	(19)
GS-12		151	130	141	11
GS-11		60	74	57	(17)
GS-10		---	---	---	---
GS-9		34	52	43	(9)
GS-8		---	---	---	---
GS-7		5	5	5	---
GS-6					---
GS-5					---
GS-4					---
GS-3					---
GS-2					---
Other Graded Positions					---
Ungraded Positions					---
Total Permanent Positions		908	907	882	(25)
Unfilled Positions EOY		64	46	26	(20)
Total Perm. Employment EOY		861	861	856	(5)
FTE		851	851	852	1
Average ES Salary	\$	165,256	\$ 165,256	\$ 167,421	\$ 2,165
Average GS Salary	\$	94,184	\$ 94,184	\$ 93,936	\$ (248)
Average GS Grade		13.00	13.00	13.00	

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

I. Changes in FTE

Please reference classified Analysis and Operations annex.

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Analysis & Operations***

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted AMOUNT	FY 2013 Annualized CR AMOUNT	FY 2014 Request AMOUNT	Increase / Decrease for FY 2014 AMOUNT
Analysis & Operations	\$42,231	\$42,231	\$50,664	\$8,433
Total Working Capital Fund	\$42,231	\$42,231	\$50,664	\$8,433

*Details regarding the Analysis & Operations appropriation can be found in the classified annex

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2014
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

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i. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/SUPERPPA	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted		Base		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations Program	676	141,000	681	141,863	681	143,309	-	1,446	-	2,565	-	-1,119
Total, Office of Inspector General	676	141,000	681	141,863	681	143,309	-	1,446	-	2,565	-	-1,119
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	676	141,000	681	141,863	681	143,309	-	1,446	-	2,565	-	-1,119
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	676	141,000	681	141,863	681	143,309	-	1,446	-	2,565	-	-1,119

Note: FY 2014 Request includes transfer from Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) \$24 million.
FY 2013 Base does not include \$3million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General**
FY 2014 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted						FY 2013 Base						FY 2014 Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	676	\$141,000	-	-	676	\$141,000	681	\$141,863	-	-	681	\$141,863	681	\$143,309	-	-	681	\$143,309
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	676	141,000	-	-	676	141,000	681	141,863	-	-	681	141,863	681	143,309	-	-	681	143,309
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	676	\$141,000	-	-	676	\$141,000	681	\$141,863	-	-	681	\$141,863	681	143,309	-	-	681	143,309

Note: FY 2014 Request includes transfer from FEMA's DRF \$24 million.
FY 2013 Base does not include \$3million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General**

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
1	1978	10/31/2012 & 4/30/2013 to Department and to Congress 30 days later	Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452), as amended. Sec. 5	Semiannual Report to Congress – Inspector General Act requires semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the office during the preceding six-month period	SAR (4/1/12-9/30/12) delivered 11/30/2012. SAR (10/1/12-3/31/13) expected on time.
2	2010	10/31/2012 & 4/30/2013 to Department and to Congress 30 days later	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act (P.L. 111-203)	Information on Peer Reviews - Requires "(A) an appendix containing the results of any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General during the reporting period;" or "(B) if no peer review was conducted within that reporting period, a statement identifying the date of the last peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General; "(15) a list of any outstanding recommendations from any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General that have not been fully implemented, including a statement describing the status of the implementation and why implementation is not complete; and "(16) a list of any peer reviews conducted by the Inspector General of another Office of the Inspector General during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer review (including any peer review conducted before the reporting period) that remain outstanding or have not been fully implemented." (Note - This information is included in the SAR.)	SAR (4/1/12-9/30/12) delivered 11/30/2012. SAR (10/1/12-3/31/13) expected on time.
3	1991	11/15/2012	CFO Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-576), Sec. 304	Annual Audit of DHS' Consolidated Financial Statements - The Chief Financial Officers Act requires that an annual financial statement audit be performed at DHS.	Completed. <i>OIG-13-20, Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2012 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting</i>

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
4	2005	11/15/2012	DHS Financial Accountability Act (P.L. 108-330), Sec. 4; OMB Circular A-123, Appendix A, II-V	Annual Audit of DHS' Internal Control Over Financial Reporting - Annual audit, jointly conducted by the Chief Financial Officers Council and the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), of DHS' internal control over financial reporting to express an opinion about whether DHS maintained effective internal control. OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control (Revised), requires agency management to assess and document internal control over financial reporting; identify needed improvements; take corresponding corrective action; and make an assertion about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The audit will assess DHS management's assertion and effort to implement the Circular, which addresses financial performance in the President's Management Agenda. <i>(Note - This audit is included with the Consolidated Financial Statement Audit.)</i>	Completed. <i>OIG-13-20, Independent Auditors' Report on DHS' FY 2012 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting</i>
5	2000	11/15/2012	Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-531), Sec. 3(a)	Annual Report on Major Management Challenges - Congress requires an Inspector General report that summarizes what the Inspector General considers to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency and briefly assesses the agency's progress in addressing those challenges. Report is included in the Department's annual report submitted to the President, Director of OMB, and Congress no later than 150 days after the end of the fiscal year.	Completed. <i>OIG-13-09, Major Management Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security</i>
6	2003	9/15/2013	Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) (Title III of the E-Government Act of 2002) (P.L. 107-347); House Report 107-787 Sec. 3535 (b)(1), p. 34, p. 80, p. 102, p. 109	Annual Information Security Review - Annual independent evaluation of the information security program and practices of the agency to determine the effectiveness of such program and practices.	Expected to complete by 9/15/2013.

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
7	2008	9/15/2013	FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations (P.L. 110-161)	Annual Agency-wide Periodic Privacy Act Review -Sec. 742. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of Section 552a of Title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section. (b) Section 522 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3268; 5 U.S.C. 552a note) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following: “(d) INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.—The Inspector General of each agency shall periodically conduct a review of the agency’s implementation of this section and shall report the results of its review to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. The report required by this review may be incorporated into a related report to Congress otherwise required by law including, but not limited to, 44 U.S.C. 3545, the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002. The Inspector General may contract with an independent, third party organization to conduct the review.” (Note - This review is included in the annual FISMA review.)	Expected to complete by 9/15/2013.
8	1998	2/1/2013	Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277), Sec. 705(d) (Title VII of the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act); ONDCP Circular: Drug Control Accounting (May 1, 2007)	Annual Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Review – Reviews of CBP, USCG, and ICE – Under 21 U.S.C. § 1704(d) and the ONDCP Circular: Drug Control Accounting (dated May 1, 2007), our office is required to perform a review of assertions made by the Department related to all funds expended by the Department for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous fiscal year.	Completed. OIG-13-27; OIG-13-28; OIG-13-29; OIG-13-30; OIG-13-31; OIG-13-32; OIG-13-34; OIG-13-35.

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
9	2012	2/4/2013	FY 2012 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74); FY 2013 Homeland Security Appropriations (H.R. 5855 - passed House only); FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-175)	Review of Departmental Contracts - Requires the Inspector General to review Departmental contracts awarded noncompetitively during the prior Fiscal Year and report on the results.	Completed. <i>OIG-13-36, DHS Contracts Awarded Through Other Than Full and Open Competition During Fiscal Year 2012</i>
10	2010	3/30/2013	Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act (IPERA) of 2010 (P.L. 111-204)	IPERA Audit - Requires each agency's Inspector General to report each fiscal year regarding the agency's compliance with requirements of the Act.	Ongoing: Expected to complete by 3/30/2013.
11	2008	Third Quarter Calendar Year 2012 report due 10/31/2012	Executive Order 13462 (as amended by Executive Order 13516); Executive Order 12333, as amended.	Intelligence Oversight and Quarterly Reporting - Final Report Each Quarter - EO 13462 requires us to report on Departmental compliance with EO12333, identifying violations and mitigating actions taken in response. Intelligence elements of DHS include the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the USCG National Intelligence Element, and those DHS elements concerned with the analysis of intelligence information. The report, signed by the IG and DHS General Counsel, is submitted quarterly to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a standing committee of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.	Completed.
12	2008	Fourth Quarter Calendar Year 2012 report due 1/31/2013	Executive Order 13462 (as amended by Executive Order 13516); Executive Order 12333, as amended.	Intelligence Oversight and Quarterly Reporting - Final Report Each Quarter - EO 13462 requires us to report on Departmental compliance with EO12333, identifying violations and mitigating actions taken in response. Intelligence elements of DHS include the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the USCG National Intelligence Element, and those DHS elements concerned with the analysis of intelligence information. The report, signed by the IG and DHS General Counsel, is submitted quarterly to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a standing committee of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.	Completed.

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
13	2008	First Quarter Calendar Year 2013 report due 4/30/2013	Executive Order 13462 (as amended by Executive Order 13516); Executive Order 12333, as amended.	Intelligence Oversight and Quarterly Reporting - Final Report Each Quarter - EO 13462 requires us to report on Departmental compliance with EO12333, identifying violations and mitigating actions taken in response. Intelligence elements of DHS include the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the USCG National Intelligence Element, and those DHS elements concerned with the analysis of intelligence information. The report, signed by the IG and DHS General Counsel, is submitted quarterly to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a standing committee of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.	Expected to complete by 4/30/2013.
14	2008	Second Quarter Calendar Year 2013 report due 7/31/2013	Executive Order 13462 (as amended by Executive Order 13516); Executive Order 12333, as amended.	Intelligence Oversight and Quarterly Reporting - Final Report Each Quarter - EO 13462 requires us to report on Departmental compliance with EO12333, identifying violations and mitigating actions taken in response. Intelligence elements of DHS include the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the USCG National Intelligence Element, and those DHS elements concerned with the analysis of intelligence information. The report, signed by the IG and DHS General Counsel, is submitted quarterly to the Intelligence Oversight Board, a standing committee of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.	Expected to complete by 7/31/2013.
15	2002	9/15/2013	The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296), Sec. 888(f)	Annual USCG Mission Review - Annual review to assess thoroughly the performance by the Coast Guard of all missions of the Coast Guard, with a particular emphasis on examining the non-homeland security missions.	Expected to complete by 9/15/2013.
16	2004	9/15/2013	The Coast Guard & Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-293), Sec. 809(g)	Annual Cargo Inspection Report - Inspector General report evaluating cargo inspection targeting system for international intermodal cargo containers.	Expected to complete by 9/15/2013.
17	2012	9/15/2013	FY 2012 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74); FY 2013 Homeland Security Appropriations (H.R. 5855 - passed House only); FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-175)	ICE's 287(g) Agreements -- It is implied that OIG must review the delegation of law enforcement authority agreements that ICE enters into pursuant to section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Specifically, the bill requires ICE to cancel any 287(g) agreements where the Inspector General has determined that the terms of the agreement have been violated.	Expected to complete by 9/15/2013.

#	Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
18	2007	12/31/2012	Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53), Sec. 2022(a)(3) (D)	Annual Consolidated Report on Reviews of Grants to States and High Risk Urban Areas - The Inspector General of the Department shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an annual consolidated report regarding the audits completed during the fiscal year before the date of that report.	Completed. OIG-13-18, <i>Annual Report to Congress on States' and Urban Areas' Management of Homeland Security Grant Programs</i>
19	2007	8/3/2014	Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53), Sec. 2022(a)(3)	Annual Review of Grants to States and High Risk Urban Areas - Requires Inspector General to conduct annual audits of a sample of states and high-risk urban areas that receive certain grant monies. Also requires one audit of each state that is a recipient of grant funding in the seven year period post-enactment of the legislation.	Ongoing: 30 state audits completed; 16 audits currently ongoing. All required audits expected to be completed by August 2014.
20	2011	9/30/2016	Reducing Over-Classification Act (P.L. 111-258)	Classification Program Review - Requires that the Inspector General (in consultation with the Information Security Oversight Office) perform at least two evaluations of the Department's classification program by September 30, 2016. The first review must be completed no later than September 30, 2013.	Part 1 expected to complete by 9/30/2013.
21	2012	03/24/2012 & every 3 months thereafter until June 2013	FY 2012 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74); Division D, Sec. 565	Disaster Assistance Recoupment Fairness Act of 2011 – Three months after the date of enactment of this Act and every three months thereafter for 18 months, the DHS IG shall submit a report that assesses the cost-effectiveness of the efforts of FEMA to recoup improper payments under the Individuals and Households Program under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The report must be submitted to Senate and House Appropriations, Senate HSGAC, the House Committee on Homeland Security, and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.	4 reports completed; remaining two reports expected on time.
22	2012	10/1/2012	FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 112-81)	Report Regarding SBIR and STTR – The IG of each federal agency participates in the SBIR or STTR program must submit an annual report to the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and the House Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology a report describing (1) the number of cases referred to the OIG in the preceding year that related to fraud, waste, or abuse with respect to the SBIR program or STTR program; (2) the actions taken in each case described in paragraph (1) if fraud, waste, or abuse was determined to have occurred; (3) if no action was taken in a case described in paragraph (1) and fraud, waste, or abuse was determined to have occurred, the justification for action not being taken; and (4) an accounting of the funds used to address fraud, waste, and abuse, including a description of personnel and resources funded and funds that were recovered or saved.	Completed.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Inspector General Audits, Inspections and Investigations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of 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*. The OIG has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to the Congress. The OIG serves as an independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations. The OIG's oversight extends to the Department's 200,000+ employees and varied missions and programs worldwide. The requested resources are required to sustain on-going initiatives and maintain the level of oversight required by the scope, complexity, and the importance of DHS's mission, which is to secure a safer America resilient against terrorism and other potential threats. Based on direction from DHS, for fiscal year (FY) 2014, the OIG requests 681 full-time positions (FTP), 681 full time equivalents (FTE) and \$143.309 million. This includes a transfer from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) of \$24 million. The request is an increase of \$2.309 million over the FY 2012 Revised Enacted.

Mission Statement

The OIG contributes to DHS's success by providing objective information to promote government management, decision making, and accountability. The OIG is an agent of positive change, focusing on eliminating waste, fraud and abuse, and on identifying problems and recommendations for corrective actions by agency leadership. The OIG provides the Department and the Congress with objective assessments of departmental programs and operations in order to make them more successful.

The OIG conducts and supervises audits, inspections, special reviews, and investigations of the Department's programs and operations, including program and financial management, contract and grant activity, and disaster relief efforts. The OIG conducts these reviews to offer recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department's operations and activities, when necessary; and to deter, identify, and address fraud, waste, and abuse. The OIG annually publishes a schedule of audits, inspections, and investigations that will assist the Department in fulfilling its mission and goals, and reports its findings to the Secretary, the Congress, and the public, when appropriate. The Inspector General's (IG's) statements for the record and testimony may be accessed through our website at www.oig.dhs.gov.

B. Budget Activities:

The OIG has one budget for audits, inspections, and investigations; the request funds 681 FTE assigned to the following executive management and oversight teams:

The Executive Office consists of the IG, the Deputy IG, a Chief of Staff, a Deputy Chief of Staff, a Senior Management Analyst, and a Special Assistant. It provides executive leadership to the OIG. The office has 6 FTE.

The Office of External Affairs (OEA) serves as primary liaison to members of Congress and their staffs, the White House and Executive Branch, and to other governmental agencies and entities involved in securing the Nation. OEA also is the principal point of contact for the OIG with all media outlets and the general public. The office staff responds to inquiries from the Congress and the White House; notifies the Congress about OIG initiatives, policies, and programs; and informs other governmental entities about OIG initiatives that affect their operations and activities. The office distributes correspondence and final audit, inspection, and special reports to the Congress and the White House. It also provides advice to the IG and supports OIG staff as they address Congressional and White House inquiries. OEA provides news organizations with accurate and timely information in compliance with legal, regulatory, and procedural rules and requirements. Additionally, OEA is responsible for an integrated communications approach, addressing external and internal communication functions. The office prepares and issues news releases, arranges interviews, and coordinates and analyzes information to support the OIG's policy development and mass communications needs. OEA ensures that information provided is current, accurate, and issued in a timely manner, promoting accountability and transparency in the work of the OIG. Furthermore, OEA provides counsel to the IG and other management officials on complex programmatic and public affairs issues that affect the OIG and its relationship with DHS, other Federal, State, and local government offices, the media, and the general public. The office has 6 FTE.

The Office of Counsel (OC) provides legal advice and guidance to the IG and other management officials. The office interprets laws, rules and regulations, reviews reports and correspondence, and further supports audits, inspections, and investigations by ensuring and conducting legal sufficiency reviews. OC represents the OIG in Equal Employment Opportunity actions, Merit Systems Protection Board actions, and claims filed under the *Federal Torts Claims Act*; represents OIG investigators in conjunction with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in *Bivens* actions; and assists DOJ with *Giglio* requests. The office reviews all DHS management directives and delegations to ensure protection of OIG authorities and compliance of applicable laws and regulations. The office serves as the OIG's designated ethics office, manages the OIG's *Freedom of Information Act* and *Privacy Act* responsibilities, furnishes attorney services for the issuance and enforcement of OIG subpoenas, and provides legal advice on OIG operations. The office has 14 FTE.

The Office of Management (OM) provides critical administrative support functions, including strategic planning and budgeting; development and implementation of administrative directives; management of information and office automation systems; and oversight of personnel, training, procurement, security systems, and policy. It utilizes the Bureau of Public Debt to provide travel and accounting services on a reimbursable basis. The office also prepares the OIG's annual performance plans and the semiannual reports to the Congress. The office has 63 FTE.

The Office of Audits (OA) conducts and coordinates audits and program evaluations of the management and financial operations of DHS. Auditors examine the methods employed by agencies, bureaus, grantees, and contractors in carrying out essential programs or activities. The office evaluates whether established goals and objectives are achieved and resources are used economically and efficiently; ensures whether intended and realized results are consistent with laws, regulations, and good business practice; and determines whether financial accountability is achieved and the financial statements are not materially misstated. The office has 173 FTE.

The Office of Information Technology Audits (ITA) conducts audits and evaluations of DHS's information management, cyber infrastructure, and systems integration activities; and provides technical forensics assistance to OIG offices in support of the OIG's fraud prevention and detection mission. The office reviews the cost effectiveness of acquisitions, implementation, and management of major systems, and telecommunications networks across DHS. The office evaluates the information systems and related architectures of DHS to ensure they are effective, efficient, and implemented according to applicable policies, standards, and procedures. The office assesses DHS's information security program as mandated by the *Federal Information Security Management Act*. The office also provides technical forensics assistance to OIG offices in support of OIG's fraud prevention and detection program. The office has 50 FTE.

The Office of Inspections (ISP) provides the IG with a means to analyze programs quickly and to evaluate operational efficiency, effectiveness, and vulnerability. This work includes special reviews of highly visible or sensitive issues that arise suddenly, as well as congressional requests and mandates for studies that require immediate attention. The nature of this work requires timely reporting to high-level audiences, including the Secretary and the Congress. The office has four specialty areas: science and technology, civil rights and civil liberties, intelligence oversight, and international operations, but may examine any area of the Department in an effort to strengthen and unify DHS operations and management systems and make recommendations that can help ensure that the Department programs function efficiently, effectively, and with minimal vulnerability. The office is the lead organization in the OIG for monitoring DHS intelligence activities. DHS has two members of the Intelligence Community (IC) - the United States Coast Guard and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, both of whom represent DHS's connection to the IC. Therefore, it is essential that the OIG provide oversight of their intelligence activities. OIG's goal is to ensure that the DHS intelligence enterprise conducts its operations according to law; that intelligence is appropriately shared among DHS components, other Federal agencies, and State and local stakeholders; and that initiatives such as fusion centers and protective security advisors operate effectively and efficiently. In this capacity, the office reports on the use of intelligence information within the Department, and coordinates the OIG's interaction with the multi-agency intelligence community. The office has 44 FTE.

The Office of Investigations (INV) conducts investigations into allegations of criminal, civil, and administrative misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. These investigations can result in criminal prosecutions, fines, civil monetary penalties, and administrative sanctions and personnel actions. The office has broad investigative and oversight responsibilities which mirrors Departmental priorities in working to ensure the integrity of the Nation's immigration system, borders, ports of entry, and national transportation network. INV is committed to protecting the civil rights and liberties of all persons in the US and investigates all referrals of detainee deaths

involving unusual or suspicious circumstances, all on-duty incidents involving the discharge of a firearm by a DHS employee, and all credible allegations of criminal abuse of authority that result in the deprivation of rights or other serious criminal offense. Further, INV conducts investigations into allegations of gross misuse of classified information, privacy or law enforcement information and allegations of criminal misconduct in the administration of immigration benefits. In addition, INV oversees the integrity of programs that distribute DHS funds for routine operations; in response to disasters and disaster preparedness training and in association with programs used in the development of technologies critical to combating terrorism. INV collects, analyzes, and distributes data concerning fraud and misconduct through our national hotline operation and the National Center for Disaster Fraud (NCDF). The Investigations Hotline Correspondence Unit continues improvements to its systems for receiving, routing, and responding to thousands of routine complaints each year which report allegations of criminal or administrative misconduct, theft of Departmental funds, corruption by DHS employees or other serious misconduct involving DHS employees, contractors, grantees, and programs. The unit also receives and responds to Congressional and other official correspondence. The INV FEMA Support Unit maintains a liaison with FEMA and provides support to the NCDF by improving information access and communications, ensuring complaints are referred for investigation, and that prosecutions and recoveries are accurately tracked and documented. Additionally, INV continues to exercise important oversight responsibilities and monitors the investigative activity of the DHS Component Internal Affairs units who are tasked with investigating administrative misconduct issues within the Department. The newly developed Forensic Threat Analysis Unit is responsible for analyzing investigative information and associating data to identify trends, patterns, locations, and individuals suspected of corrupt behavior. Evidence of criminality will be forwarded to field Components for further investigation, enhancing our effectiveness in detecting and combating corruption. The office has 260 FTE.

The Office of Emergency Management Oversight (EMO) provides an aggressive and ongoing audit and investigative effort designed to ensure that disaster relief funds are being spent appropriately, while identifying fraud, waste, and abuse as early as possible. The office is an independent and objective means of keeping the Congress, the Secretary, the Administrator of FEMA, and other Federal disaster relief agencies fully informed on problems and deficiencies relating to disaster operations and assistance programs, and progress regarding corrective actions. EMO's focus is weighed heavily towards prevention, including reviewing internal controls, and monitoring and advising DHS and FEMA officials on contracts, grants, and purchase transactions before they are approved. This allows the office to stay current on disaster relief operations and provide on-the-spot advice on internal controls and precedent-setting decisions. The office coordinates with other Federal IG offices, meets with State and local officials on audit and investigative matters, and advises contractors and grantees on compliance requirements. The office has 65 FTE.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The OIG requests 681 FTP, 681 FTE, and \$143.309 million for FY 2014. This includes \$119.309 million as a base appropriation and \$24 million as a transfer from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). The FY 2014 OIG request includes \$1.0 million for training and \$0.468 million for supporting the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). The OIG's request reflects adjustments-to-base totaling -\$0.256 million including increases of \$0.023 million for the transfer of working capital fund Under Secretary for Management Office of Chief Readiness Support Office (USM CRSO) shared services, \$1.068 million for pay increase, and \$1.320 million for annualization of prior year part year funded FTE. The base adjustment also includes decreases for efficiencies totaling \$2.667 million with \$0.316 million for mission support personnel, \$0.052 million for supplies and materials, \$1.062 million for travel, and \$1.237 million for outsourcing efficiencies. The programmatic increase of \$2.565 million executes the *9/11 Commission Act* audits of States and territories receiving grants administered by the Department. The overall increase over the FY 2012 Revised Enacted is \$2.309 million.

D. Efficiencies:

- **Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies** **\$0.316 million**

Mission Support Staffing - OM (\$0.316 million) - This request includes a savings of \$0.316 million, which will be realized by eliminating 2 FTE positions in mission support, saving \$0.250 million in salaries and benefits and \$0.066 million in non-personnel categories.

- **Supplies and Materials Efficiencies** **\$0.052 million**

Supplies and Materials (\$0.052 million) - This efficiency reflects a \$0.052 million reduction in supplies and materials that will be utilized at the OIG headquarters and field offices.

- **Travel Efficiencies** **\$1.062 million**

Travel (\$1.062 million) – This reflects savings of \$1.062 million which will be realized by minimizing conferences and travel for individual training, restricting any travel other than for mission - critical projects, fully implementing the requirement to utilize the self-service feature in the GovTrip system, and utilizing video conference technology for meetings.

- **Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies** **\$1.237 million**

Outsourcing Efficiencies (\$1.237 million) – This request includes savings of \$1.237 million from reducing outsourcing of services OIG-wide. This includes inter-agency agreements and private contracts.

E. Initial Budget Request:

The OIG submitted an initial request of \$161.7 million in funding to DHS at the beginning of the

FY 2014 budget process. It requested 50 new positions and 25 FTE for investigative efforts. The request included program increases totaling \$18.2 million that consisted of two major components:

- \$12.5 million to increase investigative services
- \$ 5.7 million to build out General Service Administration space with no increase in position or FTE.

Complying with Departmental guidance, OIG's request was reduced to \$118.3 million and excluded the \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. The OMB's passback settlement provided \$143.309 million in resources, an increase of \$2.309 over the FY 2012 Revised Enacted and includes the \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. This is \$18.4 million less than the initial request.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity/Appropriation

FY 2014 Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309	(2)	5	2,309	-	-	2,565	(2)	5	(256)
Subtotal, Discretionary	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309	(2)	5	2,309	-	-	2,565	(2)	5	(256)
Total, Office of Inspector General	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309	(2)	5	2,309	-	-	2,565	(2)	5	(256)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309	(2)	5	2,309	-	-	2,565	(2)	5	(256)

Notes: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

FY 2014 Request includes \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF. FY 2013 Annualized CR does not include \$3 million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental.

FY 2012 Revised Enacted 779 FTE displayed on the SF 113G includes Cadre of On-Call Response/Recovery Employees (CORE), Student Interns, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) audit employees.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	683	676	141,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	5	(256)
2014 Current Services	681	681	140,744
2014 Program Change	-	-	2,565
2014 Total Request	681	681	143,309
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	5	2,309

The OIG requests 681 FTP, 681 FTE, and \$143.309 million for FY 2014. This includes \$119.309 million as a base appropriation and \$24 million as a transfer from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF). The FY 2014 OIG request includes \$1.0 million for training and \$0.468 million for supporting the CIGIE. The OIG’s request reflects adjustment-to-base increases totaling -\$0.256 million including increases of \$0.023 million for the transfer of Working Capital Fund USM CRSO shared services, \$1.068 million for pay increase, and \$1.320 million for annualization of prior year part year funded FTE. The base adjustment also includes decreases for efficiencies totaling \$2.667 million with \$0.316 million for mission support personnel, \$0.052 million for supplies and materials, \$1.062 million for travel, and \$1.237 million for outsourcing efficiencies. The programmatic increase of \$2.565 million executes the *9/11 Commission Act* audits of States and territories receiving grants administered by the Department. The overall increase over the FY 2012 Revised Enacted is \$2.309 million.

The Audits, Inspections and Investigations Program/Project Activity will achieve efficiencies through personnel, supplies and materials, travel, strategic sourcing, contractual services, and information technology infrastructure reductions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Specifically, the OIG’s key legislated responsibilities, and the funds requested in FY 2014 are to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of the Department’s programs and supporting operations;

- Conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the Department's programs and support operations;
- Detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make appropriate recommendations;
- Maintain effective working relationships with other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental entities regarding the mandated duties of the OIGs;
- Inform the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Congress of serious problems and recommend corrective actions and implementation strategies; and,
- Comply with the audit standards of the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office (GAO); avoid duplication of GAO activities; and report violations of Federal criminal law to the U.S. Attorney General.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Not applicable.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Implementing the Recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Act
PPA: Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,565

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request(as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							681	681	140,744
Program Increase							-	-	2,565
Total Request	683	676	141,000	683	681	141,863	681	681	143,309

Description of Item

The *9/11 Commission Act* mandated that the OIG conduct audits of all States and territories that received FEMA grant funds to prevent, prepare for, protect against, or respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other disasters. Also, the Act authorized DHS to allocate \$8.5 million for fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010 and sums as are necessary for FY 2011 and each fiscal year thereafter. Accordingly, the OIG requested \$36.6 million from fiscal years 2008 - 2013. However, OIG received a total of \$3.5 million in DHS transfers in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to conduct the mandated audits. Funding pays for contracted auditing services as well as OIG in-house auditors' expenses, which includes travel and supplies. The OIG will accomplish the *9/11 Commission Act* audits using both contracted and in-house auditors. The OIG expects to perform compliance audits with contracted auditors and the performance audits with in-house personnel.

Justification

The \$2.565 million requested increase in FY 2014 will provide the necessary contract funds to stay on track to complete the congressionally mandated audits by August 2014. To date, the OIG has completed 31 and started 16 out of 61 required audits. In FY 2013, the OIG plans to complete 20 audits and start the remaining audits. The \$2.565 million increase will allow the OIG to conduct the remaining audits in FY 2014, meeting the deadline. Without these budgetary resources, the OIG cannot meet the congressionally mandated timeline for completion.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The proposed increase will enable the OIG to prioritize, schedule, and execute pending *9/11 Commission Act* audits according to the timeline established by Congress. Funding enables the OIG to design the right mix of contracted and in-house services, without stressing its core oversight functions or assets. Averting fraud, waste, and abuse through OIG audits contributes to the Department's goal of maturing and strengthening the Homeland Security enterprise.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Justification of Proposed Changes in Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), [\$143,664,000] \$119,309,000 of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General..

Note: Please see Exhibit A in FEMA DRF CJ for Appropriations language transferring \$24 million to the OIG.

Explanation of Changes:

The FY 2014 request formalizes the transfer of \$24 million to the OIG for audits and investigations related to disasters.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	683	676	141,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
USM CRSO for Shared Services	-	-	23
DRF Transfer from FEMA	-	-	24,000
Total Transfers	-	-	24,023
Increases			
2014 Pay Increase	-	-	1,068
Annualization of Prior Year Part Year Funding Investigations	-	7	1,320
Total, Increases	-	7	2,388
Decreases			
Technical Adjustment: Non-recurring DRF Transfer	-	-	(24,000)
Efficiencies	(2)	(2)	(2,667)
Total, Decreases	(2)	(2)	(26,667)
Total Other Adjustments	(2)	5	(24,279)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	5	(256)
2014 Current Services	681	681	140,744
Program Changes			
Increases			
Implementing the Recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Act	-	-	2,565
Total, Increases	-	-	2,565
Total Program Changes	-	-	2,565
2014 Request	681	681	143,309
2012 to 2014 Change	(2)	5	2,309

Notes: FY 2014 Request includes \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.

FY 2012 Revised Enacted 779 FTE displayed on the SF 113G includes CORE, Student Interns, and ARRA auditors.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	683	676	141,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	683	681	141,863
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	23
Increases	-	7	2,388
Decreases	(2)	(2)	(2667)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	(2)	5	(256)
FY 2014 Current Services	681	681	140,744
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	2,565
Total, Program Changes	-	-	2,565
FY 2014 Request	681	681	143,309
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(2)	5	2,309

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	683	676	\$141,000	-2	5	-\$256	0	0	\$2,565	681	681	\$143,309	-2	5	\$2,309
Total	683	676	141,000	-2	5	-\$256	0	0	2,565	681	681	\$143,309	-2	5	\$2,309

Notes: FY 2012 Revised Enacted 779 FTE displayed on the SF 113G includes CORE, Student Interns, and ARRA auditors.
 FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request includes \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.
 FY 2013 Annualized CR does not include \$3 million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS CFO (CFO Audit)	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Audit Inspections and Investigations Program	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	\$18,000	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$70,194	\$70,194	\$71,748	\$1,554
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,417	2,417	2,417	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,006	5,006	5,006	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	14	14	14	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,570	1,570	707	(863)
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	25,799	26,018	26,536	737
12.4 Allowances	-	8	8	8
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	7	7	7	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	105,007	105,234	106,443	1,436
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	4,785	3,641	3,641	(1,144)
22.0 Transportation of things	36	36	36	-
23.1 GSA rent	12,540	12,891	12,590	50
23.2 Other rent	206	406	406	200
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,474	3,761	3,761	287
24.0 Printing	38	34	34	(4)
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,843	3,542	4,870	2,027
25.2 Other services	715	735	758	43
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	6,247	6,247	5,486	(761)
25.4 O&M of facilities	283	283	283	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,257	1,257	1,257	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,176	882	830	(346)
31.0 Equipment	2,242	2,763	2,763	521
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	10	10	10	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	141	141	141	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	35,993	36,629	36,866	873
Total, Direct Obligations	\$141,000	\$141,863	\$143,309	\$2,309
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$141,000	\$141,863	\$143,309	\$2,309
Full Time Equivalents	676	681	681	5

Notes: FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request includes \$24 million transfer from FEMA's DRF.
FY 2013 Annualized CR does not include \$3 million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	13	13	13	-
GS-15	68	68	68	-
GS-14	154	154	154	-
GS-13	245	245	244	(1)
GS-12	120	120	120	-
GS-11	41	41	40	(1)
GS-9	32	32	32	-
GS-7	7	7	7	-
GS-5	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	683	683	681	(2)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	676	681	681	-
Average ES Salary	\$166,987	\$166,987	\$168,657	\$1,670
Average GS Salary	\$93,862	\$93,862	\$94,801	\$939
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

Note: FY 2012 Revised Enacted 779 FTE displayed on the SF 113G includes CORE, Student Interns, and ARRA auditors.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
Not applicable.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Audits, Inspections and Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$70,194	\$70,194	\$71,748	\$1,554
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,417	2,417	2,417	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,006	5,006	5,006	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	14	14	14	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,570	1,570	707	(863)
12.1 Benefits	25,799	26,018	26,536	737
12.4 Allowances	-	8	8	8
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	7	7	7	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	105,007	105,234	106,443	1,436
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	4,785	3,641	3,641	(1,144)
22.0 Transportation of things	36	36	36	-
23.1 GSA rent	12,540	12,891	12,590	50
23.2 Other rent	206	406	406	200
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,474	3,761	3,761	287
24.0 Printing	38	34	34	(4)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,843	3,542	4,870	2,027
25.2 Other services	715	735	758	43
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	6,247	6,247	5,486	(761)
25.4 O&M of facilities	283	283	283	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,257	1,257	1,257	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,176	882	830	(346)
31.0 Equipment	2,242	2,763	2,763	521
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	10	10	10	-
91.0 Unvouchered	141	141	141	-
Total, Other Object Classes	35,993	36,629	36,866	873
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$141,000	\$141,863	\$143,309	\$2,309
Full Time Equivalents	676	681	681	5

Audits, Inspections and Investigations Mission Statement

The OIG is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the programs and operations of DHS, recommending ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible. The OIG serves as an independent body to deter, identify and address fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in DHS programs and operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$70,194	\$70,194	\$71,748	\$1,554
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,417	2,417	2,417	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,006	5,006	5,006	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	14	14	14	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,570	1,570	707	(863)
12.1 Benefits	25,799	26,018	26,536	737
12.4 Allowances	-	8	8	8
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	7	7	7	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$105,007	\$105,234	\$106,443	\$1,436

Annualization of prior year part year funding and FY 2014 pay increase. The reduction of 2 positions for efficiency is also factored.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$4,785	\$3,641	\$3,641	-\$1,144

The FY 2014 request reflects savings in travel which will be realized by minimizing conferences and travel for individual training, restricting any travel other than for mission critical projects.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$12,540	\$12,891	\$12,590	\$50

GSA rent increase from FY 2012 to FY 2014 due to inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$206	\$406	\$406	\$200

Other rent increase due to inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,474	\$3,761	\$3,761	\$287

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges reflect an increase from FY 2012 to FY 2014 for Federal Telecommunications System and Washington Interagency Telecommunication System charge increases.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$38	\$34	\$34	-\$4

The FY 2014 request reflects the reduction in printing as it relates to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,843	\$3,542	\$4,870	\$2,027

The FY 2014 request includes a programmatic increase of \$2.565 million to execute the 9/11 Commission Act audits. Also, the requests incorporate the decrease of \$1.237 million for outsourcing efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$715	\$735	\$758	\$43

The FY 2014 request reflects an increase including the transfer of the working capital fund USM OCAO shared services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$6,247	\$6,247	\$5,486	-\$761

The FY 2014 request reflects reduced Interagency Agreements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,176	\$882	\$830	-\$346

The FY 2014 request reflects the reduction in supplies as it relates to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,242	\$2,763	\$2,763	\$521

The increase for equipment from FY 2012 to FY 2014 includes all costs as it relates to the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects the anticipated needs of the OIG for equipment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	676	676	681
Increases			
Annualization of Previous Year Positions	-	5	2
Subtotal, Increases	-	5	2
Decreases			
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies	-	-	(2)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(2)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	676	681	681
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	5	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease for FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	\$1,271	\$1,271	\$1,219	-\$52
Total Working Capital Fund	\$1,271	\$1,271	\$1,219	-\$52

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not applicable.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Inspector General



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Justification

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A. Component Overview

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Audits, Inspections and Investigations:

The *Inspector General Act of 1978*, as amended, requires OIG to serve as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and economy in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in such programs and operations. The criteria used to select programs for audits and inspections include: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; mission criticality; and potential dollar magnitude.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows OIG's FY 2014 budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	681	\$143,309
*Total Budget Request	681	\$143,309

*Includes transfer from FEMA's DRF in the amount of \$24 million

B. Component Contributions to Achieving QHSR Missions

The table below shows the alignment of OIG programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Audits, Inspections, and Investigations							100%

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department’s objectives is to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

In accordance with the *Inspector General Act of 1978*, as amended, the OIG provides a comprehensive oversight program that is independent of the Department, and has separate statutory authority. The OIG Audits, Inspections, and Investigations program provides an objective, third party assessment to ensure integrity, prevention, and detection, and ferrets out fraud, waste, and abuse in DHS programs and operations. These activities result in financial savings, cost avoidance and recoveries. Averting fraud, waste, and abuse clearly contributes to the DHS goal of achieving organizational excellence, in addition to all other DHS strategic goals, while also providing the various DHS components and Congress with the assurances that DHS resources are being used as intended.

Resources Requested

OIG resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Audits, Inspections and Investigations	\$141,000	676	\$141,863	681	\$143,309	681
*Total	\$141,000	676	\$141,863	681	\$143,309	681

*Includes transfer from FEMA’s DRF in the amount of \$24 million

Performance Measures

Because Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise is not a direct Departmental mission, measures for this area are developed at the management level.

Management Measures

Measure: Number of management reports (audits and inspections) issued during the reporting period						
Description: The IG Act requires the OIG to audit programs for fraud, waste, and abuse. The Act also requires the review of programs for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. The criteria used to select programs for audit and inspection include: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; potential dollar magnitude; etc. Where appropriate, OIG audit and inspection reports include recommendations which if accepted and implemented, will improve the respective program. The OIG tracks final audit and inspection reports and the recommendations that are issued in those reports.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	71	90	95	95	95
Result:	N/A	124	118	132	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recommendations made by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) that are accepted by the Department of Homeland Security						
Description: The OIG audits and inspects programs for fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG also reviews programs to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. The criteria used to select programs for audit or inspection includes: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; potential dollar magnitude; etc. Where appropriate, OIG audit and inspection reports include recommendations which, if accepted and implemented, will improve the respective program. This measure reflects the percent of recommendations made by the OIG that are accepted and implemented by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The OIG tracks the recommendations that are issued until they have been implemented.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	85%	85%	85%	90%	90%	90%
Result:	93%	95%	96%	95%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of substantiated investigations that are accepted for criminal, civil, or administrative action

Description: The measure reports on the number of substantiated investigations that are accepted for criminal, civil, or administrative action in comparison to all substantiated investigations that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts during the fiscal year. This measure demonstrates a portion of the impact that OIG investigations have on DHS operations, as well as operations of the entire federal government.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	75%	75%	75%	76%	76%	76%
Result:	82%	80%	81%	68%	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 from FY 2012					
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salary and Expenses	50,752	8,699,881	50,752	8,728,217	51,742	9,237,088	990	537,207	216	-131,647	774	668,854
Automation Modernization	69	334,275	82	331,290	82	340,105	13	5,830	-	5,000	13	830
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	205	385,100	205	399,430	-	351,454	-205	-33,646	-	116,131	-205	-149,777
Air and Marine Operations	-	503,966	-	507,050	-	427,701	-	-76,265	-	62,902	-	-139,167
Facilities Management Program	200	236,596	200	238,044	633	471,499	433	234,903	-29	-1,687	462	236,590
Small Airports	69	7,381	69	8,284	69	8,533	-	1,152	-	-	-	1,152
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	51,295	10,167,199	51,308	10,212,315	52,526	10,836,380	1,231	669,181	187	50,699	1,044	618,482
COBRA*	1,575	463,107	1,575	481,003	2,478	694,627	903	231,520	-	-	903	231,520
Land Border Inspection	284	38,147	284	41,602	284	42,941	-	4,794	-	-	-	4,794
Immigration Enforcement Fines	5	721	5	743	5	773	-	52	-	-	-	52
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	106,746	292	97,103	292	98,602	-	-8,144	-	-	-	-8,144
Immigration User Fee**	4,126	566,919	4,126	577,007	5,100	764,267	974	197,348	-	-	974	197,348
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)	2,708	348,805	2,708	349,591	2,708	355,216	-	6,411	-	-	-	6,411
ESTA	110	48,069	110	53,562	110	55,168	-	7,099	-	-	-	7,099
Global Entry	-	23,811	-	33,820	-	34,835	-	11,024	-	-	-	11,024
Virgin Islands Fees	61	12,017	61	11,171	61	11,302	-	-715	-	-	-	-715
Subtotal, Fees/Mandatory	9,161	1,608,342	9,161	1,645,602	11,038	2,057,731	1877	449,389	-	-	1877	449,389
Total, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	60,456	11,775,541	60,469	11,857,917	63,564	12,894,111	3,108	1,118,570	187	50,699	2,921	1,067,871

* Of the \$231.5 million COBRA increase, \$194.5 million is attributable to the increase in fee rates and \$37 million is associated with an increase in passenger and conveyance volume.

** Of the \$197.3 million Immigration User Fee increase, \$165.7 million is attributable to the increase in fee rates and \$31.6 million is associated with an increase in passenger and conveyance volume.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	42,576	\$7,340,303	8,176	\$1,359,578	50,752	\$8,699,881	42,576	\$7,370,372	8,176	\$1,357,845	50,752	\$8,728,217	43,226	\$7,776,887	8,516	\$1,460,201	51,742	\$9,237,088
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,931	1,525,984	726	283,935	4,657	1,809,919	3,931	1,577,114	726	298,152	4,657	1,875,266	4,155	1,350,804	782	270,080	4,937	1,620,884
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	1,473	419,330	726	206,535	2,199	625,865	1,473	447,232	726	220,278	2,199	667,510	1,589	415,840	782	204,816	2,371	620,656
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	2,458	700,305	-	-	2,458	700,305	2,458	721,046	-	-	2,458	721,046	2,566	592,330	-	-	2,566	592,330
Rent	-	406,349	-	77,400	-	483,749	-	408,836	-	77,874	-	486,710	-	342,634	-	65,264	-	407,898
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	13,956	1,990,988	6,873	980,636	20,829	2,971,624	13,956	1,957,428	6,873	964,104	20,829	2,921,532	14,543	2,224,170	7,164	1,095,487	21,707	3,319,657
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	13,302	1,687,217	6,551	831,018	19,853	2,518,235	13,302	1,674,624	6,551	824,815	19,853	2,499,439	13,878	1,900,987	6,836	936,307	20,714	2,837,294
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	2,194	-	1,080	-	3,274	-	2,207	-	1,087	-	3,294	-	2,194	-	1,080	-	3,274
International Cargo Screening	192	54,442	95	26,815	287	81,257	192	50,259	95	24,754	287	75,013	173	48,414	85	23,846	258	72,260
Other international programs	54	7,158	26	3,526	80	10,684	54	7,202	26	3,547	80	10,749	64	16,576	32	8,164	96	24,740
C-TPAT	82	30,136	41	14,843	123	44,979	82	30,320	41	14,934	123	45,254	82	26,923	41	13,260	123	40,183
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	4,228	-	2,083	-	6,311	-	4,255	-	2,095	-	6,350	-	4,228	-	2,083	-	6,311
Inspection and Detection Technology	58	99,520	28	49,017	86	148,537	58	100,129	28	49,317	86	149,446	58	75,392	28	37,134	86	112,526
Systems for Targeting	42	47,914	20	23,599	62	71,513	42	27,908	20	13,745	62	41,653	42	73,662	20	36,282	62	109,944
National Targeting Center	205	35,309	101	17,391	306	52,700	205	35,020	101	17,248	306	52,268	226	43,868	112	21,606	338	65,474
Training at the Ports of Entry	21	22,870	11	11,264	32	34,134	21	25,504	11	12,562	32	38,066	20	31,926	10	15,725	30	47,651
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	23,518	3,630,437	-	-	23,518	3,630,437	23,518	3,641,756	-	-	23,518	3,641,756	23,087	3,756,245	-	-	23,087	3,756,245
Border Security Control	23,214	3,550,427	-	-	23,214	3,550,427	23,214	3,552,604	-	-	23,214	3,552,604	22,955	3,700,317	-	-	22,955	3,700,317
Training Between the Ports of Entry	304	80,010	-	-	304	80,010	304	89,152	-	-	304	89,152	132	55,928	-	-	132	55,928
Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits	1,171	192,894	577	95,007	1,748	287,901	1,171	194,074	577	95,589	1,748	289,663	1,158	192,135	570	94,634	1,728	286,769
US VISIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	253,533	-	-	283	253,533
Automation Modernization:	35	167,138	34	167,137	69	334,275	41	165,646	41	165,644	82	331,290	41	170,053	41	170,052	82	340,105
ACE/ITDS	34	70,000	34	70,000	68	140,000	40	67,929	41	67,928	81	135,857	40	70,415	41	70,415	81	140,830
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	1	97,138	-	97,137	1	194,275	1	97,717	-	97,716	1	195,433	1	99,638	-	99,637	1	199,275
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	205	385,100	-	-	205	385,100	205	399,430	-	-	205	399,430	-	351,454	-	-	-	351,454
Operations and Maintenance	-	118,348	-	-	-	118,348	-	131,045	-	-	-	131,045	-	191,019	-	-	-	191,019
Development and Deployment	-	212,377	-	-	-	212,377	-	213,677	-	-	-	213,677	-	160,435	-	-	-	160,435

Program Management	205	54,375	-	-	205	54,375	205	54,708	-	-	205	54,708	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	337,657	-	166,309	-	503,966	-	339,723	-	167,327	-	507,050	-	286,560	-	141,141	-	427,701
Operations and maintenance	-	244,608	-	120,479	-	365,087	-	246,105	-	121,216	-	367,321	-	237,013	-	116,738	-	353,751
Procurement	-	93,049	-	45,830	-	138,879	-	93,618	-	46,111	-	139,729	-	49,547	-	24,403	-	73,950
Facilities Management	200	236,596	-	-	200	236,596	200	238,044	-	-	200	238,044	633	471,499	-	-	633	471,499
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	182,500	-	-	-	182,500	-	183,617	-	-	-	183,617	-	385,398	-	-	-	385,398
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Oversight and Management	200	54,096	-	-	200	54,096	200	54,427	-	-	200	54,427	633	86,101	-	-	633	86,101
Fee accounts:	9,230	1,615,723	-	-	9,230	1,615,723	9,230	1,653,886	-	-	9,230	1,653,886	9,230	1,706,056	-	-	9,230	1,706,056
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	48,069	-	-	110	48,069	110	53,562	-	-	110	53,562	110	55,168	-	-	110	55,168
Virgin Islands Fees	61	12,017	-	-	61	12,017	61	11,171	-	-	61	11,171	61	11,302	-	-	61	11,302
Immigration Inspection User Fee*	4,126	566,919	-	-	4,126	566,919	4,126	577,007	-	-	4,126	577,007	5,100	764,267	-	-	5,100	764,267
Immigration enforcement fines	5	721	-	-	5	721	5	743	-	-	5	743	5	773	-	-	5	773
Land border inspection fee	284	38,147	-	-	284	38,147	284	41,602	-	-	284	41,602	284	42,941	-	-	284	42,941
COBRA passenger inspection fee**	1,575	463,107	-	-	1,575	463,107	1,575	481,003	-	-	1,575	481,003	2,478	694,627	-	-	2,478	694,627
APHIS User Fees	2,708	348,805	-	-	2,708	348,805	2,708	349,591	-	-	2,708	349,591	2,708	355,216	-	-	2,708	355,216
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	106,746	-	-	292	106,746	292	97,103	-	-	292	97,103	292	98,602	-	-	292	98,602
Small Airport User Fee	69	7,381	-	-	69	7,381	69	8,284	-	-	69	8,284	69	8,533	-	-	69	8,533
Global Entry User Fees	-	23,811	-	-	-	23,811	-	33,820	-	-	-	33,820	-	34,835	-	-	-	34,835
Total	52,246	10,082,517	8,210	1,693,024	60,456	11,775,541	52,252	10,167,101	8,217	1,690,816	60,469	11,857,917	55,007	11,122,717	8,557	1,771,394	63,564	12,894,111

* Of the \$197.3 million Immigration User Fee increase, \$165.7 million is attributable to the increase in fee rates and \$31.6 million is associated with an increase in passenger and conveyance volume.

** Of the \$231.5 million COBRA increase, \$194.5 million is attributable to the increase in fee rates and \$37 million is associated with an increase in passenger and conveyance volume.

iii. Status of Congressional Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	9/30/2012	FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act; Senate Report 112-74	Drug Trafficking Organization "Spotters" -- The Committee is concerned that reports of activities by drug cartel “spotters”—individuals stationed in key locations in the United States along drug and alien smuggling routes on the Southwest Border—are increasing. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report detailing the extent and scope of this activity, its impact on Federal border law enforcement activities, methods it uses—or is considering using—to stop or limit this activity, and specific Federal, State, or local laws violated by these individuals and their activities. The report should also note, if applicable, whether this activity is illegal and/or preventable. A classified version of the report should be submitted if necessary.	Report is being reviewed by DHS.
2012	2/15/2012	FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act; Joint Explanatory Statement, Division D; Senate Report 112-74; House Report 112-91	Ports of Entry Staffing Model (Resource Optimization at the POEs) -- CBP must update its POE staffing model with a particular emphasis on staffing requirements reflecting both the new and renovated POEs that have been brought online, as well as the increase in cross-border commercial and passenger traffic as the economy improves.	Report is being reviewed by DHS.
2008	12/26/2012	FY 2008 Appropriations Act, PL 110-161	SEC 605 – Port of Entry Technology Demonstration Program: (e) Report- (1) REQUIREMENT- Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the House Committee on Homeland Security a report on the activities carried out at each demonstration site under the technology demonstration program established under this section. (2) CONTENT- The report shall include an assessment by the Commissioner of the feasibility of incorporating any demonstrated technology for use throughout U.S. Customs and Border Protection.	Report is being reviewed by DHS.

2012	12/31/2012	<p>FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act; Joint Explanatory Statement, Division D; Senate Report 112-74</p> <p>NAFTA Implementation Act, Section 691</p>	<p>FY12 Annual Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Enforcement -- The Committee directs CBP to continue to work with the Departments of Commerce and the Treasury and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (and all other relevant agencies) to increase collections, and provide a public report on an annual basis within 30 days of each year's distributions under the law. The report should summarize CBP's efforts to collect past due amounts and increase current collections, particularly with respect to cases involving unfairly traded United States imports from China. The report shall provide the amount of uncollected duties for each antidumping and countervailing duty order, and indicate the amount of open, unpaid bills for each such order. In that report, the Secretary, in consultation with other relevant agencies, including the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce, should also advise as to whether CBP can adjust its bonding requirements to further protect revenue without violating U.S. law or international obligations, and without imposing unreasonable costs upon importers.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Consistent with section 691a of Public Law 103-182, the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementing Act of 1993, the Committee directs the Commissioner of Customs to submit to Congress before the 60th day of each fiscal year a report regarding the collection of duties imposed under the antidumping and countervailing duty laws during the preceding fiscal year.</p>	Report is being drafted and/or reviewed by CBP.
2008	1/31/2013	FY 2008 Appropriations Act, PL 110-161, Section 603	<p>POE Infrastructure Assessment Study (FY 2008 Appropriations Act, Section 603 biannual report) -- SEC 603. PORT OF ENTRY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT STUDY- (a) REQUIREMENT TO UPDATE- Not later than January 31 of every other year, the Commissioner, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services shall--</p> <p>(1) review--</p> <p>(A) the Port of Entry Infrastructure Assessment Study prepared by the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the General Services Administration in accordance with the matter relating to the ports of entry infrastructure assessment set forth in the joint explanatory statement on page 67 of conference report 106-319, accompanying Public Law 106-58; and</p> <p>(B) the nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at the land ports of entry prepared by the Department of Homeland Security and the General Services Administration in accordance with the committee recommendations on page 22 of Senate report 108-86, accompanying Public Law 108-90;</p> <p>(2) update the assessment of the infrastructure needs of all United States land ports of entry; and</p> <p>(3) submit an updated assessment of land port of entry infrastructure needs to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on</p>	Report is being drafted and/or reviewed by CBP.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the House Committee on Homeland Security.

(b) Consultation- In preparing the updated studies required under subsection (a), the Commissioner and the Administrator of General Services shall consult with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary, and affected State and local agencies on the northern and southern borders of the United States.

(c) Content- Each updated study required in subsection (a) shall--

- (1) identify port of entry infrastructure and technology improvement projects that would enhance border security and facilitate the flow of legitimate commerce if implemented;
- (2) include the projects identified in the National Land Border Security Plan required by section 604; and
- (3) prioritize the projects described in paragraphs (1) and (2) based on the ability of a project--
 - (A) to enhance the ability of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to achieve its mission and to support operations;
 - (B) to fulfill security requirements; and
 - (C) facilitate trade across the borders of the United States.

(d) Project Implementation- The Commissioner, as appropriate, shall--

- (1) implement the infrastructure and technology improvement projects described in subsection (c) in the order of priority assigned to each project under subsection (c)(3); or
- (2) forward the prioritized list of infrastructure and technology improvement projects to the Administrator of General Services for implementation in the order of priority assigned to each project under subsection (c)(3).

(e) Divergence From Priorities- The Commissioner may diverge from the priority order if the Commissioner determines that significantly changed circumstances, including immediate security needs, changes in infrastructure in Mexico or Canada, or similar concerns, compellingly alter the need for a project in the United States.

2008	1/31/2013	FY 2008 Appropriations Act, PL 110-161, Section 604	<p>National Land Border Security Plan (FY 2008 Appropriations Act, Section 604 biannual report) -- SEC. 604. NATIONAL LAND BORDER SECURITY PLAN. (a) Requirement for Plan- Not later than January 31 of every other year, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, shall prepare a National Land Border Security Plan and submit such plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the House Committee on Homeland Security, and the House Committee on the Judiciary.</p> <p>(b) Consultation- In preparing the plan required under subsection (a), the Commissioner shall consult with other appropriate Federal agencies, State and local law enforcement agencies, and private entities that are involved in international trade across the northern or southern border.</p> <p>(c) Vulnerability Assessment-</p> <p>(1) IN GENERAL- The plan required under subsection (a) shall include a vulnerability, risk, and threat assessment of each port of entry located on the northern border or the southern border.</p> <p>(2) PORT SECURITY COORDINATORS- The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner, may establish one or more port security coordinators at each port of entry located on the northern border or the southern border--</p> <p>(A) to assist in conducting a vulnerability assessment at such port; and</p> <p>(B) to provide other assistance with the preparation of the plan required under subsection (a).</p> <p>(d) COORDINATION WITH THE SECURE BORDER INITIATIVE- The plan required under subsection (a) shall include a description of activities undertaken during the previous year as part of the Secure Border Initiative and actions planned for the coming year as part of the Secure Border Initiative.</p>	Report is being drafted and/or reviewed by CBP.
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iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level		Appropriated in Last Year of Authorization		FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount		Amount		Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003	3,083,259	/1	3,195,094	/2	9,237,088
Automation Modernization	2011 ³	N/A		N/A		340,105
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology³	N/A	N/A		N/A		351,454
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	2011 ⁴	N/A		N/A		427,701
Construction and Facilities Management	2011 ⁵	N/A		N/A		471,499
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation⁶		3,083,259		3,195,084		10,827,847

¹ For FY 2004, P.L. 107-210, section 311(b)(1) authorized \$1,683,667,050 for Commercial Activities and section 311(a)(2) authorized \$1,399,592,400 for non-Commercial Activities; in FY 2002 “Such Sums” were authorized for Agriculture, Plant and Health Inspection Service, which received \$730,710,000 in appropriations; and in FY 2003 \$2,739,695,000 was authorized for Immigration and Naturalization Service – inspection, investigations, Border Patrol, detention and deportation only, and \$3,195,094 was appropriated as follows: \$2,862,094,000 for FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and \$333,000,000 for FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010: section 203(g)(3) \$37,485,000 for “Automated Targeting System”, and section 205(m) (3) \$153,300,000 for the Container Security Initiative. P.L. 109-347, for FY 2010, section 223(a)(3) authorized \$75,600,000 for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and for FY 2012, section 223(b)(5) authorized \$21,000,000 for C-TPAT additional personnel; and 19 U.S.C. 2075, as amended, section 301(h)(3)(E) authorized up to 1000 additional Customs and Border Protection Officers, \$217,000,000.

² Total for Salaries and Expenses, including for unauthorized activities such as immigration inspection and enforcement, Border Patrol, air and marine enforcement operations, and agriculture inspections.

³ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 2002

⁴ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – it has been authorized by appropriation since at least 1985.

⁵ Authorized in the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 – Authorized by appropriation since at least 2002. Covers multiple authorized programs.

⁶ Total FY 2014 requested amount shown does not include Small Airports user fee of \$8.533 million.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Submission

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses

As the frontline border agency in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry (POE).

The Salaries and Expenses appropriation funds all operating costs associated with CBP's accomplishment of its dual mission. CBP achieves its mission using a combination of advanced information, risk assessment, appropriate scanning and other technologies, and by partnering with Federal, state, local, tribal and foreign law enforcement agencies as well as private industry and international partners. CBP's approximately 62,000 highly-trained employees ensure that the agency performs its mission with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

B. Budget Activities:

Headquarters Management and Administration

The Headquarters Management and Administration activities provide critical policy and operational direction, mission support, including equipment, training, and technical expertise to CBP frontline personnel.

Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at the Ports of Entry (POE)

CBP uses the resources of this Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) to mitigate the threats from terrorists and to prevent contraband from entering the U.S. while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade. CBP achieves this mission by deploying CBP Officers (CBPO) to the POEs and by using a combination of technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, and international cooperation to screen inbound international cargo and travelers and, in targeted border areas, to screen departing export cargo. Additional attention to outbound travel along areas of the southwest border also helps prevent the exit of money and weapons for illegal purposes.

CBP has extended a zone of security beyond U.S. physical borders through the use of bilateral and private-sector partnerships, targeting, and by scrutinizing advance information on people and products coming into this country. CBP is cultivating "smart borders" through the use of technology, has established a layered defense strategy and created a unified, recognizable

presence at the border to combine and capitalize on the authorities and skills of our diverse workforce.

Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry

This PPA funds the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). In FY 2014, CBP will implement a new USBP approach focused on Information, Integration, and Rapid Response capabilities in performing the mission of Securing America's Borders. This new strategy involves the USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. The USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The new strategic plan places risk management at the core of Border Patrol's strategic planning. Through enhanced situational awareness and intelligence (Information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local and international partners (Integration), and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (Rapid Response), the USBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats. Field commanders will adopt risk-management as a core planning principle. All sectors will identify their greatest risk and employ sector-specific plans for mitigating risk, using Information, Integration, and Rapid Response.

CBP Air and Marine Salaries

The Air and Marine Operations and Personnel Compensation Benefits PPA contains funding for staff of approximately 1,721 Air Interdiction agents/pilots, Marine Enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. This PPA funds enhancement of staff skills and expertise to enable deterrence, interdiction, and prevention of acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the U.S.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests 53,021 positions, 51,742 FTEs, and \$9,237,088,000 for Salaries and Expenses in FY 2014. In total, this represents a change of 1,708 positions, 990 FTE and \$537,207,000 from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

Program Transfer:

Transfer of US-VISIT - The requested funding of \$253.533 million and 283 FTEs reflects the proposed transfer of US-VISIT to CBP and the sustainment of US-VISIT mission and mission support capabilities. CBP would assume responsibility for the core US-VISIT operations and the management of the biometric and biographic information storage and matching and watchlist management services, and ICE will assume responsibility of the US-VISIT overstay analysis services.

Program Increases:

Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade - CBP requests an increase of \$210.1 million to fund approximately 1,600 additional CBPOs, (CBPOs) to include 70 canine teams at Ports of Entry, and 245 operational and mission support personnel. The increase will enhance CBP's ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo. In conjunction with the additional CBPOs, additional resources for canine operations will increase the seizures of unlawful items and help reduce wait times. This increase, along with the proposed increase in fee-funded positions (1,877 FTE) will increase the number of CBP officers by over 3,400 and provide the CBPO staffing levels called for in the Office of Field Operations Workload Staffing Model.

Automated Targeting Systems (ATS) O&M - The requested increase of \$31.1 million addresses resource requirements that will support the maintenance of, enhancement and improvement to the ATS, which supports operations of the six modules that comprise it. The funds support time-sensitive technical requirements, continued technical support for maintenance of the targeting framework, advanced targeting capabilities, and ATS hardware and software upgrades.

Targeting Systems - The requested increase of \$31.6 million will support enhancements to targeting systems by updating rules in real time and providing CBP with 24/7 targeting capability. This investment is directly in response to the program/workload increase over the past few years. Improvements in targeting lead to greater efficiencies (broader functionality, time savings, and improved accuracy) in the field and allow CBP to focus on higher-risk passengers and cargo.

National Targeting Center - The requested increase of \$7.8 million will allow CBP to continue to support significant workload increases and program expansion to develop and implement an enhanced targeting strategy that more effectively and efficiently divides cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose.

Integrated Traveler Processing - CBP requests an increase of \$8 million for the acquisition of 60 kiosks at airports and at 8 high-volume pedestrian crossings, which represents approximately 73% of the 40 million total pedestrians annually at all pedestrian crossings. These automated kiosks allow trusted travelers to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBP officer. These kiosks will help reduce wait-times and streamline entry into the U.S.

CBP Mobile Program - CBP requests an increase of \$10.8 million for 1,500 additional mobile devices which include Enforcement Link for Mobile Operations (ELMO), handheld license plate/ document reader (MC75A) and SEEK devices to enhance U.S. border operations (air, land, and sea). With these additional investments, CBP anticipates a cost avoidance of up to \$9.7 million and 95,742 inspectional hours, equivalent to adding an additional 81 CBPO FTEs.

Single Transaction Bond (STB) Centralization - CBP currently does not have a centralized office responsible for overseeing and administering the STB program. With this \$3.3 million increase, the Office of Administration (OA) - Revenue Division would assume overall responsibility for

developing, maintaining, and enforcing STB policy; reporting on bond activities; and monitoring results.

Program Decreases:

Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services- This reduction of consolidates reductions to Mission Support staffing for a number of offices, including Human Resource Management, Commissioner, Congressional Affairs, Administration, Public Affairs, Training and Development, Trade, and International Affairs. The overall reduction, \$103.686 million, will still allow for selected backfill for especially critical positions.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Investments & Operations and Maintenance (O&M) - The \$30.9 million reduction transitions the NII program to an O&M steady state mode. With this shift in strategy, the program will rely on currently fielded equipment. The NII program will develop a risk mitigation plan to shift NII resources in order to meet mission requirements for facilitating the movement of legitimate trade and intercepting and screening high risk cargo and conveyances.

CBP Transportation Program - CBP will realize a savings of \$23.8 million due to a reduction of the transportation workload and through cost efficiencies. This savings will be acquired through the reconfiguration of the assets used in meeting the lower workload and cost reductions gained from the re-competition of the transportation contract.

Suspend Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Land Border Integration (WHTI/LBI) Procurement - CBP will decrease the WHTI/LBI procurement program by \$6.0 million. The decrease will not affect program operations. CBP will maintain its current deployed investment and process improvements as well as the operations and maintenance of this program.

Extend Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Validation Cycle to 4 Years - C-TPAT will extend the validation cycle to four years as mandated by the *Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-347). In past years, CBP accelerated the re-validation schedule to once every three years for all importers, carriers and for manufacturers and, more specifically, once every year for Mexico highway carriers which are considered to be high risk. This extension to a four year cycle will yield a savings of \$5.0 million.

Rescoping Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) Program in Incheon and Warsaw - CBP will realize a savings of \$3.5 million from ceasing IAP operations in Warsaw, Poland and Incheon, South Korea; these are the two lowest-volume IAP locations. The closures will allow CBP to maintain its international footprint while expanding the IAP program to other locations.

Legacy Application Standardization - The CBP budget request includes a reduction of \$2.9 million for Legacy Application Standardization. CBP will be consolidating infrastructure environments where possible, and will be looking to retire/consolidate legacy government developed applications.

National Account Manager, Rulings, & Revenue Policy Staff - This request includes a savings of \$2.4 million which will be realized by reducing FTEs in the following offices: two FTE National Account Managers (NAMS); five FTE from Trade, Policy and Program (TP&P) Revenue Branch; and 14 FTE from the Regulations and Rulings (R&R) Policy Staff.

Merge two National Targeting & Analysis Groups (NTAG) - CBP will merge two NTAGs; one located in Dallas, Texas and the other in Chicago, Illinois. These closures will yield a savings of \$1.4 million.

Deactivation of nine inland Border Patrol Stations - CBP will realize savings of \$1.3 million with the deactivation of nine inland stations. The stations are: Billings, MT; Twin Falls, ID; Abilene, Texas; San Angelo, TX; Riverside, CA; Dallas, TX; San Antonio, TX; Lubbock, TX; and Amarillo, TX.

Workforce Shaping – In addition to the managed hiring strategy, CBP will need to make further reductions in mission support staffing. These additional staffing reductions, equating to \$15.5 million and 100 FTE, will be achieved through separation incentives, including Voluntary Early Retirement Authority.

Tactical Analytical Units (TAU) - CBP will realize a \$5.3 million reduction, equating to 48 FTE, across its TAUs. The TAUs collect, analyze, develop, and disseminate actionable information to enhance detection and interdiction capabilities of front-line officers. CBP will realign resources to mitigate risk by maintaining a strong TAU presence at high risk threat locations while reducing the number of TAUs with lower risk threats.

Foreign Language Awards Program (FLAP) - CBP requests a reduction of \$16.0 million in the FLAP to ensure law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. FLAP was originally implemented as an incentive for U.S. Customs inspectors to learn foreign languages to augment duties at the ports of entry. The value of this incentive has diminished over the years and other CBP personnel [for example Border Patrol agents (BPA) have a language requirement for employment and do not receive special compensation].

CBP Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure & Systems Support - The CBP budget request includes a reduction of \$53.9 million and 25 FTE for CBP-Wide IT Systems and Support. IT infrastructure allows CBP front-line agents and officers to query CBP mission critical applications and receive admissibility data on people and cargo entering our nation's borders

Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation - CBP requests a reduction of \$10.0 million in funding for Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation efforts to ensure law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. This reduction is a low-risk to operations because the number of port runner/absconder incidents is trending down, and apprehension activities only in low-risk land POEs such as the tactical placement of pursuit vehicles and drivers, and implementation of a Secondary Lot Entry Exit Control (SLEEC) Officer, will be impacted.

Personnel Security – CBP will reduce by \$7.0 million funding to the contracts of Investigation Service Providers for the investigation portion of the Background Investigations (BI) and Periodic Reinvestigations to a level anticipated to address the needs of the agency based on the

current expected hiring plans for CBP. The sequencing of the required polygraph examination for agent and officer candidates enables savings in the contract BI program. CBP will remain in compliance with the *Anti-Corruption Border Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-376).

CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management - CBP will defer replacing vehicles used for operations resulting in a savings of \$48.36 million.

Training and Development - CBP will realize a savings of \$18.9 million and 22 FTE by converting courses to distance learning technology, reducing contractor provided courses, consolidating courses, relocating course venues to more cost efficient delivery locations, eliminating the Tuition Assistance Program and 22 mission support FTEs, and by leveraging opportunities to send instructors to student locations to reduce overall travel costs.

Office of Border Patrol (OBP) Support - In FY 2014, OBP will reduce 7 contract support positions and will also reduce agent-to-equipment ratios and lengthen replacement cycles when appropriate. The total savings from these reductions is \$2.2 million.

OBP Horse Patrol - The \$1 million reduction represents an approximate 33 percent reduction to the Horse Patrol Program, or approximately 115 horses. CBP would preserve the program in critical, more active and high-risk locations along the southwest border, such as Tucson, Rio Grande Valley, and Laredo Sectors.

Overseas Program (Attaches) - The request includes a savings of \$3.7 million and 11 FTE, which will be realized by closing three CBP Attaché offices (Netherlands, Dominican Republic, and Philippines), thereby reducing three FTE, eliminating four Deputy Attaché positions (Japan, China, Brussels, and Canada), terminating support (one FTE) to the DHS Attache' in Canada, and reducing staffing in Mexico by three FTE, saving \$1.8 million in pay and \$1.8 million in non-pay categories.

Financial Systems Support -The Financial Systems Division, which is responsible for the financial systems management, development, and support, will realize reductions totaling \$3.8 million.

Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff - Commercial Targeting and Enforcement (CTE) will reduce each division (Commercial Targeting, Commercial Enforcement, Trade Analysis & Measures, Trade Information Management, and FOIA) by four positions each. In total, these reductions will yield a savings of \$2.5 million.

US-VISIT mission support staff - The US-VISIT program will reduce its mission support, through attrition, by 55 FTE and \$7.9 million in the areas of strategic and operational planning, human capital, budget and financial management, information technology security and support, acquisition, administration, and logistics. Reduction in staffing costs is one of the savings resulting from consolidation of this program within CBP.

Print Shop services - This program change reflects a \$2.910 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

Border Patrol Agent overtime - The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) will reduce the agent overtime hours performed nationwide which otherwise would require compensation under the Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) provisions: 5 U.S.C. § 5545(c)2; 5 CFR § 550.151-164; Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Compensation Policy Memorandum (CPM) 96-19 Guidance on AUO Pay, December 30, 1996; OPM CPM 97-5 Guidance on AUO Pay, June 13, 1997. In addition, the Border Patrol will reduce the payment of overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA; P.L. 75-718) which is associated with the reduction in the overtime hours performed under the AUO compensation provisions. The overall reduction is \$47.855 million.

Firearms Qualifications - CBP law enforcement personnel receive firearms training on a regular basis and currently must qualify every quarter for proficiency. The Office of Training and Development proposes to achieve significant savings of approximately \$6.4 million by centralizing ammunition procurement and distribution, using less expensive training ammunition, and utilizing a per agent/officer ammunition ratio that meets each operational office's qualification and Use of Force Policy Division established training requirements.

D. Efficiencies and Reductions:

Some of the efficiencies and reduction shown below are spread across multiple sub object class codes.

Personnel Costs & Benefits and Overtime Efficiencies

\$4.8 million

Efficiency through contractor conversions \$31.8 million – This efficiency will be gained through the federalization of additional OIT personnel, which includes an additional in sourcing/federalization of 308 positions. These conversions will also improve CBP compliance with the balanced workforce and government to contractor ratio requirements of OMB 11-30.

Efficiency to Office of Border Patrol Holiday Pay (\$8.0 million) – To achieve this efficiency, OBP would allocate holiday hours and associated funding at the sector and station level in line with minimum staffing requirements. Currently the compensation by holiday varies greatly with some holidays having a much higher financial impact than others. Managing holiday scheduling would essentially smooth the requirements from holiday to holiday without creating staffing shortages.

Efficiencies [Overtime] (\$0.52 million) – To achieve this efficiency, CBP will strengthen the overtime approval process for GS-15 employees by requiring approval from their component organization's assistant commissioner to get paid for overtime. The Office of Border Patrol and Office of Field Operations will be exempt from this process.

Efficiencies [PCS Costs] (\$2.5 million) – This savings will be achieved by adopting the Voluntary Relocation Test Program (VRT) across CBP and replacing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) method of paying for relocation costs.

Travel Efficiency (\$0.052 million) – CBP’s Office of Internal Affairs will conduct fewer inspections, program evaluations, contract and financial reviews which are used as diagnostic tools by CBP management to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. For each review that is not done due to restriction of resources, there is a corresponding increase in the probability that vulnerabilities, compromising situations, and possible wrongful behavior will go undetected.

Closure of Two National Targeting & Analysis Groups (\$1.4 million) – CBP will close two National Targeting and Analysis Groups (NTAG); one located in Dallas, Texas and the other in Chicago, Illinois. The workload generated by the closure of these two facilities will shift to other existing NTAG. These closures will yield a savings of \$1.4 million.

ACE Business Office Staff (\$2.5 million) - This request includes a savings of \$2.5 million which will be realized by reducing FTEs in the ACE Business Office by 21 positions in Communications, Training, Outcomes, and Deployment (CTOD); Cargo Control and Release Business (CCR); Entry Summary, Accounts & Revenue Business (ESAR); Program Control; and Trade Modernization & ACE Coordination (TMAC).

CBP-wide IT Systems and Support (\$3.9 million) - In order to meet FY 2014 CBP IT program budget targets, the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is examining the following areas: software re-evaluations, hardware maintenance strategy reviews, efficiencies realized by the installation of the CBP Cloud Computing Environment (C3E), and mission application services.

Print Shop Services (\$0.1 million) –This program change reflects a \$1.1 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

US-VISIT mission support staff (\$7.9 million) - The US-VISIT program will reduce its mission support vacancies by 35 FTPs and 35 FTEs.

Printing and Reproduction Efficiencies

\$1.3 million

Efficiencies (\$0.03 million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.45M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.32M).

Print Shop Services (\$1.2 million) –This program change reflects a \$1.1 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

Supplies and Materials Efficiencies

\$62.9 million

Efficiency through contractor conversions \$0.250 million – This efficiency will be gained through the federalization of additional OIT personnel, which includes an additional

insourcing/federalization of 308 positions. These conversions will also improve CBP compliance with the balanced workforce and government to contractor ratio requirements of OMB 11-30.

Efficiencies [DHS Strategic Sourcing Program] (\$2.4 million) – By utilizing DHS strategically sourced contracts, CBP is projected to save \$6.7 million in FY 2014. There are a number of existing strategic sourcing initiatives, but the three that most impact CBP are bulk fuel, wireless, and tactical communications (TACCOM).

Efficiencies (\$1.4 million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Efficiencies [OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings] (\$9.5 million) – In a November 2011 Memorandum, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed federal agencies to reduce spending by 15 percent in FY 2011-2012 on management support service contracts, including engineering & technical services, acquisition services, information technology services, and program management support services. For FY 2013, DHS identified an additional \$31.5 million reduction for these service contracts. The \$9.5M in savings will be allocated across CBP based on FY 2010 spend data.

CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management (\$48.2 million) – The requested decrease of \$48.2 million will defer replacing vehicles used for non-mission critical operations resulting in a deferment of \$46.7 million. In addition, CBP will reduce projected fuel and maintenance expenses by \$1.6 million.

CBP-wide IT Systems and Support (\$0.6 million) - In order to meet FY 2014 CBP IT program budget targets, the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is examining the following areas: software re-evaluations, hardware maintenance strategy reviews, efficiencies realized by the installation of the CBP Cloud Computing Environment (C3E), and mission application services.

OBP Support (\$1.0 million) - In FY 2014, the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) will reduce seven contract support positions with savings of \$1.2 million. The Office of information Technology (OIT) will support OBP with their OIT support structure in lieu of the OBP contract positions. OBP will reduce agent-to-equipment ratios where feasible, and lengthen replacement cycles when appropriate. Through stricter management and efficiency efforts, OBP will also reduce costs in support equipment by \$1 million in FY 2014.

Print Shop Services (\$0.1 million) –This program change reflects a \$1.1 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

Travel Efficiencies

\$23.0 million

Efficiency from decentralization of CBP Discipline Program (\$0.4 million) – To achieve this efficiency, CBP's Office of Human Resource Management will no longer provide central

Disciplinary Review Board services. Each CBP office would be responsible to determine appropriate discipline on a case-by-case basis.

Efficiencies (\$0.5million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Efficiencies [PCS Costs] (\$0.2 million) – This savings will be achieved by adopting the Voluntary Relocation Test Program (VRT) across CBP and replacing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) method of paying for relocation costs.

Efficiencies [TDY and Travel] (\$17.8 million) – CBP will strengthen internal policies to strongly enforce graduated TDY per diem reductions. Higher levels of approval will be required if a graduated system is not enforced by the CBP program offices. TDYs extended beyond 30 days after the initial orders would be subject to the same graduated rules with the extension beyond the first 30 days.

Geographic relocation efficiency (\$0.2 million) – This efficiency will involve Relocating 500 IT positions outside the DC metro area and recruiting backfill positions at the GS-11/12 range. It is assumed about \$200K per position could be saved by moving from DC average pay of GS-14 to lower grades outside the DC metro area.

Travel Efficiency (\$4.0 million) – CBP’s Office of Internal Affairs will conduct fewer inspections, program evaluations, contract and financial reviews which are used as diagnostic tools by CBP management to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. For each review that is not done due to restriction of resources, there is a corresponding increase in the probability that vulnerabilities, compromising situations, and possible wrongful behavior will go undetected.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies

\$0.9 million

Efficiencies (\$0.03 million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Efficiencies [PCS Costs] (\$0.8 million) – This savings will be achieved by adopting the Voluntary Relocation Test Program (VRT) across CBP and replacing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) method of paying for relocation costs.

Travel Efficiency (\$0.05 million) – CBP’s Office of Internal Affairs will conduct fewer inspections, program evaluations, contract and financial reviews which are used as diagnostic tools by CBP management to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. For each review that is not done due to restriction of resources, there is a corresponding increase in the probability that vulnerabilities, compromising situations, and possible wrongful behavior will go undetected.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies

\$0.2 million

Efficiencies [DHS Strategic Sourcing Program] (\$0.030 million) – By utilizing DHS strategically sourced contracts, CBP is projected to save \$6.7 million in FY 2014. There are a number of existing strategic sourcing initiatives, but the three that most impact CBP are bulk fuel, wireless, and tactical communications (TACCOM).

Efficiencies (\$0.024 million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Efficiencies [OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings] (\$0.2 million) – In a November 2011 Memorandum, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed federal agencies to reduce spending by 15 percent in FY 2011-2012 on management support service contracts, including engineering & technical services, acquisition services, information technology services, and program management support services. For FY 2014, DHS identified an additional \$31.5 million reduction for these service contracts. The \$31.5M in savings will be allocated across CBP based on FY 2010 spend data.

Other Contract Services Efficiencies

\$166.1 million

Efficiency from deployment of Thin Client Device (\$6.0 million) – With a slight investment in thin client technology, CBP estimates substantial savings in operations and maintenance support from a help desk and field technology officer perspective. This savings projection assumes a \$600 savings per device, which equals \$6.0M when spread over 10,000 devices.

Efficiency through contractor conversions (\$50.3 million) – This efficiency will be gained through the federalization of additional OIT personnel, which includes an additional insourcing/federalization of 318 positions. These conversions will also improve CBP compliance with the balanced workforce and government to contractor ratio requirements of OMB 11-30.

Geographic relocation efficiency (\$6.49 million) - This efficiency will involve Relocating 500 IT positions outside the DC metro area and recruiting backfill positions at the GS-11/12 range. It is assumed about \$200K per position could be saved by moving from DC average pay of GS-14 to lower grades outside the DC metro area.

Travel Efficiency (\$0.2 million) – CBP's Office of Internal Affairs will conduct fewer inspections, program evaluations, contract and financial reviews which are used as diagnostic tools by CBP management to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. For each review that is not done due to restriction of resources, there is a corresponding increase in the probability that vulnerabilities, compromising situations, and possible wrongful behavior will go undetected.

Efficiencies [DHS Strategic Sourcing Program] (\$4.3 million) – By utilizing DHS strategically sourced contracts, CBP is projected to save \$6.7 million in FY 2014. There are a number of

existing strategic sourcing initiatives, but the three that most impact CBP are bulk fuel, wireless, and tactical communications (TACCOM).

Efficiencies (\$2.7million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Efficiencies [OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings] (\$18.5 million) – In a November 2011 Memorandum, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed federal agencies to reduce spending by 15 percent in FY 2011-2012 on management support service contracts, including engineering & technical services, acquisition services, information technology services, and program management support services. For FY 2014, DHS identified an additional \$31.5 million reduction for these service contracts. The \$31.5M in savings will be allocated across CBP based on FY 2010 spend data.

Efficiencies [PCS Costs] (\$0.3 million) – This savings will be achieved by adopting the Voluntary Relocation Test Program (VRT) across CBP and replacing the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) method of paying for relocation costs.

CBP Transportation Program (\$23.8 million) – CBP will realize a savings of \$23.8 million due to a reduction to transportation workload and through cost efficiencies. This savings will be acquired through reconfiguration of the assets used in meeting the lower workload requirements and cost reductions gained from the re-competition of the transportation contract.

Legacy Standard Application (\$2.9 million) - The CBP budget request includes a reduction of \$2.9 million for Legacy Application Standardization. CBP will be consolidating infrastructure environments where possible, and looking to retire/consolidate legacy government developed applications.

CBP-wide IT Systems and Support (\$47.9 million) - In order to meet FY 2014 CBP IT program budget targets, the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is examining the following areas: software re-evaluations, hardware maintenance strategy reviews, efficiencies realized by the installation of the CBP Cloud Computing Environment (C3E), and mission application services.

OBP Support (\$1.2 million) - In FY 2014, the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) will reduce 7 contract support positions with savings of \$1.2 million. The Office of information Technology (OIT) will support OBP with their OIT support structure in lieu of the OBP contract positions. OBP will reduce agent-to-equipment ratios where feasible, and lengthen replacement cycles when appropriate. Through stricter management and efficiency efforts, OBP will also reduce costs in support equipment by \$1 million in FY 2014.

Print Shop Services (\$1.5 million) –This program change reflects a \$1.1 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical.

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Efficiencies \$9.0 million

CSI Dedicated Circuits Efficiencies (\$1.4 million) – CBP will achieve this efficiency in the following areas: Circuit Migration to Verizon from Sprint (\$0.8M); remote targeting implementation in Italy and the United Kingdom (\$0.25M); elimination of three foreign national positions in Italy (\$0.2M); and associated reduction in TDY costs (\$0.2M).

Efficiencies (\$2.6 million) – This efficiency will be divided into three initiative areas: Wireless Usage Initiative (\$1.6M); Ammunition Savings Initiative (\$2.5M); and a percentage reduction across all CBP offices (\$3.3M).

Geographic relocation efficiency (\$.486 million) – This efficiency will involve Relocating 500 IT positions outside the DC metro area and recruiting backfill positions at the GS-11/12 range. It is assumed about \$200K per position could be saved by moving from DC average pay of GS-14 to lower grades outside the DC metro area.

Travel Efficiency (\$1.6 million) – CBP’s Office of Internal Affairs will conduct fewer inspections, program evaluations, contract and financial reviews which are used as diagnostic tools by CBP management to measure the overall health of the organization and to identify operational and procedural deficiencies and vulnerabilities. For each review that is not done due to restriction of resources, there is a corresponding increase in the probability that vulnerabilities, compromising situations, and possible wrongful behavior will go undetected.

Deactivation of Nine Inland Border Patrol Stations (\$1.3 million) – OBP recommends the deactivation of nine inland stations. The stations are: Billings, MT; Twin Falls, ID; Abilene, Texas; San Angelo, TX; Riverside, CA; Dallas, TX; San Antonio, TX; Lubbock, TX; and Amarillo, TX. These locations were selected based on a study that assessed the stations’ operational utility relative to the Border Patrol’s operating environment. The 43 agents currently assigned to these positions will be reassigned to other stations. This deactivation will result in a savings \$1.3 million.

CBP-wide IT Systems and Support (\$1.6 million) - In order to meet FY 2014 CBP IT program budget targets, the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is examining the following areas: software re-evaluations, hardware maintenance strategy reviews, efficiencies realized by the installation of the CBP Cloud Computing Environment (C3E), and mission application services.

E: Legislative Initiatives:

CBP is responsible for securing America’s borders against threats, while facilitating legal travel, trade, and immigration. This critical mission is carried out through the diligence of CBP’s personnel, as well as the use of intelligence, targeting, technology, infrastructure, and a broad range of other assets and capabilities.

As the guardians of America’s borders, CBP is responsible for protecting the United States and the American people from the entry of dangerous goods and people. This includes ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the U.S. through official Ports of Entry (POEs) and do so legally and

safely, and preventing the illegal entry of persons and contraband, while facilitating the safe and efficient flow of commerce into the United States and enforcing trade and tariff laws and regulations.

CBP recognizes the critical role that CBP Officers (CBPOs) play in ensuring border security, preventing terrorism, strengthening international cooperation and also in securing and facilitating the trade and travel that is vital to the Nation's economy.

CBP operates 329 POEs, welcoming travelers and facilitating the flow of goods essential to our economy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Each day, almost 1 million people arrive at U.S. POEs by land, sea, and air. In FY 2012, \$2.38 trillion worth of goods were processed through U.S. POEs (CBP is the second-largest government revenue generator after the IRS – on average, collecting \$105 million a day in fees, duties, and tariffs and processing \$2.3 trillion in total trade value). It is CBP's mission to ensure that these travelers and cargo shipments do not pose a threat to our national security and are processed in a timely and efficient manner in order to facilitate legitimate trade and travel.

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPO staffing reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. Additional staff also enables CBP to expand CBP inspection services at new locations and during additional time periods requested by public and private stakeholders. All of these benefits – particularly the reduction in wait times – have a positive impact on the Nation's economy.

Fee revenues have not kept pace with the growth in workload at our POEs. CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP's *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes - up 12 percent since FY 2009 and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years. This is further complicated by a complex and expanding mission, including pre-departure targeting for risk management, international partnerships, and outbound operations, as well as by overall increasing demands for services to support growing passenger and cargo volumes.

In response to these challenges and the current fiscal environment, CBP is executing an aggressive multi-pronged strategy to improve POE operations that includes optimizing current business processes through the use of automation, best practices, and travel and trade programs, which strengthen security and maximize limited CBPO work hours. These Business Transformation Initiatives are intended to help mitigate the staffing need identified by the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) in the near term and while additional resourcing options are pursued. The staffing requirements identified by the WSM, as well as CBP's strategy for addressing these needs, are detailed in the *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, which is intended to be read in conjunction with these proposals.

NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Despite the efficiency gains that CBP will achieve by continuing to streamline its current processes and a proposed increase in appropriated funding in the President's FY 2014 Budget for an additional 1600 CBPOs, CBP will still face significant staffing and infrastructure challenges in FY 2014 and beyond. Air passenger volume increased by nearly four percent in FY 2012 (compared to 2011) and is currently at a record level – heading towards 100 million annual passenger international arrivals in FY 2013. Furthermore, volume has increased by three percent at our land and seaports in FY 2012.

To more effectively support current operations and to enable CBP to support new requests for service, CBP is seeking Congressional support for a series of legislative proposals to identify alternative sources of funding to provide for additional CBP officers and infrastructure requirements. These proposals would complement the WSM by creating a mechanism for CBP to engage in public-private partnerships to fund enhanced CBP services, support POE improvements that would better facilitate flows of international trade and travel, and allow CBP to fund additional CBPOs.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL DETAILS

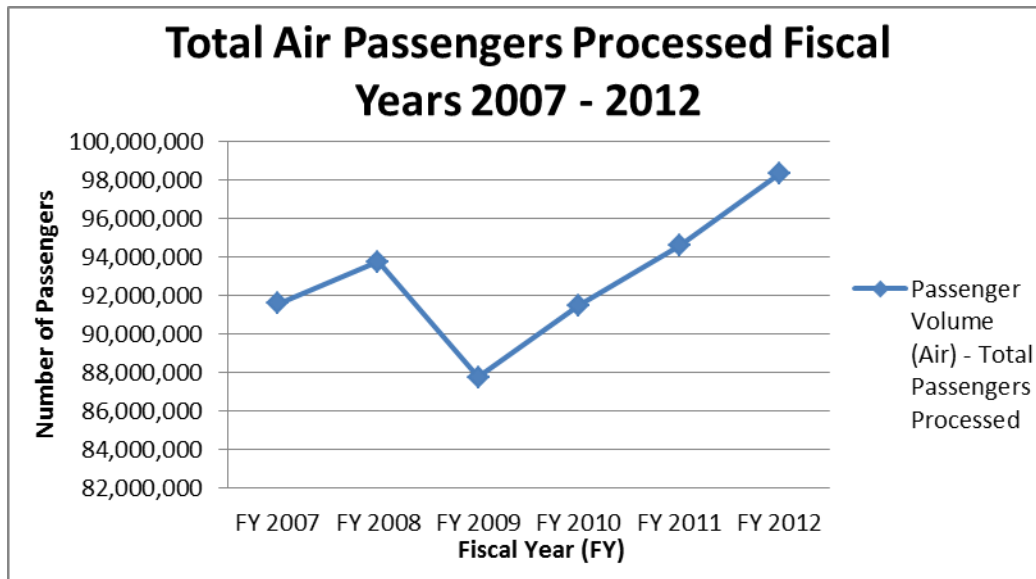
1. Immigration User Fee and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act User Fee Increase

As part of its efforts to address CBPO staffing challenges at POEs, CBP proposes raising two user fees associated with CBP processing: the Immigration User Fee (IUF) and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) user fee.

User Fee Increases Have Not Kept Pace

- Over the years, increases in the IUF and COBRA user fees have not kept pace with either inflation or the cost of CBP operations.
- The IUF air and sea passenger fee was authorized in 1987 at \$5.00 and is currently set at \$7.00. This fee was last updated in 2001. If this fee had been adjusted for inflation since its authorization using the Consumer Price Index, it would currently be \$12.13.
- The COBRA air and sea passenger user fee was established in 1985 at \$5.00 and is currently set at \$5.50. These fees were last updated in 2007. If this fee had been adjusted for inflation since it was established using the Consumer Price Index, it would currently be \$10.67.
- Increases to other applicable fees under COBRA are requested as well and adjusted based on a proportionate increase to include the annual cap amounts. For example, CBP is proposing a \$.36 increase to the Express Consignment Courier Facilities Fee (ECCF).

- Additional CBPOs at ECCFs will allow CBP to inspect packages and clear holds more quickly for both commercial and non-commercial shipments.
- As previously mentioned, from 2009 to 2012, trade volume and passenger traffic at POEs steadily increased. In 2011, international travelers generated a trade surplus of \$43 billion - the largest for travel and tourism on record for the United States.



- Meanwhile funding and staffing have been relatively flat. Moreover, budgetary pressures are lessening the availability of overtime as a tool for leveraging existing resources. The OFO inspectional overtime budget has experienced an 8.2 percent decrease from FY 2008 through FY 2013. The FY 2010 upgrade of journeyman officers to the GS-12 level further reduces the actual number of available CBPO hours that can be purchased with overtime, reducing buying power by up to 20 percent.

Projected Impact: Raising IUF and COBRA

- CBP has proposed a \$2.00 increase to both the IUF and COBRA air and sea passenger user fees, as well as proportional increases in other COBRA fee categories. The IUF increase is projected to provide approximately \$166 million in additional funding, supporting up to 974 additional CBPOs. The COBRA user fee increase is projected to provide approximately \$194 million in additional funding, supporting up to 903 additional CBPOs. Future budget requests (beginning in FY 2015) will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.
- The projected impact of raising the two user fees is summarized in the table below.

User Fee	Additional Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	Number of CBPOs
IUF	\$165,715	974
COBRA	\$194,493	903
Total	\$360,493	1,877

- A \$2 increase to the COBRA fee will also enable CBP to collect an additional \$40 million, from passengers traveling to the United States by air and sea from countries previously exempt from paying the COBRA fee.¹ These funds could be used for a combination of additional officers, overtime, and infrastructure support.

Addressing Stakeholder Feedback

CBP intends to pursue the following actions as a way to assess existing user fees and explore options for new user fees:

- Report on Use of User Fees and Associated Service Levels - CBP will provide an annual electronic report to the general public and interested stakeholders to provide transparency on the amount of reimbursable activity that occurred and how the fees were spent to support this activity. The report will also provide annual average wait time data for high volume port locations receiving additional COBRA and IUF fee resources in order to assess the connection between service levels and resources. Each port's current average wait time will be measured against wait time averages from the prior year to measure the impact that the additional resources have made with respect to service levels and other related economic benefits.
- Allocation of Resources - As part of its resource optimization efforts, CBP is committed to improving service levels by increasing efficiency and throughput. This will be informed by OFO's Workload Staffing Model and achieved through CBP's transformation efforts.
- Study to Determine Feasibility of User Fee collection in the Land Border Environment – CBP is in the process of initiating a full study of land border fee options and continues to review collections and cost recovery for the sea environment. CBP will first explore the feasibility of collecting from existing operators such as bridge commissions, toll operators, commercial passenger bus, commercial passenger rail, and any potential legal impediments. In the course of the study, CBP intends to pursue a pilot that tests all steps to be involved in fee collection short of actual collections without the statutory or regulatory authority to do so. Finally, CBP will follow by assessing how to address land border pedestrians and passenger vehicle fees.
- Accounting for Inflation in User Fees – It is the Administration's intent to adjust the IUF annually for inflation. Barring a change to the underlying statute governing these fees

¹ This refers to passengers whose journeys originated from countries formerly exempt from paying COBRA air and sea passenger fees: Canada, Mexico, and certain Caribbean islands. The exemption was lifted by Section 601 of *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42).

that would authorize such an adjustment, future budget requests (beginning in FY 2015) will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.

2) Reimbursable Agreements Authority

As an additional effort to explore alternate sources of financing, this legislative proposal amends existing legislation in response to requests from interested parties for new CBP inspectional services.

Current statutory limitations on CBP's authority to receive outside funding, except in narrowly defined instances, have prevented CBP from receiving reimbursement from interested private sector and international, state, and local partners, which has resulted in the denial of the requested services or the provision of services without reimbursement.

The proposed legislation stipulates that reimbursement will only be for costs incurred above and beyond any user fees collected in association with the service provided to avoid double payment.

The proposed COBRA and IUF legislative changes are intended to bridge the gap in the Workload Staffing Model identified staffing need related to current service levels. These public-private partnerships resulting in reimbursable agreements are intended to fund additional and future expanded services at the request of third parties.

3) Enhanced Partnership Authority for Facilities

This proposed legislation would allow CBP to, accept donations of real and personal property (including monetary donation) and non-personal services, from private parties and State and local government entities for the purposes of constructing, altering, operating, or maintaining a new or existing land port of entry facility,. The growing demand for facilities, especially on the southwest border, the ongoing modernization needs of CBP's land port-of-entry portfolio, and the hold on federal funding for land POE projects since FY 2010, have led CBP to evaluate alternative methods to finance these major modernization and construction projects.

The proposed legislation addresses the limitations of CBP's existing authorities by broadly encompassing all land POE project-related costs regardless of port ownership. The legislation mitigates the Government cost-burden of land POE construction and modernization by enabling CBP to accept donations of real and personal property (include monetary donations) and non-personal services from private, State, or local entities.

F. Payroll and Workforce Assumptions in the FY2014 Budget Request

The FY 2014 budget supports the following frontline staffing levels, which make up approximately 75 percent of our workforce:

- 21,370 BPAs,
- 25,252 CBPOs (includes the initiative of 1,600 CBPOs and 1,877 CBPOs funded by proposed IUF and COBRA fee increases),

- 2,383 Agricultural Specialists, and
- 1,138 Air and Marine Interdiction Agents

CBP's FY 2014 budget includes the following additional position assumptions, which CBP may increase as operational requirements dictate:

- 2,376 Trade and Revenue positions, and
- 85 Polygraph Examiners

CBP is focusing on our highest priorities in FY 2014, including maintaining frontline staff and other Congressionally-mandated floors. We estimated payroll needs for maintaining our frontline staff, accounting for career ladder promotions and within grade increases. Historical attrition rates were used and backfill hires were based on entry-level grades.

CBP is managing the remainder of the workforce to best support our frontline and mission-critical needs. We are leveraging our mission-support attrition and using backfill strategies that maintain staffing in the critical support areas. Payroll needs for mission support staffing levels were estimated using historical average salaries and attrition rates. Backfill of vacant mission support positions is limited to an average of one backfill for every seven vacancies. Even with this limited backfill, CBP will need to employ additional workforce shaping strategies such as Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA).

In addition to aggressive staffing management strategies, we are proposing additional savings by reducing payroll items that can be managed more directly, specifically awards, overtime and premium pay. We are reducing our awards allocation from 1.0 percent to 0.6 percent of prior year base salaries, and are proposing to reduce the Foreign Language Award Program (FLAP). Additionally, CBP is identifying and executing strategies for data-driven analysis to align overtime scheduling and usage with requirements and operational risk. Lastly, CBP is directly managing scheduling of holiday assignments to ensure staffing aligns with known and anticipated traffic and assignments. By focusing on our priorities, CBP will be able to accomplish our mission in FY 2014.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Headquarters Management and Administration	4,857	4,657	1,809,919	4,857	4,657	1,875,266	5,183	4,937	1,620,884	326	280	(189,035)	(190)	(236)	(94,697)	516	516	(94,338)
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	2,296	2,199	625,865	2,296	2,199	667,510	2,527	2,371	620,656	231	172	(5,209)	(16)	(75)	7,314	247	247	(12,523)
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	2,561	2,458	700,305	2,561	2,458	721,046	2,656	2,566	592,330	95	108	(107,975)	(174)	(161)	(102,011)	269	269	(5,964)
Rent	-	-	483,749	-	-	486,710	-	-	407,898	-	-	(75,851)	-	-	-	-	-	(75,851)
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	21,157	20,829	2,971,624	21,157	20,829	2,921,532	22,720	21,707	3,319,657	1,563	878	348,033	1,590	738	108,514	(27)	140	239,519
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	20,131	19,853	2,518,235	20,131	19,853	2,499,439	21,709	20,714	2,837,294	1,578	861	319,059	1,609	757	62,791	(31)	104	256,268
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,294	-	-	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Cargo Screening	297	287	81,257	297	287	75,013	268	258	72,260	(29)	(29)	(8,997)	-	-	-	(29)	(29)	(8,997)
Other international programs	84	80	10,684	84	80	10,749	100	96	24,740	16	16	14,056	(17)	(17)	(203)	33	33	14,259
C-TPAT	127	123	44,979	127	123	45,254	127	123	40,183	-	-	(4,796)	-	-	(5,019)	-	-	223
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	-	6,311	-	-	6,350	-	-	6,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspection and Detection Technology	86	86	148,537	86	86	149,446	86	86	112,526	-	-	(36,011)	-	-	(32,647)	-	-	(3,364)
Systems for Targeting	62	62	71,513	62	62	41,653	62	62	109,944	-	-	38,431	-	-	62,669	-	-	(24,238)
National Targeting Center	338	306	52,700	338	306	52,268	338	338	65,474	-	32	12,774	-	-	7,839	-	32	4,935
Training at the Ports of Entry	32	32	34,134	32	32	38,066	30	30	47,651	(2)	(2)	13,517	(2)	(2)	13,084	-	-	433

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	23,523	23,518	3,630,437	23,523	23,518	3,641,756	23,101	23,087	3,756,245	(422)	(431)	125,808	(202)	(211)	(134,753)	(220)	(220)	260,561
Border Security Control	23,219	23,214	3,550,427	23,219	23,214	3,552,604	22,968	22,955	3,700,317	(251)	(259)	149,890	(31)	(39)	(101,701)	(220)	(220)	251,591
Training Between the Ports of Entry	304	304	80,010	304	304	89,152	133	132	55,928	(171)	(172)	(24,082)	(171)	(172)	(33,052)	-	-	8,970
Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits	1,776	1,748	287,901	1,776	1,748	289,663	1,721	1,728	286,769	(55)	(20)	(1,132)	(55)	(20)	(2,721)	-	-	1,589
US VISIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	283	253,533	296	283	253,533	(55)	(55)	(7,990)	351	338	261,523
Subtotal, Discretionary	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	51,313	50,752	8,728,217	53,021	51,742	9,237,088	1,708	990	537,207	1,088	216	(131,647)	620	774	668,854
Total, Salaries and expenses:	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	51,313	50,752	8,728,217	53,021	51,742	9,237,088	1,708	990	537,207	1,088	216	(131,647)	620	774	668,854
										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	51,313	50,752	8,728,217	53,021	51,742	9,237,088	1,708	990	537,207	1,088	216	(131,647)	620	774	668,854
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	51,313	50,752	8,728,217	53,021	51,742	9,237,088	1,708	990	537,207	1,088	216	(131,647)	620	774	668,854

1. FY 2012 total does not include \$13.508 million for Spectrum Relocation
2. FY 2012 FTE displayed in the Congressional Justification for CBP are Revised Enacted. FY 2013 and 2014 FTE differ from MAX due to budget development scheduling.
3. The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.
4. FY 2013 Salaries and Expenses discretionary total in MAX includes the Virgin Island Deposit Fund.
5. The FY 2013 column excludes funding from the FY 2013 Disaster Relief Supplemental.
6. FY 2014 Salaries and Expenses discretionary total in MAX include the Small Airports user fee and projected increases to COBRA and Immigration User fees from the legislative proposals.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	2,296	2,199	625,865
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	247	247	(12,523)
2014 Current Services	2,543	2,446	613,342
2014 Program Change	(16)	(75)	7,314
2014 Total Request	2,527	2,371	620,656
Total Change 2012 to 2014	231	172	(5,209)

CBP requests 2,527 positions, 2,371 FTE, and \$620.656 million in FY 2014 for the Headquarters Management & Administration, at the POE PPA

- An increase of \$98.036 million is for Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade
- An increase of \$11.813 million is for Realigning OTIA funding from the Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) account to S&E
- An increase of \$2.152 million is for PPA Realignment
- An increase of \$3.3 million is for Single Transaction Bond Centralization
- An increase of \$3.247 million is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$3.12 million is for Adjustment for Workers and Unemployment Compensation Requirements
- An increase of \$1.063 million is for Transfer of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA; P.L. 104-231) to Office of Commissioner
- An increase of \$1.0 million is for Trade Compliance & Enforcement Congressional add-on positions
- An increase of \$80 thousand is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 2
- An increase of \$80 thousand is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (250 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$67 thousand is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (250 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$42 thousand is for 2012 Immigration Advisory Program - Year 1
- An increase of \$23 thousand is for Realigning USM CRSO for Shared Services for Working Capital Fund (WCF)

- An increase of \$2 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 2
- An increase of \$41.929 million is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings
- A decrease of -\$27.803 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services
- A decrease of -\$26.127 million is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support
- A decrease of -\$24.155 million is for CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management
- A decrease of -\$21.464 million is for Management Efficiencies
- A decrease of -\$8.599 million is for Efficiency through Contractor Conversions
- A decrease of -\$13.0 million is for Realigning OIT to OT to fund ACE Business Office
- A decrease of -\$10.808 million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$11.688 million is for Rent Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$7.452 million is for Workforce Shaping
- A decrease of -\$3.323 million is for Personnel Security
- A decrease of -\$3.319 million is for Geographic Relocation Efficiency
- A decrease of -\$2.849 million is for Deployment of Thin Client Device
- A decrease of -\$1.645 million is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$1.804 million is for Financial Systems Support
- A decrease of -\$1.469 million is for Legacy Application Standardization
- A decrease of -\$1.455 million is for Print Shop Services
- A decrease of -\$1.186 million is for Public Transportation Incentive Program
- A decrease of -\$986 thousand is for Utilities Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$839 thousand is for Travel Efficiency
- A decrease of -\$565 thousand is for Realigning International Affairs Personnel to Office of Training & Development
- A decrease of -\$434 thousand is for Training and Development
- A decrease of -\$193 thousand is for Decentralization of CBP Discipline Program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Headquarters Management and Administration (HQ M&A) Program, Project, and Activities (PPA) funds the infrastructure necessary to provide critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. Funding within this PPA is vital to sustaining the safety of our borders and expeditiously carrying out trade activities. This PPA is essential to performing CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Note: Current Services for offices associated with the M&A Border Security Inspection and Trade Facilitation PPA are included with the M&A Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry PPA.

Description of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Transfer to realign OTIA funding:

In response to direction in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) Conference Report, starting in FY 2014 all OTIA Government FTE and associated expenses were moved from the BSFIT Program Management (PM) PPA into HQ M&A within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This funding restructuring complies with Congressional guidance and provides a clearer, consolidated view of Government FTE throughout CBP. This will also allow OTIA the authority to use its organizational resources across CBP (i.e. non-BSFIT programs) to fulfill its role as CBP Component Acquisition Executive (CAE.)

Transfer of Freedom of Information Act Division: This transfer reflects movement of the FOIA Division from the Office of International Trade, funded by the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, to the Office of the Commissioner, funded by both HQ M&A PPAs. The full amount of \$2.17 million funds 23 positions and other associated expenses. This realignment will elevate the FOIA program to the senior management level, in compliance with Executive Order 13392, and appropriately raise FOIA visibility as well as that of any and all other relevant regulations and policies.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)	The APIS system is used to review air and sea passengers and crew in an effort to identify possible terrorists, uncover high-risk individuals, and facilitate the clearance process for a vast majority of legitimate travelers. APIS almost entirely closed the performance gap of not knowing the identity of air travelers in transit to the U.S. and provided the capability to compare these against a watch list. APIS maintains the closure of this gap. Enhancements to the program are primarily reactive in response to event driven needs and noted operational performance. The program supports the mission need identified in the Aviation and Security Act by providing the information medium for commercial air carriers to provide APIS data for inbound passengers and crew members before their arrival in the United States. This PPA and the HQ M&A Between the Ports of Entry (HQ01) funds APIS. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$2.991 million in FY 2012, \$2.991 million in FY 2013, and \$4.202 million in FY 2014.	
\$1,425	\$1,425	\$1,994

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Infrastructure Infrastructure, cont.	<p>CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all CBP systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provides for more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. Infrastructure is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, Immigration User Fee, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) User Fee, and Automation Current Operations Protection (COPPS) PPA. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$530.799 million in FY 2012, \$531.957 million in FY 2013, and \$470.694 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$142,391	\$142,391	\$106,588
Mobile Asset Program (MAP)	<p>The CBP Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) coordinates the acquisition and disposal of the vehicles used by CBP Offices to carry out their operations in support of the DHS mission. These vehicles are acquired, configured and deployed to support detection, interdiction, enforcement and support activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the United States of America and U.S. territories. The CBP fleet facilitates the various activities necessary to achieve the primary mission, including: training; transportation; technology installations; and other support activities. The MAP is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and Border Security and Control Total funding for this procurement activity is \$73.206 million in FY 2012, \$91.082 million in FY 2013, and \$53.448 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$37,039	\$45,739	\$32,283
Systems, Applications and Products (SAP)	<p>SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (P.L. 97-255). The SAP Program provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced 10 stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. SAP is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and the Immigration User Fee. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$18.270 million in FY 2012, \$18.720 million in FY 2013, and \$14.492 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$7,646	\$7,646	\$5,853

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization	<p>CBP is responsible for securing the nation’s borders against illegal entry of people and goods while managing legitimate travel and trade. To support this mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal government. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where their radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. TACCOM Modernization is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, BSFIT Development & Deployment, and BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$57.783 million in FY 2012, \$67.783 million in FY 2013, and \$78.854 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$6,998	\$6,998	\$18,810
Analytical Framework for Intelligence (AFI)	<p>The goal is to provide a suite of “force multiplication” tools that automate CBP analyst tasks regarding data access, query and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting. AFI will be fully integrated with other endeavors that seek to accomplish similar but discretely different or additional objectives, such as the CBP Intelligence and Operations Framework System (IOFS), Immigration and Customs Enforcement Pattern Analysis and Information Collection System (ICEPIC), Secure Border Initiative (SBIInet), and other intelligence analysis applications currently in planning or production stages, to ensure such initiatives complement one another and avoid unnecessary duplication. AFI is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 between the Ports of Entry. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$24.0 million in FY 2012, \$24.0 million in FY 2013, and \$24.014 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$11,393	\$11,393	\$11,400
Automated Targeting System (ATS) Maintenance	<p>A web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. Automated Targeting System allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention.</p> <p>Funding for ATS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and Automated Targeting Systems. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$72,016 in FY 2012, \$40,016 in FY 2013, and \$111,462 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$42	\$42	\$1,470

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Block 1	<p>The main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports U.S. CBP officers and agents to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona. Funding for the Block 1 is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry and BSFIT O&M (SB02). Total funding for this procurement activity is \$9,770 in FY 2012, \$11,270 in FY 2013, and \$22,733 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$630*	\$630*	\$209
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	<p>Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) is a system that provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, Integrated Fixed Towers (IFTs), equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. Funding for Integrated Fixed Towers is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, BSFIT O&M, and BSFIT D&D. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$119,394 in FY 2012, \$119,394 in FY 2013, and \$87,322 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$947*	\$947*	\$971
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	<p>The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered "mixed non-IT/IT."</p>	

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
	Funding for Mobile Surveillance Capabilities is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$4,570 in FY 2012, \$5,070 in FY 2013, and \$5,891 in FY 2014.	
\$275*	\$275*	\$138
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB-RVSS)	<p>The NB - RVSS systems consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”</p> <p>Funding for NB-RVSS is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$6,927 in FY 2012, \$7,927 in FY 2013, and \$6,637 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$204*	\$204*	\$208
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<p>A RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes.” – Chief, USBP memo of June 10, 2010. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities. At the current time, FY11 funding is being executed in acquisition of the RVSS system.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”</p> <p>Funding for RVSS is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 between the Ports of Entry, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$2,282 in FY 2012, \$2,282 in FY 2013, and \$17,916 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$610*	\$610*	\$625

*This funding was provided by the BSFIT Program Management PPA. In FY 2014, its funding is proposed for full transfer into HQ M&A and the Program Management PPA itself will be subsequently disestablished. For comparative purposes, the FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding is displayed within this chart.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	2,561	2,458	700,305
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	269	269	(5,964)
2014 Current Services	2,830	2,727	694,341
2014 Program Change	(174)	(161)	(102,011)
2014 Total Request	2,656	2,566	592,330
Total Change 2012 to 2014	95	108	(107,975)

CBP requests 2,656 positions, 2,566 FTE, and \$592.330 million in FY2014 for the Headquarters Management and Administration, Between the POE PPA

- An increase of \$14.561 million is for Realigning OTIA funding to S&E
- An increase of \$2.371 million is for PPA Realignment
- An increase of \$3.416 million is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$3.12 million is for Adjustment for Workers and Unemployment Compensation Requirements
- An increase of \$1.107 million is for Transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner
- An increase of \$316 thousand is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (1000 BPAs)
- An increase of \$229 thousand is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (1000 BPAs)
- An increase of \$24 thousand is for Realigning USM OCAO for Shared Services for WCF
- An increase of \$17.004 million is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings
- A decrease of -\$36.107 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services
- A decrease of -\$26.312 million is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support
- A decrease of -\$22.561 million is for CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management
- A decrease of -\$16.458 million is for Management Efficiencies
- A decrease of -\$9.588 million is for Efficiency through Contractor Conversions
- A decrease of -\$8.003 million is for Workforce Shaping
- A decrease of -\$11.782 million is for Rent Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$3.677 million is for Personnel Security
- A decrease of -\$3.673 million is for Geographic Relocation Efficiency

- A decrease of -\$3.151 million is for Deployment of Thin Client Device
- A decrease of -\$1.996 million is for Financial Systems Support
- A decrease of -\$1.481 million is for Legacy Application Standardization
- A decrease of -\$1.455 million is for Print Shop Services
- A decrease of -\$1.314 million is for Public Transportation Incentive Program
- A decrease of -\$1.025 million is for Utilities Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$928 thousand is for Travel Efficiency
- A decrease of -\$419 thousand is for Training and Development
- A decrease of -\$193 thousand is for Decentralization of CBP Discipline Program

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A PPA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry (POEs) provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. M&A funding is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland, while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

The following offices, listed in descending order of total requested budgetary authority and discussed in greater detail below, are funded within this PPA: Information and Technology (OIT), Administration (OA), Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA), Human Resources Management (HRM), Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL), Training and Development (OTD), Internal Affairs (IA), Commissioner (OC), Public Affairs (OPA), Chief Counsel (OCC), Joint Operations Directorate (JOD), Joint Field Command (JFC), and Congressional Affairs (OCA).

Office of Information and Technology

The Office of Information and Technology supports CBP by providing integrated, comprehensive technical support that facilitates the CBP and DHS missions. OIT is responsible for developing, acquiring, testing, and maintaining legacy and new government and commercial off-the-shelf applications, and for ensuring the reliable performance of CBP's data infrastructure, which transmits critical data to and from CBP and DHS data centers to CBP agents and officers on the front-line. CBP's Information Technology applications contribute to the multi-layered defense, which enables users of CBP applications to connect to CBP's mission-critical applications at either the CBP and/or DHS data centers and to a vast array of data related to operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as mission support areas of finance, human resource, and training.

CBP mission-critical and administrative applications depend on the availability and reliability of the IT infrastructure. The IT infrastructure is a complex network of field equipment hardware, software, data routers, and switches that exist in each of CBP's 650 field locations, along with the data storage, retrieval, engineering, network monitoring, and other IT capabilities at the CBP and DHS data centers. This supports the day-to-day delivery of all vetting/screening data from CBP and/or DHS data centers to CBP's officers and agents. This information allows them to make admissibility decisions on cargo and passengers entering at our nation's borders, and to collect required trade revenue. Infrastructure requirements continue to grow in response to

increased DHS and federal requirements, daily changes in the risks and threats posed to our nation’s borders, and in the growth of international trade and immigration.

CBP’s IT infrastructure is the catalyst that enables the CBP frontline to protect the United States from the entry of dangerous goods and people while simultaneously expediting the legitimate flow of people and goods.

Specifically, on a daily basis, CBP’s IT systems allow frontline officers and agents to:

- process millions of passengers and pedestrians arriving internationally, by air, sea and land across our borders;
- process more than 1,000 truck, rail, and sea containers, and shipments of goods;
- collect more than \$90 million per day in fees, duties, and tariffs

To accomplish the above, on a daily basis, CBP’s IT infrastructure and applications -

- process more than 21 billion messages, and 50-55 billion database queries with Other Governmental Agencies (OGAs), passenger carriers, cargo brokers, trade representatives, and airlines

Challenges	Opportunities
With billions of trade and passenger queries are performed per day, CBP’s on-line database queries are among the highest in the world.	To sustain these capabilities requires a robust IT infrastructure and a dynamic IT O&M strategy to rapidly respond to daily issues/problems.
User demand for data continues to increase, which significantly increases software licensing costs.	Migrate from disparate to more streamlined consolidated application environments to reduce the software licensing costs in various environments.
Centralize all applications into DHS data centers	CBP has started to migrate back-office applications such as Microsoft Project Server, and has completed the move of Outlook eMail. Migrate all legacy mainframe applications from old to new platforms; or retire old applications.
Workforce will continue to evolve and users will demand new capabilities to respond to new business processes, future threats, and so on	Look for new and enhanced ways to deliver current capabilities at reduced cost (via actions described above), yet continue to look for opportunities to progress toward the desired future state.
Enhance availability and redundancy to meet operational demands	CBP must implement a streamlined and modernized infrastructure that takes advantage of today’s technologies such as virtualization, commodity hardware, web services, cloud management, and scalable infrastructure. Beyond providing information, OIT must help CBP field officers and agents stay ahead and

Challenges	Opportunities
	<p>maintain strong situational awareness. OIT must move toward a standard target architecture that uses quick-to-deploy pre-built hardware appliances based on open standard, vendor agnostic, and industry best practices for highly available and scalable infrastructure which can maximize automated support and maintenance. Better integration and open standards will enable the quick delivery of new capabilities. Greater integration results in easier access to high quality data to inform rapid decision-making for situational awareness, command and control, and emergency response.</p>

The on-going sustainment of CBP’s critical IT infrastructure and applications is supported by the following organizations, with primarily responsibility for functions/services as described below:

Division	Functions/Services
<p>Border Enforcement and Management Systems (BEMS)</p>	<p>Supports CBP’s activities by developing government software application systems that respond to the requirements of the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). Includes the Enforcement Application for CBP (e3), which consists of five modules: processing; biometrics; assault; prosecution; and Operation Against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS). Collectively, these systems provide the processing application by which BPAs process all apprehensions, including all biographical information for each subject apprehended. BEMS also provides to other enforcement applications such as Enterprise Geospatial Information Services, Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System (BPETS²), and Intelligence Computer Assisted Detection.</p> <p>BEMS also maintains and ensures integration of CBP’s financial, human resource, and mission support applications used for pay, officer scheduling, and travel.</p>
<p>Cargo Systems Program Office (CSPO)</p>	<p>Facilitates the flow of cargo at the nation’s borders through the development, operations, and maintenance of CBP’s mission-critical trade systems, such as the Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS), the Automated Commercial System (ACS), and the Automated Export System (AES). These systems provide vetting and targeting data to CBPOs that enable them to identify and target cargo.</p> <p>Provides the ongoing maintenance and operation of these trade applications, which interface with and support CBP, other</p>

Division	Functions/Services
	<p>government agencies, and the trade community regarding the importation, exportation, and control of merchandise shipments. These systems also facilitate the collection of revenue.</p>
<p>Passenger Systems Program Office (PSPO)</p>	<p>Facilitates the flow of people at the nation's border through the development, deployment, operations, and maintenance of numerous passenger applications that enable advanced passenger screening, consolidated trusted traveler, and in-bound passenger screening. These applications provide critical information to the front-line to screen and vet passengers before and/or upon arriving at our nation's borders. CBP's passenger processing systems enabled CBPOs to vet and screen 351.5 million pedestrians and passengers and over 98 million aircraft passengers at our nation's ports in FY 2012. PSPO is also responsible for enrolling and processing applicants in the trusted traveler programs (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, and FAST).</p> <p>PSPO's programs support other agencies outside CBP, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). In coordination with multiple law enforcement agencies, PSPO maintains, updates, and disseminates advance traveler information and lookout data in real time. These applications also provide entry/exit data to intelligence agencies and to United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT), which is proposed for transfer to CBP and ICE in the FY 2014 Budget.</p> <p>PSPO supports connectivity services to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and to state data via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System via TECS. OIT and PSPO support the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by providing one central communication hub for carriers via DHS Router, which sends data to TSA and CBP as appropriate.</p>
<p>Targeting & Analysis Systems Program Office (TASPO)</p>	<p>TASPO supports CBP's targeting systems capabilities through the development and maintenance of robust rules-based targeting systems in the passenger and cargo environments (land, narcotics, passenger, and outbound environments, as well as cross domain among various security levels).</p> <p>Maintains and operation ATS which provides direct support to OIIL and the National Targeting Center (NTC) by augmenting CBPOs' determinations regarding whether a passenger, crew member, or in-bound cargo shipment should receive additional screening because of potentially greater risk.</p> <p>- Automated Targeting System-Land (ATS-L) enables the immediate analysis and risk assessment of private vehicles crossing the U.S. land</p>

Division	Functions/Services
	<p>borders. Within seconds, after reading and processing license plate information against various existing data, the system provides CBPOs at primary booths a risk assessment for the vehicle and passengers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ATS-Inbound provides CBPOs with a more efficient and consistent method for targeting high risk inbound cargo for examination. - ATS-Passenger (ATS-P) is an internet-based enforcement and decision support tool used to collect, analyze, and disseminate information at all U.S. airports and seaports where international flights and voyages make ports of call. ATS-P provides a risk assessment of those passengers and crew members prior to their arrival or departure.
<p>Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO)</p>	<p>WSPO is responsible for the land mobile radio (LMR) infrastructure and subscriber equipment used by more than 40,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers in the course of their duties. Existing systems have gaps that may affect the operational efficiency of CBP's officers and agents performing their day-to-day missions. As a result, WSPO is working to modernize existing LMR systems with digital technology that complies with Project 25 standards, expand system coverage to support operations in critical areas, add capacity to support higher numbers of agents, provide the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) to protect sensitive communications, and support communications interoperability efforts with other Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.</p>
<p>Field Support</p>	<p>OIT's Field Support focuses on providing high-quality customer service to CBP users with 24/7 support for CBP's operational systems and infrastructure. With staff dispersed throughout the United States who provides on-site support to CBP employees, Field Technology Officers are OIT's primary interface with CBP field customers world-wide. Field Support services and maintains CBP's technology systems, networks, and equipment and strives to minimize all systems' downtime. Field Support is also responsible for the maintenance, repair, installation, and operation of a wide range of highly complex voice and data communications systems, video surveillance equipment, sensor intrusion systems, and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) devices.</p>
<p>Enterprise Networks & Technology Support (ENTS)</p>	<p>ENTS is responsible for enterprise architecture, design and management of CBP network infrastructures, including the shared departmental DHS OneNet. ENTS provides operational day-to-day technology support to all CBP field locations, technology training, enterprise wide area network, security operations and helpdesk services. ENTS provides 24x7 local area network, wireless, surveillance and detection technology support to all CBP field offices, performs field outreach, manages field modernization projects and oversees all field deployments. ENTS is aggressively working to modernize CBP Field locations deploying a common</p>

Division	Functions/Services
	<p>wireless communications infrastructure and a consistent desktop configuration across all of CBP, while improving network diversity and survivability.</p> <p>ENTS provides reliable and responsive technology systems, tools and services in unwavering support of the CBP mission to protect our nation with goals of improved availability of critical systems, improved customer satisfaction and increased integration across teams and technologies.</p>
Enterprise Data Management & Engineering (EDME)	<p>EDME provides innovative Information Technology (IT) services and solutions to CBP and DHS users by engineering solutions that provide optimal IT data integrity and accessibility that ensure performance quality, reliability and 24x7 IT systems availability which supports the protection of our borders and the facilitation of legitimate trade.</p> <p>In this capacity, EDME uses industry and government best practices to integrate business and technical solutions across the OIT enterprise. EDME provides its DHS and CBP users with enterprise architecture design and management, systems engineering, data center operations and services, strategic planning, security program management, technology evaluation and integration, audit coordination; and enterprise process management.</p>
Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS)	<p>LSS is the forensic/scientific arm of CBP, which provides forensic and scientific testing in the area of Trade Enforcement, Weapons of Mass Effect (WME), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), and Narcotics Enforcement.</p> <p>LSS consists of seven regional laboratories located throughout the United States and one national research laboratory. LSS also operates several mobile laboratories that are used at our nation's borders for random trade blitzes and for on-site emergency response and programmatic on-site border security operations. A specially trained laboratory forensic "jump team", which can be activated at a moment's notice, provides crime scene investigation, documentation, and testing for cases involving possible terrorist activity.</p>
OIT Support Organizations	<p>OIT has several support organizations that provide support to all OIT program and support organizations. The Financial Management Group provides program, financial, and asset management oversight. The Workforce Management Group provides human resource and facility support. The Transformation Management Support Group is working to define and plan to meet future requirements from a human resource and acquisition perspective. Lastly, the Chief Technology Officer and Chief Security Officer serve to ensure that technologies approved and introduced to the CBP network meet the required</p>

Division	Functions/Services
	architecture and security requirements to secure CBP's network and critical data.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration serves an integral role as the mission support core for CBP by providing the necessary goods and services required by operational personnel and business partners to fulfill mission goals. Through modern and integrated financial systems, OA provides essential financial management services including budgeting, accounting, collection of over \$38 billion in revenue annually, processing of 301,000 vendor payments, procurement of products and services, and investment analysis. OA provides oversight and contributions to programs that offer leadership training and workforce development opportunities to its employees. OA ensures that certification levels are maintained by employees who serve as technical liaisons between CBP and private contractors as part of the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) program. As the sole provider of asset management for CBP, OA acquires, implements, and controls all asset related programs including fleet, uniforms, personal property, seized and forfeited property, mail, and the CBP printing program. OA also manages CBP's consolidated facilities portfolio, which includes operations and maintenance (addressed in detail in the Construction and Facilities Management Congressional Justification) and rent (addressed in detail in the Rent PPA).

OA Capabilities	OA Functions/Services
Enforce Trade Law and Collect Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the collections of duties, taxes, and fees tied to cargo, passengers, and conveyances entering the U. S. • Retains over \$1.5 billion annually in mandatory user fees that support activities performed by over 21,000 CBPOs and 2,300 Agriculture Specialists and costs incurred for the processing of air and sea passengers, private and commercial land, sea, air, and rail carriers and shipments • Maintains a sophisticated activity based costing system to appropriately account for the collection and use of various fees, allowing for the timely and effective management of funding used to support CBP personnel performing functions in support of the trade and travel facilitation mission vital to the U.S. economy • Deposits, reconciles, and manages collections for over a dozen government agency totaling over \$38 billion in FY 2012 • Processes associated trade payments related to the refunds of duty, drawback, and distribution of funds collected through various trade programs • Reviews, processes, and maintains all surety bond related documents securing revenue totaling over 150,000 bond documents in FY 2012 • Maintains the electronic cash registers and associated system used to collect more than \$360 million annually at ports throughout the nation
Management (Services and Oversight Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops, deploys, and maintains sourcing strategies to ensure efficient and effective sourcing of goods and services while supporting strategic sourcing and process improvement efforts within CBP and DHS • Develops required analysis of multiple programs to identify initiatives that support the capabilities and goals of the organizational strategic direction, enhancing the programs' stewardship, service delivery and performance management • Executes the Accountability role within the CBP Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) process, providing periodic review of leadership initiatives, programs, sub-programs, activities and requirements, to inform leadership on the Agency's progress towards achieving its strategic goals and objectives • Provides rigorous, in-depth analyses which evaluate the current state and/or performance of programs, organizations, processes, and capabilities across the Agency designed to provide leadership comprehensive information and business improvement recommendations • Provides oversight and coordination of efficiency reviews,

OA Capabilities	OA Functions/Services
Management (Services and Oversight Activities), Cont.	<p>program management reviews, and change management of multiple CBP programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates the development, monitoring, and reporting of performance metrics, including Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA; P.L. 103-62) measures to stakeholders • Provides services through modern, integrated financial systems in support of CBP’s goal of developing and promoting more effective and efficient methods to obtain and manage financial data, resources, and capital assets, consistent with the needs of customers and stakeholders • Provides financial management services as required by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, including budgeting, accounting, and investment analysis • Provides effective and efficient payroll services for the unique pay circumstances encountered by CBP • Operates and maintains CBP’s Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system for integrated financial, procurement, and property management thereby eliminating many paper processes and improving efficiencies in several business areas while allowing CBP to continue its outstanding financial performance with unqualified audit opinions since 2004 • Provides efficient and timely payment for employee travel and the payment of products and services provided by both private companies and other government agencies • Provides print and print related services for CBP and other DHS components to ensure that the most economical and lowest competitive price; some of which include signage, forms, critical DHS and CBP Financial presentations to Congress and OMB, other congressional presentations and branded items. • Establishes forms policies and procedures, conducts periodic reviews of forms to determine compliance with applicable authorities, provides uniformity in forms design, and ensures public forms are accessible by persons with disabilities. • Provides procurement contract operations, which include all pre-award and post-award contract activities required to plan, select, acquire and manage the acquisition of products, services, supplies and equipment • OA oversees CBP’s internal controls over financial reporting as required by OMB Circular A-123, the <i>Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act</i> (P.L. 97-255; FMFIA), and <i>Federal Financial Management Improvement Act</i> (P.L. 104-208; FFMIA) • Coordinates and oversees the annual audit of CBP’s financial statements and the annual consolidated audit of DHS’

OA Capabilities	OA Functions/Services
Management (Services and Oversight Activities), Cont.	financial statements and internal controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides personal property management, fleet management, seized and forfeiture property management and oversees uniforms • Provides policy and guidance for creating and preserving adequate and proper documentation of agency transactions in compliance with DHS, OMB, and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
Asset Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides program management and oversight for CBP personal property (approximately 530,000 assets in FY 2012) through its sustainable lifecycle, to include accurate accounting of property, efficient utilization of property resources, identification of efficiencies/effectiveness in property management, and integration of property records with financial accounting and reporting • Facilitates the acquisition, up-fit, and disposal of vehicles necessary to maintain an operationally ready fleet (26,331 vehicles in FY 2012) to support interdiction, enforcement, intelligence gathering, pursuit, surveillance, seizure, trade and travel facilitation at and between the ports of entry and first responder activities required by officers and agents nationwide • Fleet management provides environmental reporting, acquisition reporting, program performance status, administration of the Home-to-Work program and leading the maintenance, repair and operations initiatives aimed to gain efficiencies and drive down costs • Manages the uniforms lifecycle for CBPOs and agents; key capabilities and responsibilities include establishing and managing uniforms acquisition contracts; formulating and reporting on the uniforms program budget; ensuring proper distribution of uniform items to CBP academy graduates; managing the uniforms catalog; monitoring uniforms inventory; and tracking and reporting use of uniform allowances.

Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition

OTIA is responsible for the acquisition, deployment, and integration of border security technology solutions. OTIA is developing into a center of excellence, mastering the essential competencies of acquisition and program management while extending their knowledge and expertise to other offices throughout CBP. OTIA will actively share best practices, useful insights, and practical breakthroughs to help CBP and DHS achieve their missions.

Under the direction of the OTIA Assistant Commissioner are four directorates:

1. Acquisition Policy and Oversight—Responsible for establishing policy, both for the conduct of acquisition program management within CBP as well as for ensuring technology initiatives are well defined, integrated across CBP, and based on sound analysis. Acquisition Policy and Oversight also provides workforce development acquisition support to CBP programs. This office serves as the principal support organization to the CBP Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).
2. Program Management—Provides direction, management oversight, and overall coordination for all acquisition and program management functions within OTIA.
3. Technology Management—Responsible for ensuring that CBP’s approach to technology is forward-looking, well advised by both the state-of-the-art and the state-of-the-technology, and focused on the value of the technology to CBP’s operational mission.
4. Operations Integration and Analysis—Ensures that operational requirements for goods and services are identified, documented, and approved by appropriate governance structures. Creates and exercises appropriate analytical tools so that CBP management can effectively evaluate and select alternative solutions to meet operational end-user needs.

OTIA manages the technology portfolio and the program management offices for the Southwest Border Technology, the Northern Border programs, and other technical support capabilities. Of the four directorates, OTIA Program Management Office (PMO) is the largest and employs a number of acquisition teams responsible for planning, organizing, staffing, and leading the management of specific acquisition program or programs throughout the system life cycle. In addition to the program/portfolio offices, the PMO includes Business Operations, Systems Engineering, and Integrated Logistics Support Divisions.

OTIA PMO has implemented an Integrated Product/Project Team structure to directly assign subject matter experts from the support directorates to the programs. This strategy increases efficiency and involves each support directorate with the programs and increases accountability for program success. All OTIA acquisitions will be led by a certified and experienced Program/Project Manager (PM) to ensure the programs are properly managed. Deployed technologies will undergo an operational assessment by the Border Patrol to ensure their needs are being met along the Arizona border. At a minimum, each acquisition team will include:

1. PM
2. Lead Systems Engineer
3. Assistant PM for Logistics
4. Assistant PM for Business
5. Users Representative
6. Contracting Officer/Specialist

Office of Human Resources Management

The Office of Human Resources Management is CBP’s lead for managing and developing the workforce. HRM provides centralized human resources support to nearly 61,000 CBP employees nationwide and overseas and is responsible for promoting mission accomplishment

through the efficient and effective delivery of the following services: hiring and recruitment; organizational realignments; compensation and pay administration; retirement and benefits; workplace health and safety; and labor and employee relations. Following are some of the key activities HRM performs.

- Recruiting, assessing, and hiring candidates to fill critical agency positions;
- Creating efficiencies by leveraging technology to improve human resources business processes;
- Providing medical, benefit, and work life advisory services;
- Promoting a safe and healthy work environment;
- Facilitating workforce and organizational effectiveness;
- Establishing Agency-wide policies; and
- Conducting operational services for all CBP labor and employee relations.

Office of Intelligence & Investigative Liaison

The Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison administers CBP's intelligence and targeting programs, which support a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects potential threats to our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partnership that connects the law enforcement and intelligence communities, these programs develop, provide, and coordinate capabilities to support CBP's primary mission to secure our borders while facilitating legal trade and travel. CBP's intelligence and targeting programs work to:

- (1) detect threats away from our borders;
- (2) identify travelers and shipments according to the threat they pose;
- (3) integrate and coordinate our intelligence and targeting capabilities; and
- (4) establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

CBP's strategic approach, both at and between the ports of entry, relies on risk management. Segmenting the flows of people and goods by the risk they pose allows CBP to focus law enforcement efforts on the relatively small fraction of goods and people that pose a threat to public safety and economic prosperity while facilitating lawful trade and travel. This strategy depends on reliable and timely intelligence and information for success, from which informed judgments about the risk posed by encountered people and goods can be made. Effective intelligence not only involves the identification of known threats and hazards, but also facilitates the identification of unknown dangerous people and goods which, because of their anonymity, often pose a greater threat to the security and safety of our country, citizens, and interests. CBP's intelligence and targeting capabilities are force multipliers and have proven its return on CBP's investment.

OIIL provides CBP front line operators and decision-makers with relevant and current situational awareness and facilitates operational responses for all crimes, threats, and hazards throughout the various CBP areas of responsibility (AOR) by utilizing resources such as the Intelligence Coordination Team (ICT) in Detroit, the Tucson Intelligence and Operations Coordination Center (IOCC), and the 24/7 National Intelligence Watch and OIIL personnel at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Through the collection and production of intelligence and analytical

products, OIIL provides intelligence and deploys technical, analytical, targeting and collection management tools in support of front line border operations to all geographic AORs.

OIIL is operationally broken down into the following divisions:

OIIL Division	OIIL Key Functions and Capabilities
<p>Targeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate and maintain the Automated Targeting System (ATS). Tables below illustrate ATS’s current capabilities and other agencies it supports. • Other Targeting efforts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of the National Targeting Centers (NTC) and National targeting rules that cover all threats/hazards; ▪ Processing of 2.1 million air passengers and crew weekly and referring 0.06 percent (1,300 weekly) of these travelers for additional examination; ▪ Identification of over 5,000 Terrorism Watch List matches each year, of which approximately 300 to 350 annually are denied boarding or refused entry into the United States; ▪ Development and integration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modernized entity resolution capabilities; and ▪ Machine learning targeting rules in land border and cargo environments. ▪ Conducting risk assessments of the large volume of regulatory and commercial data generated by commercial entities and other government agencies by verifying the identity of businesses that ship goods across our borders. • Employ the Analytical Framework for Intelligence, a suite of “force multiplication” tools to automate time-consuming tasks that face CBP analysts today regarding data access, query and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting.
<p>Collections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the leveraging of CBP and other Intelligence Community (IC) assets to provide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities that synchronize and integrate the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. • Provide an enhanced common intelligence picture (CIP) to CBP leadership both in the field and at Headquarters levels. • Deploy cutting-edge technologies and capabilities, including collections subject matter experts in imagery, signal and human intelligence disciplines, tracking, tagging and locating, law enforcement technical collection (LETC), synchronizing IC airborne ISR, and Tasking, Collecting, Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination procedures.
<p>Analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the all-source analysis, production, and dissemination of classified and unclassified tactical and strategic intelligence products designed to inform both the strategic and operational decision-making processes at all levels of the agency.

OIL Division	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus identification of known/unknown threats, high-risk persons/conveyances/cargo and the identification of the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) used by transnational criminal organizations (TCO).
<p>Commissioner’s Situation Room and Intelligence Watch (CSIRW)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central hub responsible for all classified and unclassified indications, watch, and warning activities for the agency, to include receiving and reporting on critical incidents occurring across the CBP complex and around the globe. Provide actionable intelligence at the lowest possible classification level to CBP’s frontline agents and officers. • The CBP real-time, all-source, law enforcement, and intelligence center responsible for triaging and rapidly fusing operational information and intelligence to inform CBP leadership’s decision-making, including providing direct support to the newly established corridors and field commands such as the South Texas Campaign (STC) and Arizona Joint Field Command (JFC).
<p>Detroit Intelligence Coordination Team (ICT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect, prioritize, and process requests for information (RFI) from the OFO, USBP, and OAM in the Detroit Sector and provide timely responses to assist with ongoing interdiction and intelligence operations. • Task and collect images from National Technical Means (NTM) and LETC materials, as well as the in-depth analysis of the information and data collected. • Provide reporting to drive operational planning in the area of responsibility (AOR).
<p>El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage and collaborate with interagency resources in order to collect all relevant, actionable, and perishable information to enhance interdiction and attract investigative resources to the CBP mission. • Identify the most effective way to mitigate risks imposed by TCOs through utilization of a risk-based management system allowing for a greater ability to enhance situational awareness, identify TCO Threats, Tactics, and Procedures (TTP) and reveal vulnerabilities in existing enforcement layers. • Identify and fill intelligence gaps, and provide tactical intelligence to law enforcement operations, including CBP’s frontline personnel in the AOR. • Facilitate the timely and expeditious sharing of criminal information and intelligence between and among participating agencies to provide critical information and support. • Directly supports the JFC, STC, and the New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT) across the entire spectrum of threats. • Respond to RFI and analytical targeting training from OFO and OBP units in the AOR.

OIL Division	OIL Key Functions and Capabilities
<p>Intelligence and Operations Coordination Center (IOCC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized location for CBP field leadership to plan and coordinate joint operations and share intelligence with CBP operational components and their partners to enable CBP to transform into a more intelligence driven organization and ensure continuity and sustainability of national border security. • Establish a single venue for increased operations coordination while facilitating the flow of classified and unclassified information to CBP components and their partners, to strengthen communications and relationships, and to establish a unified enforcement posture at and between the ports of entry. • Aid field leadership in directing joint operations and establishing the primary focus to determine the direction and tempo of joint operations and establish priority intelligence requirements in the AOR. • Strive to meet the integrated priorities and goals of the IOCC with a focus on smart operations and efficient resource allocation. • Provide a CIP and a Common Operating Picture (COP) to make recommendations to leadership in operational decision making. • Participate in external Federal, state, local, tribal or international partners to establish relationships to effectively engage other agencies with interests and assets in the AOR. • Coordinates and provides liaison support to facilitate cross-organizational operations as well as CBP operations involving non-CBP elements from throughout the IC as well as international, state, local, and tribal partners and authorities.

ATS Capabilities and Partnerships Tables:

Targeting Initiative	Air PAX	Air Cargo	Land POE Pedestrian	Rail	Truck	Sea Cargo	Cruise PAX	Outbound Truck	Existing Countries
ATS Operations	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Infrastructure and Hardware Upgrades	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Daily Targeting Rule changes and Threat Response	√	√				√			
Air Cargo Advance Screening / Postal Screening Efforts		√							
Predictive Modeling Machine Learning Visualization Tools					√				
Entity Resolution / Identity Management	√								
ATS Global									√

Targeting Initiative	Benefit	Beneficiary
ATS O&M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting mission agility Targeting mission flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP OGA's
Infrastructure and Hardware Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting system sustainability Inter-agency mission support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting and Analysis Systems Program Office (TASPO) All Users
Daily targeting rule changes and Threat Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting mission agility Targeting mission flexibility Inter-agency mission support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP (TASPO, Office of Field Operations (OFO), OIIL) OGA's
Air Cargo Advanced Screening / Postal Screening Efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded mission scope & depth Inter-agency mission support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP (OFO) TSA United States Postal Service (USPS), Express Shippers, Carriers
Predictive Modeling, Machine Learning, Visualization Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed threat reduction Increased inspection effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP (TASPO, OFO, OBP)
Entity Resolution / Identity Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Targeting Efficiency False Positive Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP (TASPO, OFO)
ATS Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased targeting effectiveness: Missed threat reduction Inter-agency mission support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBP (INA) OGA's Select Countries DHS

Office of Training and Development

The Office of Training and Development is responsible for the centralized leadership and direction of all training programs for the CBP workforce. OTD manages CBP's National Training Plan (NTP), which prepares employees to carry out the core missions of CBP by providing basic and advanced training based on identified agency and organizational requirements.

OTD establishes and upholds standards for designing, developing, delivering, and evaluating training to ensure the agency's training programs are transparent, accountable, and legally defensible. OTD has also developed and maintains a robust distance learning program (the Virtual Learning Center) that enables CBP to deliver hundreds of training courses to CBP personnel in an efficient and cost effective manner.

The Headquarters Management and Administration Training PPA funds basic, advanced, and supervisory/management/leadership training for a wide range of CBP employees, training course development and maintenance costs, operating costs for CBP's on-line training and course scheduling and management systems, and salaries and benefits for OTD's mission support activities. Funding levels requested for this area in FY 2014 will enable CBP to achieve targeted FY 2014 staffing levels for positions covered under this PPA and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of existing employees. Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Basic Training	Training for Air and Marine Interdiction Agents, Attorneys, Intelligence Research Specialists, Internal Affairs Agents, and Regulatory Auditors is funded under this PPA. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational knowledge and skills required by these positions.	175	599	600
Mandatory Continuing Education (CPE/CLE)	Certain CBP occupations (e.g. Attorneys, Regulatory Auditors, Procurement Specialists, Polygraphists, Nurses, and other health and safety professionals) have mandatory continuing education requirements in order to maintain their certifications/licenses. Funding for this training enables personnel in these occupations to maintain their certifications/licenses so that they can remain in their occupation and continue to carry out mission critical duties.	1,383	1,952	1,950
Supervisor/ Leadership Training	Training for first-line and second-line Air & Marine Interdiction Agents and all other non-uniformed CBP supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides supervisors with the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead the employees under their supervision. CBP's succession management and leadership training programs are also funded under this PPA. These programs provide training for CBP leaders to develop the critical skills, such as strategic thinking, planning, ethical decision making, and leadership, required to defend our nation's borders as well as protect lawful trade and the travelling public.	300	300	300
Trade	This training is required for CBP to effectively carry out various trade-related initiatives (e.g. Intellectual Property Rights enforcement, Broker Management and Oversight, and enforcement of regulations on Foreign Trade Zones and Free Trade Agreements). It provides training for newly-hired International Trade Specialists and Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures Specialists. As the second largest revenue producing agency in the	1,871	1,870	1,870

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
	government, CBP must maintain current levels of knowledge in the trade disciplines in order to identify fraudulent trade practices and protect and collect the revenue of the United States.			
Health & Safety	This training provides CBPOs, agents, and other employees training in first aid, radiation safety, and suicide prevention. It also provides required safety training for supervisors and Safety Officers, as well as injury prevention and compensation training.	2,114	4,886	3,000
International Pre-Deployment	This training is mandatory for any CBP employee deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security.	42	200	200
Intelligence	This training is required for CBP to maintain and enhance skill levels of existing employees who perform intelligence functions.	53	193	190
Internal Affairs Investigations	This training expands IA Agents' investigative capabilities in areas such as forensics, covert electronic surveillance, and tracking. As a national security and law enforcement agency, it is critical for CBP to have the highest levels of protection in place to maintain the integrity of its personnel and to identify areas of corruption.	105	166	166
Emergency Preparedness & Response	This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters (CBP supports responses to these types of events).	200	200	200
Skills Enhancement/ Professional Development	This includes high priority training such as New Employee Orientation and required privacy and Freedom of Information Act training.	1,730	1,300	1,300
Essential Training Operating Costs	This includes course development and maintenance costs. Funding allows CBP to maintain the currency of existing training and complete the development of new courses deemed mandatory or mission-critical. It also covers costs	\$1,877,900	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000

Headquarters Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Essential Training Operating Costs, cont.	associated with operating CBP's Learning Management System, the Virtual Learning Center.			

Office of Internal Affairs

The Office of Internal Affairs exercises oversight authority for all aspects of CBP security including operational, personnel, and facilities, as well as the CBP counterintelligence (CI) program (including cyber protection). IA's mission is to promote the integrity and security of the CBP workforce. IA performs and manages a wide variety of functions and programs distributed among seven divisions: Personnel Security, Investigative Operations, Integrity Programs, Credibility Assessment, Operational Field Testing, Security Management, and Management Inspections. The primary responsibilities of each division/group are listed in the table below.

Division/Group	Key Functions and Capabilities
Counterintelligence Operational Liaison Group	Formulates and implements policies, practices and procedures that make the foreign penetration of CBP more difficult to accomplish and easier to detect.
Personnel Security Division	Initiates and adjudicates background investigations on all CBP applicants, employees and contractors.
Investigative Operations Division	Conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious, non-criminal misconduct on the part of CBP employees.
Integrity Programs Division	Serves as the research, analysis and education component of IA.
Credibility Assessment Division	Conducts applicant screening polygraph examinations.
Operational Field Testing Division	Assesses and evaluates the integrity of CBP's multilayered security systems.
Security Management Division	Provides oversight for physical, information, industrial, and operations security programs.
Management Inspections Division	Conducts inspections that provide CBP executive management with information concerning the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, programs, and areas of special interest or priority.

IA conducts investigations of alleged criminal and serious non-criminal misconduct on the part of all CBP employees. The office coordinates its internal investigative activity with the

Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Professional Responsibility, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and numerous other Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

CBP has implemented a Comprehensive Integrity Strategy, which integrates prevention, detection, and investigation capabilities to deter, disrupt, and respond to corruption and serious misconduct in the CBP workforce. The Comprehensive Integrity Strategy employs:

- Improved personnel security screening of prospective CBP employees (each Background Investigation (BI) and Periodic Reinvestigation (PR) costs approximately \$3,200);
- Polygraph examinations of law enforcement candidates as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-376) (each polygraph administered costs approximately \$800);
- Application of behavioral and analytical research tools to identify potential indicators of corruption;
- Intelligence-driven investigative responses to instances of criminal corruption and serious misconduct on the part of CBP employees; and
- Research (data) and analysis (behavior) conducted by the Integrity Programs Division designed to detect corruption, develop data/intelligence to drive the focus of integrity investigations, and apply "Insider Threat" methodologies for advanced detection of possible integrity threats.

A top priority for IA is remaining current with the initiation of all PRs for all CBP law enforcement personnel and conducting polygraph examinations on 100 percent of all law enforcement applicants before being hired for such positions as mandated by the *Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010*. As an efficiency measure, the polygraph examinations are placed at the beginning of the applicant screening process, prior to the scheduling of the full background investigation, to ensure investigative resources are only being expended on viable candidates. Those who do not successfully complete the polygraph examination are no longer considered for employment with CBP which allows CBP to avoid the costs associated with conducting BIs on unsuitable Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) candidates.

Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner is responsible for the overall management and strategic direction of CBP. OC determines agency policies, directs the budget, and leads the command of an agency with broad law enforcement and regulatory responsibilities. The Commissioner of CBP is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and prescribe internal instructions for the guidance of CBP employees that are consistent with regulations issued, and the authority delegated, by the Department of Homeland Security. OC includes the following seven offices to support the implementation of the Commissioner's agenda:

OC Office	OC Function
Office of Diversity and Civil Rights (DCR)	Responsible for ensuring diversity and inclusion as well as overseeing compliance with applicable civil rights and civil liberties law. DCR is also responsible for carrying out CBP's functions to ensure compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).
Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES)	Ensures appropriate and expeditious action on all requests for information, executive correspondence, and official memoranda addressed to the Commissioner and other CBP and DHS officials.
Office of Strategic Integration (OSI)	Represents the Commissioner's intent with enterprise-wide focus, and manages CBP's strategic integration portfolio.
Office of Program Development (OPD)	Develops and oversees the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability (PPBA) framework for managing resources.
Office of Policy and Planning (OPP)	Provides leadership, direction, and advice regarding CBP's overall policy development and implementation. Implements CBP's Strategic Management Framework (SMF) to fully integrate CBP's investment, resource, and program management.
State, Local, and Tribal Office (SLT)	Responsible for advising the Commissioner and program offices regarding the impact of CBP policies and initiatives on state, local, and tribal stakeholders.
Office of Trade Relations (OTR)	Provides timely information about CBP trade policy to the international community. Conducts formal outreach efforts by hosting regional and local trade conferences.

The Joint Field Command of Arizona AZ

The Joint Field Command of Arizona (JFC-AZ) was created to meet unique challenges in the state of Arizona that each operational element of CBP has historically faced as individual components. The JFC-AZ has been charged with implementing the CBP Commissioner's strategic guidance and intent through the operational control of each CBP component and their respective assets within the Arizona Area of Responsibility (AOR) to include the Tucson/Yuma Sectors, Tucson Field Office, and Tucson/Yuma Air Branches.

By establishing a corporate mindset, the JFC-AZ has expanded operational capacities that allow CBP resources to maximize operational effectiveness and capabilities across the Arizona border. This is accomplished through a unified, integrated and cohesive risk based approach to border security, commercial enforcement and trade facilitation by fully integrating component operational missions and resources.

The JFC-AZ serves as an extension of the Office of the Commissioner in the field and allows JFC-AZ leadership to make strategic decisions in real time that were once made from headquarter elements in Washington, DC. As a result of this joint force synergy, CBP is able to better safeguard the border, protect the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror, defeat transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and their smuggling operations, enforce

the laws of the United States and promote economic prosperity by securing and expediting lawful international trade and travel to and from the homeland. These goals are made possible through integrated planning and execution of Department of Homeland Security/CBP mission objectives, intelligence enterprises, outcome-based consequences, and fostered partnerships with military, federal, state, local, tribal and bi-national agencies.

Joint Operations Directorate

The CBP Joint Operations Directorate occupies a pivotal position for CBP through which the Commissioner exercises joint (intra/inter-agency) strategic and operational oversight of the field operations of CBP, whether in steady state operations or during a CBP response to a threat or incident, both manmade or natural. As such, the JOD manages the Office of the Commissioner's joint executive staff functional responsibilities of C⁴/I³ – command and control, coordination, communications, intelligence, information and technology, and integrated operations. The JOD is responsible for facilitating collaboration, coordination, and communication with and amongst intra/interagency partners to ensure a unified and synchronized approach to national border security issues and concerns. The JOD establishes, implements, and manages joint strategic and operational doctrine for CBP. Under the authority and guidance of the Commissioner, the JOD develops and effects operational, strategic joint-policies while achieving and maintaining a common operating picture (COP) as well as managing consequential risk and joint operational response.

JOD is comprised of 31 personnel transferred from various offices within CBP Headquarters including: Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison, Office of Air and Marine, Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operation and Office of Information and Technology/Laboratories and Scientific Services. The JOD consists of five divisions – Communications, Incident Management, Special Programs, Integrated Planning, and Joint Field Integration. The table below provides an overview of the major responsibilities of each of these divisions.

Function	Projects
Communications	
Ensure the transmission of time-sensitive, mission critical information in alignment with the CBP communication strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Management System (SMS): Initiate, deploy, and train personnel on the SMS event based tracking system. • Joint Operations Center (JOC) and Common Operating Picture (COP): Initiate and oversee JOC and COP for CBP in the National Capitol Region (NCR). • CBP Emergency Notification System (ENS): Communicate through various devices to CBP personnel to ensure status and safety during emergent and catastrophic events. • Next Gen Tactical Communication: Developed in conjunction with CBP operational programs.
Incident Management	
Manage CBP response efforts and ensures CBP emergency preparedness to significant events beyond the scope of steady state operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Management (IM): Executes policy, strategic planning, and administrative actions through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies. • Incident Management Jump Teams: Conduct response operations executed through established Incident Management and incident support workers. • COOP/Business Resumption: The ability to maintain or expeditiously restore the flow of commerce and people to, through and away from Ports of Entry during and following a disruptive event.
Special Programs	
Leads the coordination of CBP field operations ensuring the effective allocation of resources and provides management oversight and direction of programmatic functions for CBP Headquarters and field components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons of Mass Destruction Office: Developed and established the office. • Medical Countermeasures for Aerosolized Anthrax: Developed implementation of measures. • Global Nuclear Detection Architecture: Developed the architecture. • National Special Security Events (NSSE) and Special Events Assessment Rating (SEAR - Levels I & II) Coordinate and manage the support and provide law enforcement personnel for significant national events such as the Super Bowl, Presidential Inauguration, the Republican and Democrat National Conventions, the G8 Summit, and Stafford Act Disaster Declarations and related actions.
Integrated Planning	
Provides strategic and operational planning support, plan development and joint operational coordination in CBP, across DHS, and with DoD, federal, state, local, and tribal partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Border Joint Operations Assessment • Southwest Border Corridor Concept of Operations • CBP, USCG, ICE Maritime Operations Coordination Plan • CBP and DHS Caribbean/Puerto Rico Response Plan • Operational Requirements Review Board Concept of Operations
Joint Field Integration	
Implement the Commissioner's vision for CBP field integration and serve as the mechanism to collaborate and coordinate HQ support for all joint/unified field operational efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate policy and doctrine to effectively and efficiently provide a unified CBP operational response to emerging threats. • Deliver operational field constructs that task and organize available CBP forces to establish and maintain the continuity of border security.

Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is responsible for informing and managing the flow of information to the public about CBP and its missions, accomplishments, and ongoing operations. OPA accomplishes this through its Executive Team, Media Division, Outreach Division, Multi-Media Products Division, CBP Info Center, Television and Movie Liaison Office, and Self-Sustainment Division.

Division/Program	Function
Executive Team	OPA's Assistant Commissioner and Executive Team direct OPA's strategic activities and oversee day-to-day operations and interaction with DHS OPA.
Media Division	Engages Major Market Media. Includes pitching CBP stories - Researching and providing requested information - Hosting media visits - Organizing interviews - Coordinating and clearing statements - Researching and clearing press releases - Preparing CBP spokespersons - Responding to breaking news - Responding to critical incidents. (Average number of annual major market media stories covering CBP = 4,900)
Public Outreach Division	Manages all CBP web content, - Coordinates CBP external presentations (Trade Symposium, CBP Events, etc.) – Conducts special emphasis outreach programs (Human trafficking campaign, Border Deaths, Global Entry etc.) – Manages CBP branding – Produces CBP publications
Movie and Television Production	Informs TV and Movie portrayals of CBP activities (i.e. "Border Wars" "To Catch a Smuggler" etc.). Pitches concepts - Reviews production proposals - Coordinates approvals – Coordinates on-site coordination and logistics - Reviews of rough-cut products - Resolves privacy, proprietary, personal, and protected disclosure issues.
CBP INFO Center	Analyzes and marshals information requested by CBP clients, customers, and stakeholders - Provides requested information on-demand in real-time - Analyzes client/customer requests – Analyzes and reports on client and customer trends to the appropriate CBP offices
Multi Media Production Division	Scripts, produces and delivers multi-media products. Includes CBP Executive Services (Record Hearings, Interviews, Speeches, etc.) - CBP Events (Awards Ceremony - 9/11 Anniversary - Trade Symposiums - S-1 Videos) - Inspirational and informational products (Suicide prevention, CBP's Centers for Excellence and Expertise, Diversity campaigns, etc.)

Division/Program	Function
OPA Program Self Sustainment (Mission Support)	Acquires and maintains OPA’s budget, personnel, equipment and infrastructure, and guides OPA compliance with all Federal, DHS, and CBP laws, rules, regulations, policies, and procedures for budget, personnel, audit, administration and logistics

Office of the Chief Counsel

The Office of Chief Counsel is the chief legal officer of CBP and reports to the General Counsel, DHS through a Deputy General Counsel. OCC also serves as the CBP Ethics Officer and is the principal legal advisor to the Commissioner of CBP, CBP’s senior executive management, and CBPOs and employees in their official capacities. OCC attorneys provide legal advice to, and legal representation of, CBPOs in matters relating to the activities and functions of CBP. As CBP’s in-house law office, OCC is responsible for providing comprehensive legal services to CBP, including but not limited to: reviewing proposed administrative actions to ensure compliance with legal requirements; preparing formal legal opinions; preparing or reviewing responses in all court actions, civil or criminal, that involve CBP; assisting with the collection and protection of revenue; representing the agency in administrative and judicial forums, including arbitration, the U.S. Court of International Trade, federal district and appellate courts, and immigration court proceedings; reviewing contractual, procurement, and real property actions; reviewing legislative proposals; and training CBP officials in myriad law enforcement, trade and ethics subjects.

OCC has three functional areas: Ethics, Labor and Employment; Enforcement; and Trade and Finance. Each functional area is supervised by an Associate Chief Counsel at Headquarters. In the field, Associate and Assistant Chief Counsels are located in major cities across the United States, providing “one-stop” legal services to CBP field managers in their geographic areas of responsibility. There are 28 offices within OCC, 27 of which are in field locations, currently employing approximately 256 attorneys and 40 support staff. The legal and ethics work performed by OCC cannot be contracted out, as it is inherently governmental and must be performed by attorneys who work within the overall DHS Office of General Counsel, as only those attorneys have the delegated authority from the General Counsel to provide legal advice and counsel to and for the agency.

OCC does not set agency policy or priorities; rather, it acts to support agency priorities and initiatives as set forth by the Commissioner and senior executive management across the organization, often on tight deadlines and on matters of high visibility and great significance for the agency’s mission. The current model for legal services is the “in house counsel” model where the agency pays salaries, benefits and expenses for a set number of attorneys, and any and all legal and ethics questions and requests for legal services and support are handled by OCC without additional costs for the agency to obtain legal services. OCC also represents CBP in all third-party administrative proceedings, including procurement protest proceedings, hearings before administrative judges of the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA), and proceedings before labor arbitrators.

Office of Congressional Affairs

The Office of Congressional Affairs serves as a conduit between DHS, CBP, and the Congress. OCA performs the vital work of advancing CBP's core mission priorities in the legislative arena by facilitating effective and timely information exchange and analysis between its stakeholders in three critical areas: Enforcement, Trade and Agriculture, and Appropriations and Management.

Working Capital Fund Overview by Activity Manager

CBP's Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs are paid from the HQ M&A PPAs. Below is a breakout of the WCF Activities that includes the Managing Office and anticipated FY 2014 costs.

Working Capital Fund Activity	Managing Office	Anticipated FY 2014 Charges
Data Center O&M	OIT	33,560,460
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transfer Program	OIT	16,304,347
Software Enterprise Licenses (Microsoft)	OIT	13,991,480
NFC Payroll Services & Reporting	HRM	7,450,268
HSPD-12	IA	5,383,567
Mail Services	OA	3,983,149
e-Training	OTD	3,330,683
Consolidated Subscriptions	OIT	3,130,608
Financial Statement Audit	OA	2,721,686
(HCBS) Payroll Service Ops	HRM	2,646,044
NCR Infrastructure Operations	OIT	1,776,932
Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC)	OA	1,447,170
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	HRM	1,246,903
e-gov.Disaster Management (DisasterHelp.gov)	OA	3,887,258
Flexible Spending Plan	HRM	376,789
Recruitment One-Stop (USAJOBS)	HRM	342,251
CPO Shared Reporting	OA	324,792
Strategic Sourcing	OA	312,575
e-gov.Integrated Acquisition Environment	OA	189,534
Interagency Council Funding	OA	167,305
Internal Control Audit	OA	146,963
DHS EXEC. LEAD. (SES CDP, Sec. Conf.)	HRM	142,379
National Defense University	OTD	135,231
Working Capital Fund Operations	OA	133,658
e-Rulemaking	OA	106,522
Human Resources Line of Business	HRM	71,206
IAE Loans & Grants	OA	60,185
e-govBenefits	HRM	46,897
TIER	OA	45,730
EP&HP DSS	OA	87,744

Working Capital Fund Activity	Managing Office	Anticipated FY 2014 Charges
Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	OA	20,014
Financial Management Line of Business	OA	18,565
Geospatial LOB	OA	11,818
e-Integrated Financial Assistant Environment	OA	7,106
Bankcard Program	OA	3,031
US-VISIT	US-VISIT	26,765,654
Total		130,376,504

Description of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Transfer to realign OTIA funding:

In response to direction in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) Conference Report, starting in FY 2014 all OTIA Government FTE and associated expenses were moved from the BSFIT Program Management (PM) PPA into HQ M&A within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This funding restructuring complies with Congressional guidance and provides a clearer, consolidated view of Government FTE throughout CBP. This will also allow OTIA the authority to use its organizational resources across CBP (i.e. non-BSFIT programs) to fulfill its role as CBP Component Acquisition Executive (CAE.)

Transfer of FOIA Division: This transfer reflects movement of the FOIA Division from Office of International Trade, funded by the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, to the Office of the Commissioner, funded by both HQ M&A PPAs. The full amount of \$2.2 million funds 23 positions and other associated expenses. This realignment will elevate the FOIA program to the senior management level in compliance with Executive Order 13392 and appropriately raises FOIA visibility as well as that of any and all other relevant regulations and policies.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Advanced Passenger Information System	The APIS system is used to review air and sea passengers and crew in an effort to identify possible terrorists, uncover high-risk individuals, and facilitate the clearance process for a vast majority of legitimate travelers. APIS almost entirely closed the performance gap of not knowing the identity of air travelers in transit to the U.S. and provided the capability to compare these against a watch list. APIS maintains the closure of this gap. Enhancements to the program are primarily reactive in response to event driven needs and noted operational performance. The program identifies the mission need identified in the Aviation and Security Act by providing the information medium for commercial air carriers to provide APIS data	

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
	for inbound passengers and crew members before their arrival in the United States. Funding for the APIS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$2.991 million in FY 2012, \$2.991 million in FY 2013, and \$4.202 million in FY 2014.	
\$1,566	\$1,566	\$2,208
Infrastructure	CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBPs systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provides for more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. Funding for Infrastructure is funded out of this PPA, the HQ01 at the Port of Entry, Immigration User Fee, APHIS User Fee, and Automation COPPS. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$530.799 million in FY 2012, \$531.957 million in FY 2013, and \$470.694 million in FY 2014.	
\$152,497	\$152,497	\$114,110
SAP	SAP permits CBP to accomplish its mission with more efficiency than ever before as well as reduce functional gaps by closing material weaknesses identified during past audits of CBP Financial Statements required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. The SAP Program provides for accurate and timely processing of financial, property, and procurement transactions occurring on a daily basis that enable CBP to accomplish its mission. SAP is an integrated enterprise-wide resource planning (ERP) system that replaced ten stove-piped, outdated, and underperforming mainframe systems that CBP deemed insufficient and no longer suited to meeting data processing and reporting needs. Funding for SAP is funded out of this PPA, the Immigration User Fee, and HQ01 at the Ports of Entry. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$18.270 million in FY 2012, \$18.270 million in FY 2013, and \$14.492 million in FY 2014.	
\$8,624	\$8,624	\$6,639
Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization	CBP is responsible for securing the nation's borders against illegal entry of people and goods while managing legitimate travel and trade. To support this mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal government. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where their radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. Funding for TACCOM Modernization is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 at the Ports of Entry,	

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
	and BSFIT Development & Deployment, and BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$57.783 million in FY 2012, \$67.783 million in FY 2013, and \$78.854 million in FY 2014.	
\$7,785	\$7,785	\$5,744
Analytical Framework for Intelligence	The goal is to provide a suite of “force multiplication” tools that automate CBP analyst tasks regarding data access, query and information retrieval, analysis, and reporting. AFI will be fully integrated with other endeavors that seek to accomplish similar but discretely different or additional objectives, such as the CBP Intelligence and Operations Framework System (IOFS), ICEPIC, SBInet, and other intelligence analysis applications currently in planning or production stages, to ensure such initiatives complement one another and avoid unnecessary duplication. Funding for the Analytical Framework for Intelligence is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$24.0 million in FY 2012, \$24.0 million in FY 2013, and \$24.014 million in FY 2014.	
\$12,607	\$12,607	\$12,614
Mobile Asset Program (MAP)	The CBP Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) coordinates the acquisition and disposal of the vehicles used by the CBP Offices to carry out their operations in support of the DHS mission. These vehicles are acquired, configured and deployed to support detection, interdiction, enforcement and support activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the United States of America and U.S. territories. The CBP Fleet facilitates the various activities necessary to achieve the primary mission including; training, transportation, technology installations, and other support activities. Funding for the Mobile Asset Program is funded out of this PPA, HQ01 at the Ports of Entry, and Border Security and Control. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$73.206 million in FY 2012, \$91.082 million in FY 2013, and \$53.448 million in FY 2014.	
\$34,617	\$43,793	\$21,165
Automated Targeting System (ATS) Maintenance	A web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. Automated Targeting System allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. Funding for ATS is funded out of this PPA and the Automated Targeting Systems, and HQ01 at the POE. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$72,016 in FY 2012, \$40,016 in FY 2013, and	

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
	\$111,462 in FY 2014.	
\$44	\$44	\$1,530
Block 1	<p>The main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports U.S. CBP agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona.</p> <p>Funding for Block 1 is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the POE, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$9,770 in FY 2012, \$11,270 in FY 2013, and \$22,733 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$652*	\$652*	\$230
Integrated Fixed Towers	<p>Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT) is a system that provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, Integrated Fixed Towers (IFTs), equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest.</p> <p>Funding for Integrated Fixed Towers is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry, BSFIT O&M, and BSFIT D&D. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$119,394 in FY 2012, \$119,394 in FY 2013, and \$87,322 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$1,047*	\$1,047*	\$1,075

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities	<p>The purpose of the MSC is to provide area surveillance in rural, remote areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. Capabilities are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOI's) until successfully culminating in a law enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro - optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication (C3) systems.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered "mixed non-IT/IT."</p> <p>Funding for Mobile Surveillance Capabilities is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$4,570 in FY 2012, \$5,070 in FY 2013, and \$5,891, in FY 2014.</p>	
\$295*	\$295*	\$153
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB-RVSS)	<p>The NB - RVSS systems consist of day night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered "mixed non-IT/IT."</p> <p>Funding for NB-RVSS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$6,927 in FY 2012, \$7,927 in FY 2013, and \$6,637 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$223*	\$223*	\$229
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<p>A Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS) is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes." – Chief, USBP memo of June 10, 2010. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand</p>	

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
	<p>the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities. At the current time, FY11 funding is being executed in acquisition of the RVSS system.</p> <p>OTIA systems utilize embedded information technology. They do not provide IT as a service, as defined in OMB Cir. A-130. Therefore, these acquisitions are considered “mixed non-IT/IT.”</p> <p>Funding for RVSS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the Ports of Entry, and SB02 BSFIT O&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$2,282 in FY 2012, \$2,282 in FY 2013, and \$17,916 in FY 2014.</p>	
\$672*	\$672*	\$691

*This funding was provided by the BSFIT Program Management PPA. In FY2014, its funding is proposed for full transfer into HQ M&A and the Program Management PPA itself will be subsequently disestablished. For comparative purposes, the FY2012 and FY2013 funding is displayed within this chart.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Rent
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rent

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	483,749
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(75,851)
2014 Current Services	-	-	407,898
2014 Total Request	-	-	407,898
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(75,851)

CBP requests \$407.898 million in FY 2014 to fund organization-wide rent costs

- An increase of \$56.541 million is for Adjustment for Rent
- An increase of \$61.918 million is for Rent Consolidation
- An increase of \$1.59million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- An increase of \$335 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$196.235 million is for Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Rent PPA supports the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, land, and rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). Leased operational space requirements include Marine Units, National Marine Training Centers, Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), and Air Branches and Units supporting the Office of Air and Marine (OAM); Sector Headquarters facilities, Border Patrol Stations, Forward Operating Bases, and checkpoints supporting United States Border Patrol (USBP); field offices and Ports of Entry (excluding Land POEs in the Delegation of Authority) supporting the Office of Field Operations (OFO); and Mission Support Facilities (MSF) comprised of administrative office space and laboratories belonging to Mission Support offices. The Rent PPA also funds resources for the rent costs associated with over 900 Tactical Communication (TACCOM) leases at both borders and throughout the United States, which facilitate communications and house critical surveillance equipment.

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through the General Services Administration (GSA) and by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. CBP's leased portfolio consists of over 8 million square feet of leased space executed through occupancy

agreements and leases through GSA and direct leases with commercial sources. This excludes the GSA-owned LPOEs transferred to CBP through the delegation of authority effective in FY 2014; the funding is referenced below under “Adjustments to Base.”

In FY 2014, \$334 million or 82 percent of CBP’s rent budget will fund leases negotiated through GSA for GSA-owned or leased facilities nationwide; \$31 million or 8 percent will fund direct leases, most of which support OAM and USBP; and \$43 million or 10 percent will fund rent-related costs for building security services provided by FPS. The planned allocation of FY 2014 Rent PPA funds across CBP’s rent portfolio is shown in the table below. (Note that the allocation and cost details are subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities and infrastructures are funded.)

Rent PPA – FY 2014 Spend Plan

Lease Type	OAM	USBP	OFO	MSF	Total (\$000)	% of Total
GSA-Owned Lease	\$ 162	\$ 6,446	\$ 68,344	\$ 51,043	\$ 125,975	31%
GSA-Leased Lease	1,965	41,142	67,738	97,490	208,335	51%
Direct Leases	12,363	10,543	780	7,313	30,999	8%
FPS Security Costs	55	1,084	23,199	18,251	42,589	10%
Total Rent PPA	\$ 14,545	\$ 59,215	\$ 160,061	\$ 174,077	\$ 407,898	100%
% of Total	4%	15%	39%	42%		

Rent – Adjustments to Base

The Rent PPA request includes a transfer of \$196.235 million from the Rent PPA into the Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation, Facilities Construction & Sustainment (FC&S) PPA, for the Delegation of Authority for LPOEs. Because CBP will be responsible for the sustainment and capital investment activities related to the LPOEs, the funding resources previously paid to GSA for rent will be retained by CBP in the FC&S PPA for building operations, maintenance, repairs, and capital investments required to adequately manage the LPOE portfolio. The distinctive nature of LPOEs as mission-oriented, operational assets of CBP, as well as the national trade and transportation infrastructure, differentiates this part of the portfolio from other federal buildings managed by GSA. The Delegation facilitates faster delivery of services tailored to the specific needs of CBP’s Field Operations mission and the ability to explore an effective service model that is more responsive to changing priorities and critical operations.

The Rent PPA request consists of a transfer of \$61.918 million for rent consolidation across CBP for overtime utilities at GSA-leased facilities and rent and rent-related activities and is comprised of the following: \$22.593 million for centralization of overtime utilities at GSA-leased facilities and \$39.325 million for centralization and consolidation of rent activities into the Rent PPA. The \$22.593 million for the centralization of overtime utilities at GSA-leased facilities allows CBP to incorporate overtime utilities at the standard rate through lease negotiations realizing

efficiencies for facilities typically operating 24/7, such as mission critical facilities for OFO and USBP.

The \$39.325 million for rent consolidation includes a transfer of \$7.969 million and \$31.356 million which allow CBP to effectively manage lease administration and rent costs associated with CBP’s leased facilities by enhancing CBP’s ability to centrally manage all rent and rent-related activities for its leased facilities portfolio, and provide clearer insight into CBP’s true rent costs. This centralized business model further enhances CBP’s ability to effectively and efficiently manage the leased portfolio and realize efficiencies wherever possible through co-location and other economies of scale. The \$7.969 million transfer of funds supports direct leased facilities for OAM, OFO, and USBP; TACCOM towers for the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA); and GSA-leased facilities for OFO. The base transfer of \$31.356 million into the Rent PPA is for rent consolidation from OAM, OFO, USBP, OTIA TACCOM, Office of Information Technology (OIT), Office of Internal Affairs (IA), Office of Human Resource Management (HRM), and Office of Trade (OT).

Additionally, the Rent PPA request includes an adjustment of \$56.541 million for increased costs to CBP for rent and rent-related building charges for GSA and direct leased facilities of USBP, OFO, OAM, and Mission Support offices. The adjustment is due to increases in the space inventory from new facilities (replacing of existing facilities, other space additions), and increased cost due to rent escalation. It includes increases from rent-related building charges including utilities and services such as those provided by FPS.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Border Patrol Facilities: The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF)	The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF) provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. When fully funded, the investment addresses the requirements for new, modernized, and repaired facilities to fulfill mission-driven operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent and asset deployments; provides resources to modify or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio. Funding for the BFPF is funded out of this PPA and the FM01 FC&S and FM02 PO&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$135.263 million in FY 2012, \$136.380 in FY 2013, and \$202.655 million in FY 2014.	
\$36,406	\$36,406	\$59,215

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
OFO Facilities	Oversees facilities and infrastructure management for the Office of Field Operations (OFO) to ensure the timely and effective planning, delivery, operation, and sustainment of the portfolio of facilities and infrastructure for OFO, as well as rent and lease management activities. Administers financial management, communications, data collection and reporting for all programs and projects related to the OFO facilities portfolio. Funding for Land Ports of Entry Modernization is funded out of this PPA, APHIS, Immigration User Fee, FM01 FC&S, and the FM02 PO&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$356.289 million in FY 2012, \$359.250 million in FY 2013, and \$429.469 million in FY 2014.	
\$310,241	\$313,202	\$160,061
Mission Support Facilities	The Mission Support PMO develops plans, executes, and sustains the facilities and infrastructure inventory necessary to support the mission of the CBP Mission Support Offices nationwide. Mission Support Program Management oversees facilities and infrastructure management for CBP mission support offices to ensure the timely and effective planning, delivery, and sustainment of the portfolio of facilities and infrastructure, as well as rent and lease management activities. Funding for Mission Support Facilities is funded out of this PPA, FM01 FC&S, and the FM02 PO&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$215.196 million in FY 2012, \$215.527 million in FY 2013, and \$236.315 million in FY 2014.	
\$123,420	\$123,420	\$174,077

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	20,131	19,853	2,518,235
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(31)	104	256,268
2014 Current Services	20,100	19,957	2,774,503
2014 Program Change	1,609	757	62,791
2014 Total Request	21,709	20,714	2,837,294
Total Change 2012 to 2014	1,578	861	319,059

CBP requests 21,709 positions, 20,714 FTE, and \$2,837.294 million in FY 2014 for the Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA

- An increase of \$153.235 million is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation
- An increase of \$110.0 million is for Restoration of Base
- An increase of \$98.227 million is for Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade
- An increase of \$18.643 million is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$14.076 million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- An increase of \$13.0 million is for Realigning OIT to OT to fund ACE Business Office
- An increase of \$10.8 million is for CBP Mobile Program
- An increase of \$8.0 million is for Integrated Traveler Processing
- An increase of \$7.952 million is for 2010 Import Safety Initiative - Year 1
- An increase of \$5.747 million is for 2011 CBPO Staffing - Year 2 (318 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$5.422 million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 2
- An increase of \$5.398 million is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (250 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$4.906 million is for 2009 War Supplemental on Combating Southbound Firearms and Currency Smuggling - Year 3 (125 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$4.509 million is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (250 CBPOs)
- An increase of \$2.361 million is for 2011 CBPO Staffing - Year 3 (318 CBPOs)
- A decrease of -\$34 million to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings
- A decrease of -\$23.585 million is for Rent Consolidation

- A decrease of -\$16.0 million is for Foreign Language Awards Program
- A decrease of -\$14.951 million is for Management Efficiencies
- A decrease of -\$12.31 million is for Eliminate work performed by CBPO for other DHS Entities
- A decrease of -\$10.0 million is for Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation
- A decrease of -\$6.023 million is for Suspend WHTI/LBI Procurement
- A decrease of -\$5.341 million is for Tactical Analytical Units
- A decrease of -\$1.0 million is for Trade Compliance & Enforcement Congressional add-on Positions
- A decrease of -\$4.45 million is for Firearms Qualifications
- A decrease of -\$961 thousand is for 2012 Immigration Advisory Program - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$3.476 million is for Rescoping IAP Program in Incheon and Warsaw
- A decrease of -\$2.518 million is for Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff
- A decrease of -\$2.369 million is for National Account Manager; Rulings; & Revenue Policy Staff
- A decrease of -\$2.17 million is for Transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner
- A decrease of -\$1.391 million is for Merge 2 National Targeting & Analysis Groups
- A decrease of -\$4 thousand is for Utilities Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$2.668 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

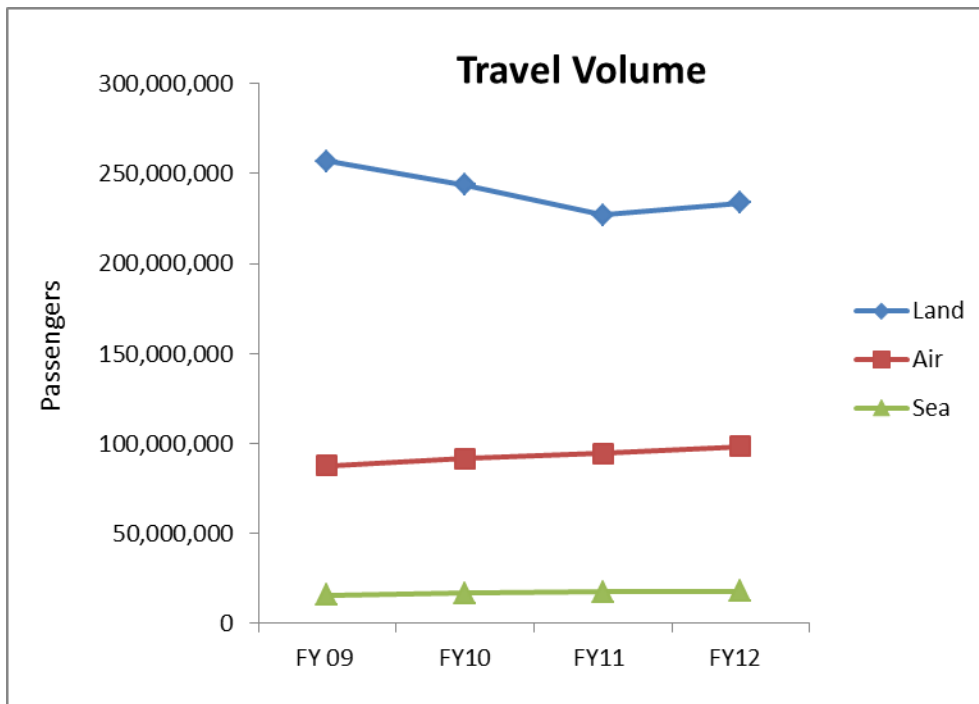
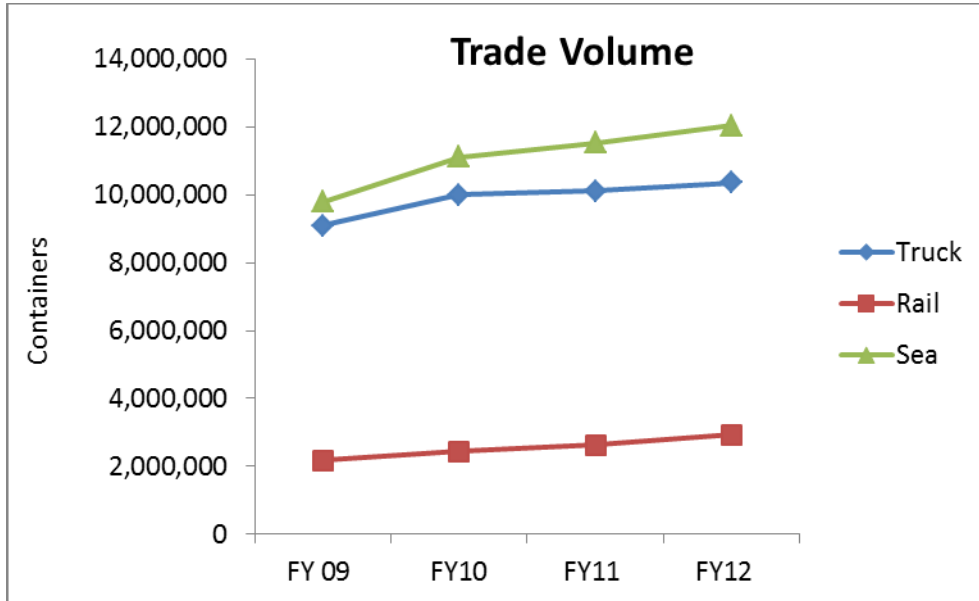
Inspections trade and travel facilitation supports funding for the Office of Field Operations (OFO) and the Office of International Trade (OT). This PPA enables these offices to meet the mission requirements to ensure border security, prevent terrorism, strengthen international cooperation, and expedite legitimate trade and travel.

Inspections and Trade Facilitation	FY 2014 Request (\$000)
CBPO, Ag. Specialist, Salary & Benefits	\$1,999,172
Other Salary & Benefit	\$622,025
Non-personnel Costs	\$216,097
Total	\$2,837,294

Office of Field Operations (OFO)

OFO operates 329 Ports of Entry (POEs) welcoming travelers and facilitating the flow of goods essential to our economy 24/7. Each day, almost 1 million people arrive at U.S. POEs by land, sea, and air. Air passenger volume increased by over 12 percent between FY 2010 and FY 2012 and is currently at a record level – heading towards more than 100 million annual passenger arrivals in FY 2013. Furthermore, volume has increased by three percent at our land and seaports in FY 2012. In FY 2012, \$2.38 trillion worth of goods were processed through the ports of entry, with inbound trade volume growing by 16 percent between FY 2010 and FY 2012 and expected to exceed previous records in the air, land, and sea environments in FY 2013.

It is OFO's mission to ensure that these travelers and cargo shipments do not pose a threat to our national security. The following charts depict trade and travel volume trends at POEs from FY 2009 to FY 2012:



In FY 2014, OFO seeks to preserve frontline staff, continue passenger process reengineering, sustain and enhance workforce multiplier programs and implement business transformation initiatives while identifying alternative sources of funding. The current POE environment has a

rapidly expanding workload, which means more potential threats that must be screened to protect and ensure the United States' security and economic competitiveness. While modest increases in the number of CBPOs have had a positive impact, OFO continues to face a myriad challenges. OFO challenges include: mitigating increased wait times; new/expanded services; and, increased cost requirements in a declining budget environment. The most prevalent example is the cost of frontline staff which has increased significantly in recent years. Given the current fiscal landscape, OFO must enhance and expand its current workforce multiplier programs in order to process trade and travel more efficiently.

Economic Implications

International travel and trade is vital to the U.S. economy. Travelers from abroad inject new money into the U.S. economy by purchasing U.S. goods and services. All of those purchases are considered U.S. exports that ultimately support America's trade balance. In 2011, international travelers provided the largest U.S. trade surplus on record (approximately \$43 billion) for travel and tourism. According to the U.S. Travel Association report, Travel Means Jobs, in 2012, one new American job was created for every 33 travelers arriving from overseas.

Resource Management vs. Increase in Wait Times and Workload

CBP is innovating and transforming to maximize operational efficiencies while continuing to examine other resourcing options. The current workload environment is rapidly expanding; potential threats must be screened and vetted expeditiously in order to protect and safeguard the United States' economic competitiveness. While CBP is proactively mitigating the risks, projected increases to workload volumes and fiscal constraints present serious challenges to effectively facilitate travel and trade.

Wait Times

The clearest and most studied economic impact is from the reduction in wait times. Wait times at the POEs can cause delays and travel time uncertainty for automobiles, trucks, pedestrians and air passengers. The delays can add to supply chain and transportation costs for commercial companies, and also serve as a deterrent to trade and cross border travel. As a result, wait time reduction can be a significant economic stimulus and vice versa. Conversely, despite the increases in staffing and technology, passenger volumes continue to outpace the resources directed towards reducing wait times.

CBPOs and Agricultural Specialists: Duties and Responsibilities

CBPOs and Agriculture Specialists (CBP-AS) perform the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at ports of entry. CBP's primary responsibility is to identify potential terrorists and terrorist threats and to perform layered enforcement activities relative to counter-terrorism. These enforcement activities prevent the entry of terrorists, harmful pests and diseases, illegal drugs and contraband, illegal aliens, and importations/exportations contrary to law and trade agreements, from entering/exiting the United

States. CBP personnel interpret the laws and regulations of a broad range of Federal, state, and local agencies, relating to the admissibility of people, cargo, and conveyances.

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at POEs by CBPOs who determine their admissibility. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed by CBPOs outside the United States. An officer is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. Aliens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

Another important part of the CBP mission is the facilitation of legitimate trade. In addition to its own regulations, CBP enforces over 400 laws on behalf of over 40 other U.S. Government agencies.

Under the *Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210)*, CBP issues regulations providing for advanced electronic submission of cargo information for security purposes. CBP is working with the thousands of companies who are members of the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) to strengthen security in the supply chain.

In March of 2003, the *Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 231)* realigned the agricultural border inspection duties from the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to CBP. Since the initial transition period of inspection responsibilities, CBP has fulfilled its agriculture mission with Agriculture Specialists who are trained to serve as experts in agriculture, border intelligence, analysis, and examination and enforcement activities. Each year, millions of pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, herbs, and other agricultural items enter the United States via commercial shipments from around the world. Agriculture Specialists are trained to detect potential threats in passenger baggage, truckloads, trainloads, and containers of agricultural imports that could potentially threaten U.S. agriculture, our natural resources, and our economy. Agriculture Specialists at U.S. POEs and international mail facilities target, detect, intercept, and prevent the entry of these potential threats before they have a chance to do any harm. Annually, these specialists intercept tens of thousands of actionable pests, or those identified through scientific risk assessment and study as being dangerous to the health and safety of U.S. agricultural resources.

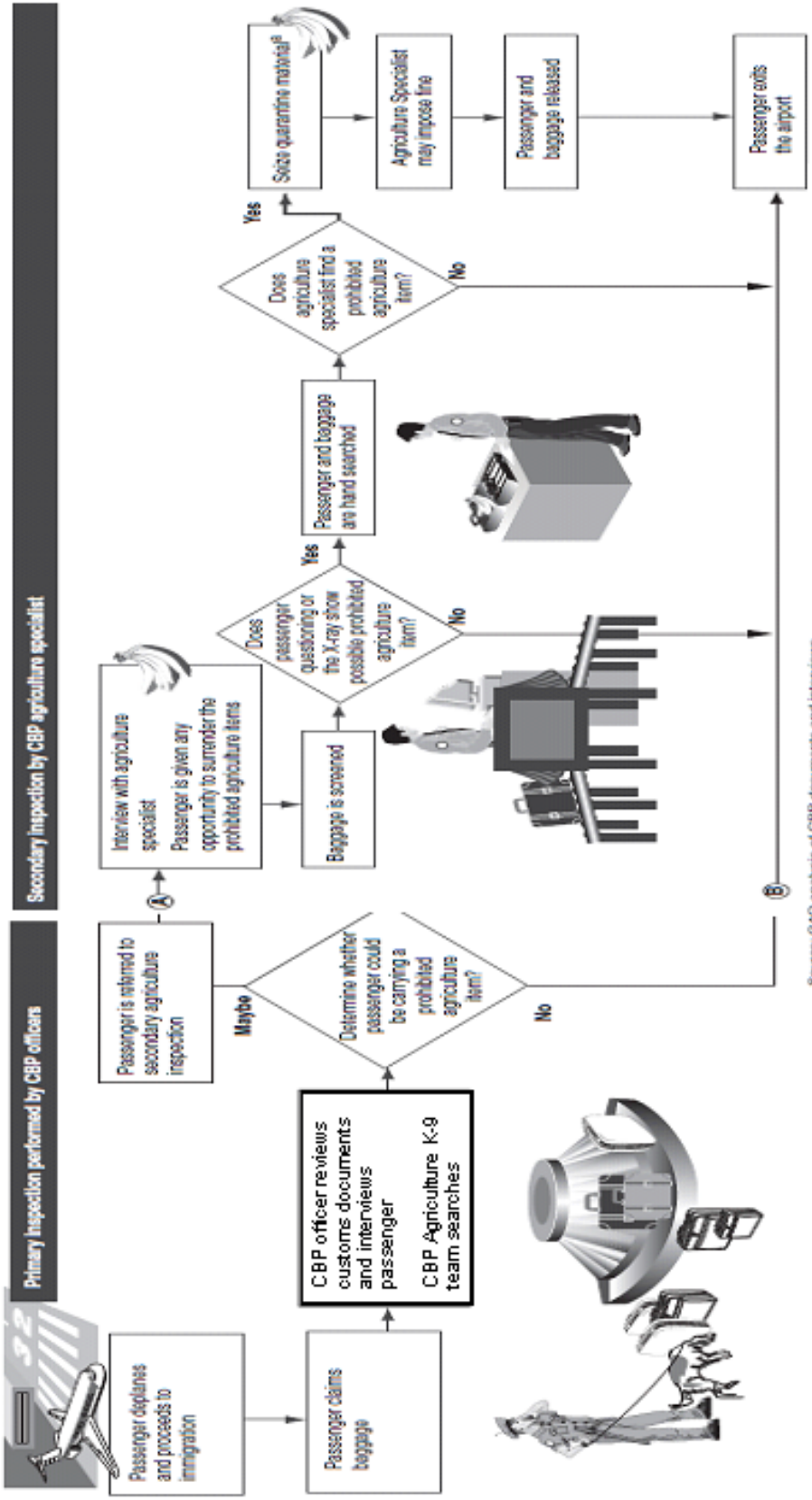
CBP Agriculture Specialists, with science-based degrees in the areas of botany, entomology, biology, or plant pathology, have the knowledge to recognize questionable and dangerous agricultural commodities, flag them for inspection, and oversee their testing or destruction. Agriculture Specialists also educate travelers about why certain agricultural commodities and meat products are seized. The detailed job performed by these specialists is vital to ensuring the safety of our Nation. Agriculture Specialists perform their mission at more than 300 ports of entry located at airports, seaports and land borders throughout the United States and along the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Agriculture Specialists also check containers and trucks for smuggled agricultural products or packaging materials that might contain invasive species that could harm our agriculture and environment. They examine wooden pallets that could hide the larvae of wood-boring insects poised to attack native trees or nursery stock and make sure that imported fruits and vegetables are pest free. Agriculture Specialists also work with specialized x-ray machines that detect organic materials and utilize agricultural canines specifically trained to sniff out meat and plant materials in international airport passenger areas.

Since 2005, CBP and APHIS have continued to develop and deploy agricultural pest detection modules to anticipate the needs of the agricultural community. These include modules on the Asian gypsy moth, Khapra beetle, and the Asian citrus psyllid.

In the development pipeline are technology transfer modules on the fruit fly complex and wood packaging material. CBP and APHIS are also building train-the-trainer programs on data collection for agriculture coordinators.

See the following chart for primary and secondary stages in the agricultural inspection process:



Source: GAO analysis of CBP documents and interviews.
 *After material has been seized, the agriculture specialist either sends an unknown detected pest to the APHIS pest identifiers or the material is sent to the incinerator to be destroyed.

The following section (Securing and Expediting Travel) provides detailed information on Office of Field Operations programs within the Inspections and Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Securing and Expediting Travel

The international traveler process and the border entry traveler process involve many stakeholders working together to develop travel policy, set priorities, operate daily travel procedures at home and abroad, and address security and safety concerns. Experienced CBPOs and CBP-AS use their expertise and experience to target and process travelers, review travel documents, and interact with the traveling public to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. laws. The chart below outlines key programs that help to facilitate the travel process.

SECURING AND EXPEDITING TRAVEL	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)	Electronic applicant screening in advance of travel to U.S.
Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)	Provide information on persons of interest to host country or appropriate authorities.
Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)	Joint initiative program with the Department of State (DOS) to ensure secure documentation requirements are enforced.
Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit (FDAU)	Detect and remove circulation and use of fraudulent documentation.
Admissibility Review Office (ARO)	Review and determine if inadmissible aliens may travel as non-immigrants with waivers.
Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU)	Support the NTC - Passenger by identifying Terrorist Screening Database matches and any other threats or national security related issues.
Preclearance	Inspect U.S. bound travelers in overseas locations relieving congestion at U.S. gateway airports and extending U.S. borders outward.

In FY 2012, total air passenger volume increased four percent (approximately 3.7 million air passengers) at the top 10 U.S. airports when compared to FY 2011 data. The overall average wait time increased nearly 10 percent. To address this increasing passenger volume and workload, OFO has identified five innovative and transformative initiatives in the traveler environment that provide a smarter use of available resources in response to growing challenges:

1. *Expansion of Benefits and Locations of Trusted Traveler/Trade Programs:* These programs help CBP to redirect resources to screening other high risk, unknown travelers and enforcement (e.g. NEXUS, SENTRI, Global Entry, and FAST).
2. *Growing of Operational Best Practices:* These programs enable CBP to effectively use resources that efficiently facilitate travel (e.g. Pedestrian Ready Lanes, Active Lane Management and Model Ports). Pedestrian Ready Lanes

throughput potential has been measured at 240 travelers per hour versus 90 travelers per hour for non-ready lanes.

3. *Pre-Travel Authorization*: This increases security and reduces wait times resulting in significant cost avoidance and reduced data entry (e.g. ESTA).
4. *Forms Automation*: This automation improves the accuracy of data entry while creating a substantial cost avoidance and increasing efficiencies (e.g. I-94, General Declaration, Customs Declaration, I-418). In FY 2012, there were approximately 16 million I-94Ws processed in the air environment. The automation of I-94 reflects a time savings equivalent to 47 CBPOs, and these benefits are recurring. In addition, this initiative will result in a savings of approximately \$8 million per year since data entry costs will no longer be incurred. Once the I-94 automation within the air environment is implemented through FY 2014, CBPOs would have spent approximately 75,600 hours processing these forms. Therefore, automation will relieve up to 64 CBPOs who can be returned to the front-line to process passengers and reduce wait times. The total annual cost avoidance is \$7.7 million in CBPO salaries and benefits. This savings in time allows the CBPO to more appropriately redirect efforts to frontline law enforcement activities. Additionally, arriving passenger processing time decreases by 20 - 30 seconds per traveler.
5. *Port of Entry Processing Innovations*: This enhances security, reduces wait times and allows more efficient use of the officer time. Port of Entry processing innovations include: Enforcement Link Mobile (ELMO) and other CBP mobile devices, Baggage Operations, and Airport Wait Time Consoles. For example, ELMO eliminates time/location constraints through the deployment of real-time technology through enhanced trade flow, reduced overtime, increased situational awareness, and passenger processing efficiencies. In FY 2012, CBP successfully piloted ELMO Cargo at two seaport ports of entry. The use of hand-held mobile devices has transformed the business practice (eliminating the hold sheet and travel time and providing real-time release of cargo at the inspection site), resulting in a 4,700-hour reduction in man-hours, at two ports, in a single year.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization

Beginning in FY 2011, the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) program became funded through user fees. Collections from ESTA are authorized to recover the full cost to administer the ESTA program and maintain IT equipment. The \$14 fee for each approved ESTA authorization (comprised of \$10 for the *Travel Promotion Act of 2009* (P.L. 111-145) fee for the Corporation for Travel Promotion and \$4 for ESTA processing) went into effect through an interim final rule published in the Federal Register, on Sept. 8, 2010. Fee revenue funds the salaries and benefits of personnel, overtime, and the cost to maintain kiosks and other IT equipment. Refer to the ESTA budget request for more information on the ESTA user fee.

The below chart displays statistical information for ESTA program activities as of FY 2012.

ESTA Statistics	
Number of Member Nations	37
Total Number of Visa Waiver Program Applicants since program inception	49.7 million
FY 2012 Compliance Rate	99.6%
FY 2012 Denial Rate	0.21%

With ESTA data and Advanced Passenger Information provided by the airlines, CBP automated the collection of form I-94W data, resulting in a significant reduction in the use of the paper form, and the ability to provide electronic information immediately.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

CBP will continue to enhance ESTA, a program that requires all nationals or citizens of Visa Waiver Program countries who plan to travel to the United States for temporary business or pleasure to have an approved ESTA application prior to boarding. In FY 2012, 25,036 ESTA applications were denied; as a result, CBP did not have to process refusals of admission for these individuals, leading to over \$3 million in cost avoidance for OFO and 103 FTE and \$11.9 in CBPO frontline savings.

Additionally, it is projected that OFO will benefit from an additional \$2.2 million in cost avoidance through FY 2014 as a result of the ESTA program (21,276 inspection hours equaling 18 CBPO FTEs above FY 2012 savings).

Immigration Advisory Program

Under the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), CBP deploys officers overseas (Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Doha, London-Gatwick, London-Heathrow, Madrid, Manchester, Paris, and Tokyo) to support CBP's goal of enhancing the security of air travel by preventing terrorists from boarding commercial aircraft destined for the United States. This reduces the number of improperly documented passengers traveling from or through a country to the United States. IAP provides information to host countries, or appropriate authorities, regarding travelers of interest. It focuses on high-risk persons through the use of targeting and passenger analysis information or an assessment of the passenger's travel documentation. The goals of this effort are the interdiction and apprehension of criminals and persons of national security interest by host countries, the disruption of attempts to smuggle aliens, and the disruption of attempts to enter the U.S. with fraudulent documents.

Since IAP does not have enforcement authority in the host country, the program relies upon cooperation by the host country's immigration and/or control authority and the air carrier to take appropriate actions to prevent persons of interest from boarding flights destined for the U.S.

The IAP program successes from 2004 through September 2012 are outlined in the below chart:

IAP Successes		
Action	During FY 2012	FY 2004- FY 2012 Total
No Boards	2,505	16,172
Improper Traveler Documentation	2,422	15,329
Fraudulent Documents	15	375
Potential High-Risk Traveler Interviews	863	2,779
Alien Smugglers	2	32
Terrorist Screening Database Matches	66	436
TSA No Fly Matches	10	44

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

The cost avoidance associated with IAP overseas admissibility reviews versus detainment costs at the POEs is approximately \$2,500 per admissibility action. To date, IAP no-board recommendations have enabled airlines to avoid \$26.7 million in potential fines (calculated at \$1,650 per passenger). These recommendations have resulted in estimated cost avoidance to CBP of \$26.1 million in costs associated with the detention and removal of inadmissible passengers (originally calculated in FY 2004 at \$1,507 per passenger; revised and calculated in FY 2012 at \$2,499.34 per passenger). Combined cost avoidance to carriers and CBP in FY 2012 exceeded \$10.3 million.

Joint Security Program (JSP)

CBP built upon the IAP concept by launching the JSP in Mexico City and Panama City partnering with host country law enforcement to identify air passengers linked to terrorism, narcotics, weapons, and currency smuggling. Since the inception of JSP in Mexico City in September 2009, JSP officers have assisted their Mexican counterparts in a number of enforcement related activities resulting in the successes outlined below:

JSP Mexico (Since inception September 2009 through FY 2012)		JSP Panama (Since inception September 2011 through FY 2012)	
Fraudulent Documents	244 passengers (33 in FY 2012)	Fraudulent Documents	164

JSP Mexico (Since inception September 2009 through FY 2012)		JSP Panama (Since inception September 2011 through FY 2012)	
Potential High-Risk Travelers	143 passengers (57 in FY 2012)	Potential High-Risk Travelers	28
Fugitives Intercepted	124 passengers (56 in FY 2012)	Fugitives Intercepted	45
Narcotics Violations	6 passengers (2 in FY 2012)	Narcotics Violations	15
Illicit Currency	3 passengers (0 in FY 2012)	Illicit Currency	18
No-Fly List Passengers Identified	3 (1 in FY 2012)	No-Fly List Passengers Identified	0

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative/Land Border Integration (WHTI/LBI)

WHTI is the joint DOS and DHS initiative implementing a key 9/11 Commission recommendation and the statutory mandates of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-458). WHTI has established document requirements for travelers entering the United States who were previously exempt, including citizens of the United States and Canada. The WHTI requirements for air travelers went into effect in January 2007 and compliance continues to be high—well over 99 percent for U.S. and Canadian citizens. WHTI secure document requirements were successfully implemented on June 1, 2009 at all of the Nation’s ports.

FY 2012 WHTI Query Rates	
Northern Border	99.5%
Southern Border	96.5%
National Average	97.6%

In FY 2012, the WHTI program contained both investment and operations and maintenance components. CBP funded WHTI operations at all high volume land ports to ensure optimal performance of the program. In an effort to achieve a 100 percent query rate against the national security and law enforcement watch for all travelers, the WHTI program has reached a national query rate of over 97 percent. There has also been a steady growth in the use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled travel documents with 38 percent of all law enforcement queries initiated through such documents. As of September 30, 2012, there are more than 17.3 million RFID-enabled travel documents in the hands of travelers, an increase from 11.8 million since September 30, 2011. The query rates for the northern and southern borders, as well as the National average, are outlined in the chart above.

Additionally, CBP sought to capitalize on the initial success, foundation, and investment of the WHTI program through the implementation of the “Triangle Strategy.” The goals of this strategy are to implement and expand innovative technologies and processes to provide efficiencies at the land border by integrating Inbound, Outbound and Border Patrol Checkpoint processing, and the sharing of information between these areas to improve targeting capabilities. These goals are being achieved via an integrated approach that includes:

- *Active Lane Management* – re-designation of primary vehicle lanes as either Ready Lanes or Dedicated Commuter Lanes (DCL) based on current traffic conditions;
- *Pedestrian Reengineering* – application of a hybrid WHTI solution to pedestrian processing;

Initial Findings:

- The efforts made in Otay Mesa and El Paso will provide valuable data to CBP to capitalize on the efficiencies made in passenger processing with the utilization of these kiosks. Re-engineered pedestrian lanes and kiosks in Otay Mesa gain similar efficiencies seen by similar efforts in El Paso.
 - Pedestrian reengineering will allow for the process of pedestrian travelers with Ready Lane eligible RFID – enabled documents.
 - Additionally, kiosks at Paso Del Norte occupying two lanes (lanes 10 and 14) are shown to be processing 25 percent of the pedestrian traffic.
 - CBP is currently conducting surveys in order to add additional sites for roll-out.
- *Outbound Strategy* –deployment of a technical solution to support pulse and surge operations; and
 - Coordination and extension of WHTI technology to Border Patrol checkpoints.
 - Preliminary analysis indicates that during FY 2012 for each \$1 spent by the LBI program, the traveling public received a \$5.10 benefit due to reduced wait times.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

The successful deployment of Ready Lanes has resulted in faster inspections in these lanes, contributing to reduced border wait times at these locations. Ready Lanes have been deployed to 21 locations, improving vehicle throughput from 15-25 percent in the deployed lanes.

In FY 2012, of the 23,932 fraudulent documents CBP intercepted at the POEs, only 445 were altered or counterfeit RFID documents. Additionally, the use of RFID cards vis-à-vis Border Crossing Cards reduces opportunity for human error and time required for CBPOs.

Preclearance

Preclearance provides for the inspection and clearance of commercial air passengers prior to departure from fifteen (15) locations in five (5) foreign countries and six time zones in support of CBP's extended border strategy. Preclearance locations include Aruba; Bermuda; Freeport and Nassau, Bahamas; Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Canada; and Dublin and Shannon, Ireland.

A Preclearance inspection is essentially the same inspection an individual would undergo at a U.S. port of entry except that it is conducted outside the United States. Travelers inspected and cleared overseas do not have to undergo a second CBP inspection upon arrival in the U.S. All mission requirements are completed at the Preclearance port of entry prior to departure,

including customs, immigration, and agriculture inspections. In FY 2012, Preclearance processed 14,751,382 travelers at international Preclearance locations.

Preclearance relieves congestion at U.S. “gateway” airports, reduces airline delays, and a ‘domestic’ style arrival at U.S. airports provides a more efficient transfer for travelers. Preclearance improves CBP’s ability to protect the American homeland by extending our borders and preventing terrorists, terrorist instruments, and other national security threats from gaining access to the United States. Additionally, Preclearance protects U.S. agricultural infrastructure from foreign pests, disease and global outbreaks; fosters cooperation with foreign (host) authorities in diplomatic, law enforcement, and international security issues; and supports economic interests by improving travel and commerce with the United States.

Preclearance supports CBP’s initiative to extend the U.S. borders outward and is part of the DHS strategic plan to deploy systems technology overseas to detect radiological threats before they leave foreign territories. COBRA User Fees are also utilized in part to support Preclearance operations.

Cost Avoidance/Efficiencies/ Workforce Multiplier Effect

Although Preclearance locations operate with a reduced layered enforcement posture that is typical of U.S. air POE’s, the average annual CBPO output per passenger is nearly 60 percent higher at these locations than at comparable U.S. air ports of entry. In addition, the average cost to inspect and clear a passenger prior to entering the U.S. is approximately 30 percent less than the cost to perform the inspection at domestic airports.

Overall, Preclearance locations produce a higher annual average rate of inadmissible interceptions than U.S. POE’s. These passenger interceptions result in cost avoidance for the US government in short and long term detention and support costs generally associated with domestic apprehensions.

Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit (FDAU)

The FDAU was created in January 2005 to serve as the central location for analysis of all fraudulent documents seized by CBPOs nationwide. As of January 17, 2013 there were 12 personnel assigned to the FDAU division. The mission of the FDAU is to remove fraudulent travel documents from circulation and to prevent the use of these documents by *mala fide* travelers attempting to enter the United States. In addition to the fraudulent document training provided by FDAU, the unit manages the Fraud Prevention Program (FPP) and Carrier Liaison Program (CLP). The FPP trains CBPOs to detect fraudulent documents and currently has 256 CBP Fraud Prevention officers at 155 locations. The CLP enhances border security by effectively identifying improperly documented passengers destined for the United States. During FY 2012, CLP trained 3,408 airline and security personnel. The FDAU has also developed the Fraudulent Document Center website for officers and agents to obtain information and updates by viewing bulletins, reports, and intelligence on resources, documents, fraud and trends.

Admissibility Review Office (ARO)

The ARO provides CBP with a dedicated resource in making determinations of admissibility under the INA. The ARO works extensively with the Department of State and other agencies to determine whether inadmissible aliens may be permitted to travel as non-immigrants with waivers that include all temporary and permanent waiver applications. The ARO reviews applications submitted by aliens who have been determined by CBPOs or consular officers to be ineligible for admission to the United States based on grounds of inadmissibility established under section 212(a) of the INA. The ARO is completed action on 20,500 cases in FY 2012.

Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU)

The PAUs are responsible for all local coordination and provide support to the NTC by serving as the point of contact for the processing of Terrorist Screening Data Base (TSDB) matches, any identified threats to civil aviation and any other national security related issues. Additionally, PAUs conduct local advanced targeting on travelers who may be narcotics or currency smugglers, criminal aliens, immigration violators, or any other subject of interest. The PAUs regularly serve as an agency point of contact for local law enforcement and investigative agencies.

The following section (Securing and Facilitating Trade) provides detailed information on Office of Field Operations and Office of Trade programs within the Inspections and Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Securing & Facilitating Trade

Office of Field Operations

The international trade process involves many stakeholders working together to develop trade policy, set priorities, operate daily import and export procedures at home and abroad, address security and safety concerns, and deliver and use imported goods.

CBP controls trade through the ports of entry as goods arrive at the border. CBP maximizes trade processing by applying a mix of frontline staffing, technology, and programs that maximize the staffing and technology resources. Experienced CBPOs, Import Specialists, Agriculture Specialists, and Entry Specialists use their expertise to target, examine cargo, review entry documentation, collect duties, and interact with the importing community to enforce and ensure compliance with U.S. trade laws.

Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams (A-TCET)

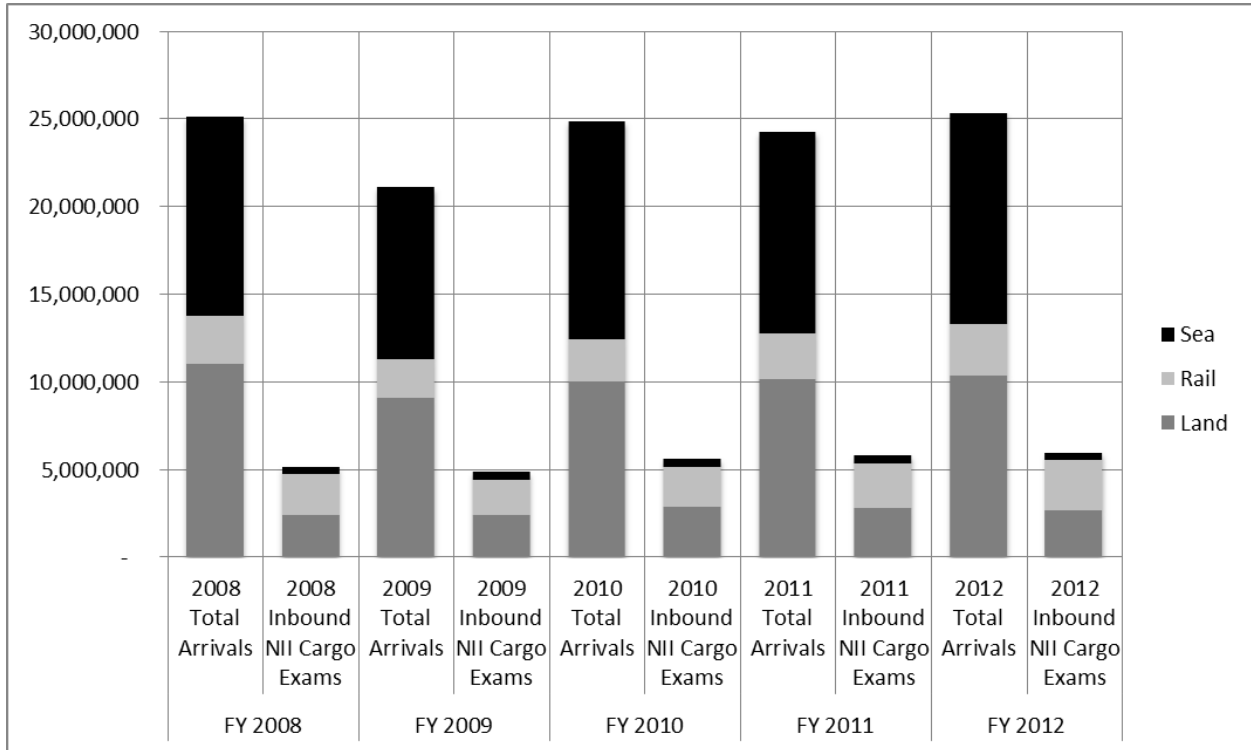
OFO estimates that in FY 2013 there will be over 5,000 CBPOs assigned to the A-TCET. CBP established these teams in 2003, uniting the former Contraband Enforcement Teams, Manifest Review Units, Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII), Canine, and Outbound teams to form a single A-TCET. The A-TCET works closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team and Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary

mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, their activities encompass all types of contraband, including items such as narcotics, currency, weapons, and counterfeit goods.

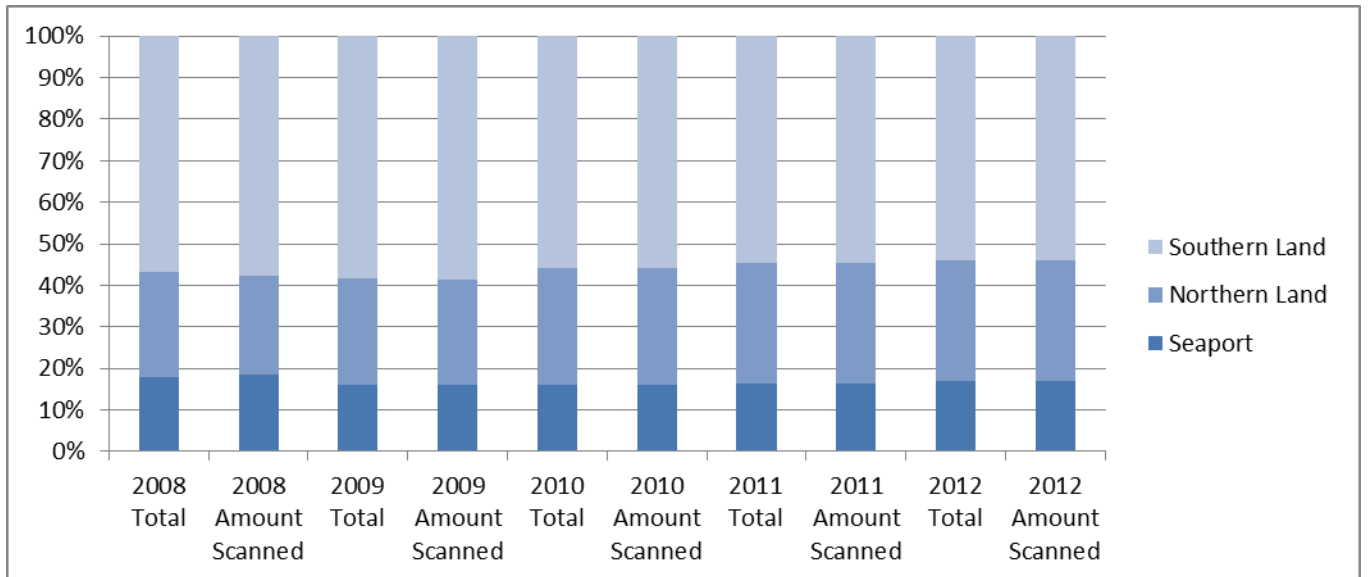
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Conveyance Inspections

Since examinations with NII equipment are much faster than manual inspections, NII conveyance searches (which include large-scale x-ray and gamma ray imaging systems, radiation detection equipment, small-scale baggage x-ray systems and portable and hand-held devices) are important tools that help CBPOs fulfill their mission. Without NII equipment, CBP front line personnel would be dependent on labor intensive and time consuming manual inspections. The NII equipment inventory is funded by the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA. The Inspection, Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA primarily represent salary and benefits costs associated with the NII Conveyance Inspections activities at the POEs.

The following graph depicts the number of NII exams performed on cargo inbound to the U.S. from FY 2008 to FY 2012:



The following graph depicts the number of Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) exams performed on cargo inbound to the U.S. from FY 2008 to FY 2012 (this does not include Express Consignment Courier Facility (ECCF) mail scanned):



Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

NII Technology exams require a fraction of the time required by a manual CBPO exam, which creates a workforce multiplier effect. A typical manual cargo inspection requires three (3) people an average of two (2) hours to complete. A typical large-scale NII examination requires three (3) personnel an average of eight (8) minutes to complete, saving approximately 112 minutes per inspection, on average.

In FY 2012, CBP conducted approximately 5.9 million NII exams in the land, air and sea environment. If NII technology had not been used to conduct these exams, the same workload would have required 7,124 CBPOs as opposed to only 500 CBPOs with the use of the NII technology. Additionally, CBP is piloting the remote viewing of scans from multiple types of NII equipment, an approach that will further decrease the number of officers needed for NII image analysis.

Canine Enforcement Program (CEP)

CBP's CEP plays a crucial role in anti-terrorism and interdiction efforts. CBP has established and deployed a world-class detector dog program to augment existing technology while establishing cutting edge detection capabilities. OFO canine teams are strategically assigned to POEs around the United States and to Preclearance stations abroad. CBPOs use specially trained detector dogs in interdiction and to support specialized programs aimed at combating the terrorist threat at the Nation's borders, international airports, and seaports. In FY 2012, OFO had approximately 680 CBPOs and CBP agricultural specialists dedicated to OFO canine enforcement operations across the nation. CBP Agriculture Specialist Canine Handlers and their canines serve a vital role in detecting fruits, vegetables, meats or other prohibited items that may carry animal and plant diseases or pests entering the United States, intentionally or by accident, which can cause serious damage to America's crops, livestock, pets, environment and economy. The table below provides a breakout of the OFO canine enforcement team population by type.

FY 2012	Narcotic	Human/ Narcotic	Currency/ Firearms	Agriculture	K9 Trainers	K9 Supervisor	Field Office Advisors	Total
OFO Canine Teams	112	355	52	115	26	14	6	680

Office of International Trade (OT)

CBP's OT leads and manages the development of mechanisms utilized to implement key elements of U.S. trade policies. These policies are implemented through the development of programs, guidance, regulations and rules, and other compliance mechanisms and are executed by the Office of Field Operations at our POEs.

In addition, through coordination with international partners and OGAs, OT directs the enforcement of IPR, the identification of risks to detect and prevent the importation of

contaminated agricultural or food products and the enforcement of free trade agreement eligibility.

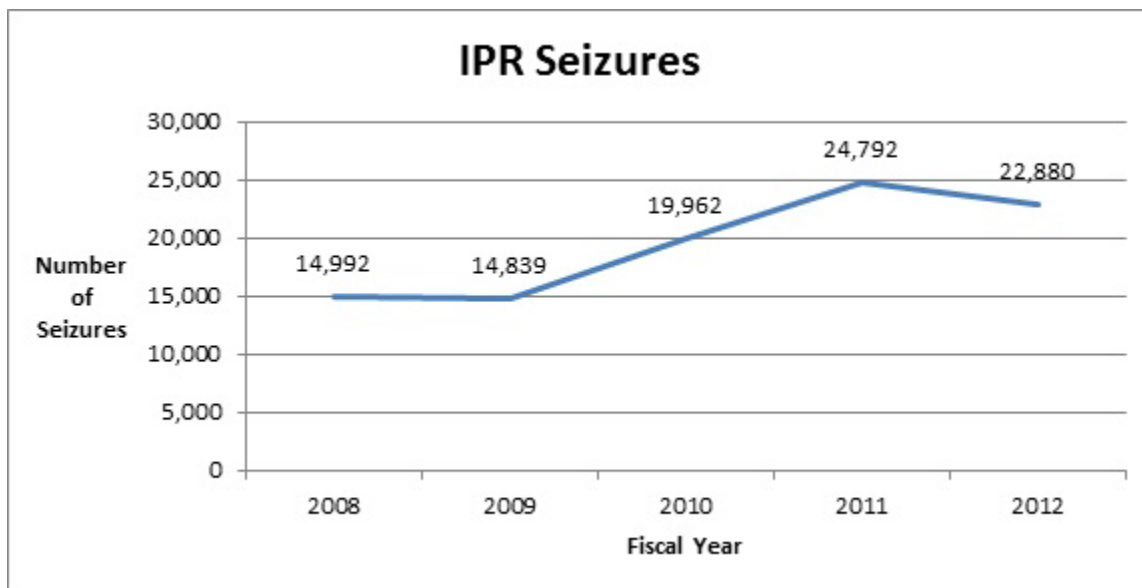
OT comprises five directorates to fulfill its mission in the most efficient and effective manner. These directorates perform key functions that produce commercial benefits (see table below; note that it is limited to operational directorate only, which excludes the 54 FTE in mission support each year.).

Directorate	Key Functions	Commercial Benefits	Positions by EOY
Commercial Targeting & Enforcement (CTE)	Provides performance measures for trade compliance and enforcement as well CBP performance; Field oversight for all validation activity and trade compliance measurement.	Provides analytical support, data collection/ correlation, analysis, risk management techniques; development/ reporting systems to the national targeting and analysis groups located in the field.	135
Regulations & Rulings (R&R)	Provides technical legal support, advice, and guidance for CBP trade and border operations; issues uniform interpretation and application standards for trade laws; ensures FOIA compliance.	Ensures uniform and impartial application of trade laws and the facilitation of legitimate trade.	237
Regulatory Audit (RA)	Protects government revenue; ensures compliance; facilitates legitimate trade; and prevents harmful goods from entering the country.	Conducts external audits to protect government revenue; ensure compliance with the trade laws; facilitate legitimate trade; and protect the security and safety of American businesses and citizens from harmful goods.	394
Trade Policy and Programs (TPP)	Develops CBP trade policy; conducts national operations on multiple source countries, commodities, and threats; coordinates with industry and other agencies to develop national operations.	Conducts risk analysis and composes multi-disciplined strategies to address of commercial trade fraud along the defined priority trade issues of IPR, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Textiles, Trade Agreements, Import Safety & Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs).	100
ACE Business Office (ABO)	Makes all business decisions concerning ACE, including requirements collection, prioritization, and communications	Ensures all stakeholders from the trade community and government are actively involved in the planning, development, deployment, and maintenance of ACE.	90
Totals	-	-	956

OT is responsible for several critically important programs of which five priority trade issues (PTI) have been highlighted below: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Textiles and Apparel, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD), Import Safety, Trade Agreements and Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs). For a complete PTI list, please visit http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/.

I. Intellectual Property Rights

CBP has implemented its 5-year strategy to enforce IPR based on the pillars of facilitation, enforcement, and deterrence. This strategy improves CBP's ability to facilitate lawful trade, seize counterfeit and pirated goods, and deter violations. CBP's IPR strategy assesses the risk of imports for IPR violations, targets suspect shipments, conducts seizures of infringing goods, and completes the process with post-entry audits and coordination with the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). OT has also continued refining the maritime environment IPR predictive risk model. As illustrated in the chart below, the IPR strategy has resulted in a 53 percent increase in seizures from 2008 to 2012². Further information, including a list of recent IPR initiatives, is available on the CBP webpage: http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/ipr/.



II. Antidumping & Countervailing Duties (AD/CVD)

To protect U.S. commerce against imported merchandise that is sold at an unfairly low or subsidized price, and facilitate the legitimate flow of imports, CBP is implementing a 5-year strategic plan. This plan maximizes our resources on detection and evasion enforcement through advanced targeting and analysis and will streamline our administrative process. The plan's goal is to protect lawful revenue, detect and deter evasion while facilitating legitimate imports. Tools utilized to accomplish these goals are increased use of automation, identification of high risk transactions, verification of evasion followed by swift penalty actions, and the development of new ways to share information with our trade partners. For more information on CBP's Antidumping and Countervailing Duties Program, please visit: http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/add_cvd/.

² CBP experienced an 8 percent decline in IPR seizures in 2012 due to a shift from enforcement against small shipments of counterfeit goods to concentration on the websites, which traffic in counterfeit goods. While this strategic shift will produce fewer IPR seizures in the short-term, it will produce a long-term decrease in the overall flow of counterfeit goods into domestic commerce.

III. Textiles and Apparel

Textile and apparel continue to be politically and economically sensitive commodities. Complex regulations and the increasing number of trade agreements and trade preference programs, each with unique requirements, create opportunities for fraud. Textile and apparel imports account for approximately \$115 billion annually. These commodities are subject to high duty rates and account for 43 percent of all duties collected. CBP has developed an enforcement strategy to identify and address various forms of fraud, including false trade preference program claims for duty free treatment, false invoicing, false marking, false claims of origin, misclassification, misdescription, undervaluation of products, and smuggling. During FY 2013, CBP projects the recuperation \$850 thousand in revenue based on Textile Production Verification Team (TPVTs) findings. Verification Teams are one of the most effective tools for executing CBP's enforcement strategy. These teams inspect factories for compliance with trade preference programs. Approximately one-third of the targeted factories visited by CBP's verification teams are found non-compliant. The continued success of the program relies on experienced personnel to target and conduct these detailed factory visits and recordkeeping reviews abroad. For updated statistical data on CBP's Textile and Apparel program, please visit: http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/textiles/enf_stat/.

IV. Import Safety

CBP continues to foster interagency coordination, by chairing the Border Interagency Executive Council. The council coordinates interagency resources on matters relating to import safety. CBP continues to work with the OGA and the trade community on the Importer Self-Assessment Product Safety Pilot partnership program. CBP is persistent in the expansion of the Import Safety Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center (CTAC); where agencies are co-located to share targeting tools, resources, data and expertise to accomplish the common mission of protecting U.S. consumers from harmful goods. As illustrated by the following chart, CBP has increased import safety seizures by 23 percent over the past five years³. For more information regarding OT and import safety, please visit: http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/import_safety/.

³ CBP experienced a 5 percent decline in import safety seizures in 2012 due to a refinement in its data processing in this area.



V. Trade Agreements

Over the last decade, the number of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and preferential trade legislation programs has increased significantly. In FY 2012, FTA (excluding textiles and apparel) accounted for over \$687 billion; approximately 29 percent (by value) of all imports. The United States currently has Free Trade Agreements with 20 countries. In FY 2012, CBP began enforcing the implementation of agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea. The United States is also currently negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership with seven other participating countries; Canada and Mexico are expected to join these negotiations in FY 2013. As new agreements are negotiated and finalized, it is paramount to address their complexities in order to minimize any potential loss of revenue. For a complete overview of CBP’s Free Trade Agreements program, please visit the CBP website at:

http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/trade_programs/international_agreements/free_trade/.

VI. Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEE): Innovation in Trade Enforcement

As part of CBP’s efforts to protect U.S. economic competitiveness, CBP is transforming trade processing to find efficiencies for both CBP and the Trade community. Leading the way in these efforts are CBP’s CEEs, which provide “one-stop processing” for the Trade community using a team of industry-focused CBP experts located virtually nationwide. The CBP employees at the Centers protect the U.S. economy by halting harmful products from entering into U.S. commerce, and by recovering lost revenue due to unfair or illegal trading practices.

By having a dedicated industry Center, the Trade community now has one location responsible for processing shipments for a particular industry, which enhances uniformity of decisions. The following graphic displays this “one stop processing” concept. The small/medium-sized businesses can contact the Center on any importing questions they have. The Centers also collaborate with other government agency partners to resolve issues.

CBP is Finding Efficiencies for U.S. Business



Current

- ACME Electronics was importing into 60 Ports of Entry (POE), with 60 ports conducting reviews.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Future

- Instead of 60 ports making decisions on ACME Electronics entries, they are all reviewed by the Electronics Center of Excellence in coordinated from Long Beach, CA.

1

CBP also benefits from the Centers, as employee expertise on complex industry issues can be shared nationally. This team structure provides the Center with a diverse set of trade disciplines, which enhances our enforcement efforts on emerging threats. Finally, the Centers connect CBP leadership with industry leaders, so they stay in line with current industry trends.

The current Centers are Electronics in Long Beach, CA; Pharmaceuticals, Health & Chemicals in New York City; Automotive & Aerospace in Detroit; and Petroleum, Natural Gas & Minerals in Houston.

CBP plans on 6 Centers in FY 2013, to include:

1. Agriculture & Prepared Products: Miami
2. Apparel, Footwear & Textiles: San Francisco
3. Base Metals: Chicago
4. Consumer Products & Mass Merchandising: Atlanta
5. Industrial & Manufacturing Materials: Buffalo
6. Machinery: Laredo

Once these Centers are established, CBP will have covered the entirety of the harmonized tariff schedule.

The following section (Specialized Trade and Travel Programs) provides detailed information on Office of Field Operations programs within the Inspections and Trade and Travel Facilitation PPA.

Specialized Trade and Travel Programs

The Outbound Programs Division was created in 2009 to oversee current outbound operations and develop a long-term national outbound strategy for CBP. The division’s mandate includes addressing the escalating violence in Mexico and increasing outbound operations throughout the United States.

The division’s efforts include ensuring that CBPOs are: trained to conduct outbound operations; possess adequate outbound facilities, equipment, and technology; work with international and other government law enforcement agencies as appropriate; and leverage trade/traveler partnerships programs and the use of automated targeting systems to identify high risk exports/ travelers while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travelers. The program oversees operations at all POEs, including land crossings, airports, international mail and express courier facilities, and seaports.

CBP employs a risk based strategy for outbound operations on the southwest border. These operations are normally short in duration; periodic outbound inspections followed by periods without inspections. This allows for the immediate stand-down of outbound inspections to manage traffic flow departing the POE.

National statistics for program seizures are charted below.

National Outbound Program (Seizures) From FY 2009 through FY 2012*	
Illicit Currency	Over \$184.4 million
Firearms	Over 5,400
Firearm Parts	Over 6.3 Million
Ammunition Rounds	11.7 million

*FY 2012 statistics: \$31.9 million worth of illicit currency seizures, approx. 700 firearms seizures, over 8,000 firearms parts seizures, and over 213,000 rounds of ammo seized.

There are approximately 700 CBPOs conducting outbound operations nationally. This does not include officers detailed to the southwest border POEs to support port operations, to include supporting some 24/7 southbound operations and the Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT). The intent of these temporary details is to utilize a collaborative enforcement approach that leverages the capabilities and resources of Federal, tribal, state, and local law enforcement and public service agencies against individuals and criminal organizations that are involved in illicit cross border activity.

Advanced Targeting Unit (ATU)

The primary focus of the ATU is to identify shipments that pose a possible threat to the national security of the United States and determine the CBP operational response to those possible threats. The primary and imminent threat relates to terrorists and instruments of terrorism. Other threats include smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, alien smuggling, fraudulent documents, agricultural threats, and shipments that pose a threat to the economic security of the United States.

Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL)

APTL provides leadership, expertise, and innovation to defend the U.S. from the threats of agricultural and biological terrorism (or Ag/bio-terrorism). APTL is also responsible for meeting the traditional goals of safeguarding and protecting American agriculture from the risks associated with the entry, establishment, or spread of plant pests and pathogens, noxious weeds, and foreign animal diseases.

The Agriculture program receives funding from the Salary and Expenses appropriation and user fees. Refer to the APHIS budget request for more information on the APHIS user fee.

Development of the Agricultural Model:

APTL is continuing efforts to establish the CBP Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model in order to ensure that adequate agriculture specialists are staffed at the highest risk ports for introducing pests and disease in the U.S. Without effective inspections, the agriculture sector would be more vulnerable to foreign pests and diseases. DHS estimates that invasive species cause \$136 billion in lost agricultural revenue every year. As noted in the APHIS budget request, CBP and the Department of Agriculture are reviewing existing fee rates to ensure they are set at a level that recovers the full cost of performing agricultural inspection services. After a comprehensive review of program resource requirements, CBP and the Department of Agriculture will propose user fee rate adjustments.

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$153.24 million increase that is part of the overall \$423.8 million “Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation”. The majority of the additional funding is due to changes in the requirements associated with Border Patrol agents and CBP officers. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2012, compensation has grown to approximately 70 percent of the total CBP budget and the projected growth in salaries and benefits will not be able to be absorbed within CBP’s remaining funding. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the Border Patrol agent and CBP officer floors. However further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

Restoration of Base: The underlying language in the *Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act* (P.L. 112-42) did not make the collected fees available as a result of eliminating fee exemptions for travelers from certain countries. Fees are available only to the extent provided in appropriations acts. The \$110 million restoration, along with the user fee language under the DHS General Provisions, will make those fees available thereby ensuring that the budget has sufficient funding for the base level (21,775) of CBPOs. Over the past several years, OFO has experienced a significant growth in the workload resulting from increases in passenger and cargo traffic. This will restore the appropriated cuts that were taken in FY 2012 and carried forward in FY 2013.

Transfer of FOIA Division: This transfer reflects movement of the FOIA Division from the Office of International Trade, funded by the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, to the Office of the Commissioner, funded by the Headquarters Management and Administration PPAs. The full amount of \$2.17 million funds 23 positions and other associated expenses. This realignment will elevate the FOIA program to the senior management level in compliance with Executive Order 13392 and appropriately raises FOIA visibility as well as that of any and all other relevant regulations and policies.

Eliminate work performed by CBPOs for other DHS Entities: CBP will realize this efficiency by working with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and the Department of State (DOS) to automate the current manual processing of immigration visa documents. In FY 2012, DOS, USCIS and CBP formed a working group to address the automation of immigrant visa processing. Currently, the Department of State is transferring 1.6 million visa applications to electronic packages for processing and foreign consulates are now processing electronically rather than using the paper packets. The DOS intends to process all visa packages electronically. CBP will begin to process digital immigrant visa packets in September 2013. CBP will be processing both manual and electronic visa packets at this time. As DOS moves forward to all foreign consulates in phased implementation, all immigrant visa processing will be automated. USCIS has identified a potential automated process to alleviate the burden from the ports but is unable to fully automate the process at this time.

CBP estimates that the current immigration visa process cost the agency approximately \$12.3 million annually and dedicates over 100 CBPOs nationally to this administrative process. Other administrative costs associated with the immigrant visa process include packaging, document control, and postage. As an example the Port of El Paso spends an estimated \$108K yearly to mail overnight immigrant visa packages to the USCIS Service Processing Center.

Eliminating manual processing will yield a saving of \$12.3 million.

Realigning Automation Commercial Environment (ACE) Business Office Funding: To improve the management of the ACE Modernization Program, a transfer of functions and funds from the Office of Information and Technology to the Office of International Trade has been implemented. This transfer will increase accountability for program costs, enable timely delivery of products and functionality, improves management of Information and promotes program planning and management.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Land Border Integration	Under LBI, CBP is capitalizing on the success of WHTI by reusing the capabilities developed for inbound vehicles in other mission areas: pedestrian inbound, vehicle outbound, and Border Patrol checkpoints. CBP is further leveraging these capabilities by integrating systems and sharing data across these missions. This integrated approach and expanded scope is reflected in the program name change from WHTI to LBI.	
\$80,000	\$80,000	\$73,984

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	3,274
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	3,274
2014 Total Request	-	-	3,274
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

CBP requests \$3.274 million in FY2014 for the Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for COE.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Cargo Screening

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	297	287	81,257
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(29)	(29)	(8,997)
2014 Current Services	268	258	72,260
2014 Total Request	268	258	72,260
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(29)	(29)	(8,997)

CBP requests 268 positions, 258 FTE, and \$72.260 million in FY2014 for the International Cargo Screening PPA

- An increase of \$13.032 million is for Restore CSI funding to maintain overseas activities
- An increase of \$565 thousand is for Realigning International Affairs Personnel to Office of Training & Development
- An increase of \$299 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$14.774 million is for Realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs
- A decrease of -\$6.7 million for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming
- A decrease of -\$1.419 million is for CSI Dedicated Circuits Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The International Cargo Screening (ICS) PPA primarily supports the Office of Field Operations (OFO) and secondarily the Office of International Affairs (INA). ICS enables the implementation of a key part of CBP's layered cargo security strategy by deploying multidisciplinary teams to foreign seaports. These teams target and examine high-risk cargo before it is placed on vessels bound for the United States. The Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) inspection activities protect global trade lanes and systems between overseas points of origin and the United States. The process enables greater security through collaboration.

The synergy between the CSI and SFI programs have resulted in a blended approach to targeting and inspecting high-risk cargo before reaching a U.S. port. The rebalancing of these programs will allow CBP to optimize its resources and efforts to synchronize, streamline, and advance operations and technology in a more efficient manner with limited resources.

The following section provides detailed information on Office of Field Operations programs within the International Cargo Screening PPA.

Container Security Initiative

Since CSI was unveiled in January 2002, it has been part of our government’s strategy to secure the nation from the potential terrorist threat of using maritime cargo containers. The CSI program continues to foster partnerships with other countries and our trading partners in order to inspect high-risk shipments before they are loaded on vessels bound for the U.S. CBP, through CSI, ensures effective coordination with host countries by conducting periodic risk evaluations of ports to assess the level of staffing and other resource needs. CBP encourages interagency cooperation by developing a capacity to collect and share information and trade data gathered from CSI ports.

CSI is the only multi-national program in the world protecting the primary system of global trade – maritime containerized shipping – from being exploited or disrupted by international terrorists. Operational in 58 ports, CSI facilitates screening of over 80 percent of the volume of maritime cargo destined for the U.S. by using automated tools to identify containers that pose a potential risk and using technology to scan these containers for radiological or nuclear material without impeding the flow of trade.

CSO/SFI Ports (as of September 2012)

Country	City	Country	City	Country	City
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Israel	Ashdod	Portugal	Sines
Bahamas	Freeport		Haifa	Singapore	Singapore
Belgium	Antwerp	Italy	Genoa	South Africa	Durban
	Zeebrugge		Gioia Tauro	Spain	Algeciras
Brazil	Santos		La Spezia		Barcelona
Canada	Halifax		Livorno	Valencia	
	Montréal	Naples	Sri Lanka	Colombo	
	Vancouver	Jamaica	Kingston	Sweden	Gothenburg
China	Chiwan	Japan	Nagoya and Kobe	Taiwan	Chi-Lung
	Shanghai		Tokyo		Kaohsiung
	Shenzhen		Yokohama	Thailand	Laem Chabang
Colombia	Cartagena	Korea	Pusan	The Netherlands	Rotterdam
Dominican Republic	Caucedo	Malaysia	Port Klang	United Arab Emirates	Dubai
France	Le Havre		Tanjung Pelepas	United Kingdom	Felixstowe
	Marseille	Oman	Port Salalah		Liverpool
Germany	Bremerhaven	Pakistan	Qasim		Southampton
	Hamburg	Panama	Balboa		Thames port
Greece	Piraeus		Colón	Tilbury	
Honduras	Port of Cortes		Manzanillo		
Hong Kong	Hong Kong				

CBP has shifted from the initial CSI operating protocols (which were heavily dependent on the placement of U.S. personnel overseas) to a more technology-based approach, relying on the NTC to conduct more bill review and targeting.

CSI personnel screen and evaluate containers before they are shipped. The shipments are screened as early in the supply chain as possible, generally at the last port of lading. Using technology to scan high-risk containers, CSI ensures rapid scanning without impeding the flow of trade. CSI technology includes large-scale X-ray, gamma ray machines, and radiation detection devices. In FY 2012, CSI reviewed 10,953,372 bills of lading and conducted 49,415 exams of high risk cargo in cooperation with the host government.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact

In FY 2012, CSI performed 49,415 exams at foreign port locations. The cost for performing these exams domestically would be approximately \$145 million or roughly an additional 1,256 FTE. Cargo exams for domestic cargo can potentially cost \$2,500 to \$3,000 per exam. Frequently, the U.S. charges a higher rate to perform exams domestically as compared to the charge for the same exams performed at foreign locations despite the additional costs incurred from Officers being stationed at foreign ports. For example, some Asian ports do not pass on the costs for exams to the shipper/importer, while others charge approximately \$1,000 per exam and the examination cost is passed on to the shipper/importer.

Transition to CSI Operational Hybrid Model

In FY 2014, CSI will become a hybrid of different operational models to include traditional inspectional staffing with CBP personnel at foreign ports, remote targeting utilizing hubs in foreign locations, and remote targeting from the NTC with no foreign personnel and reciprocal arrangements. This will enable CBP to operate CSI in a more mission and cost effective manner while maintaining current security screening.

CSI will enter into the hybrid operational models by ensuring the following:

- CSI will monitor overseas deployments and ensure that the proper numbers of personnel are stationed at each foreign port where the traditional inspectional model is utilized.
- CSI will maintain staffing levels at the NTC to ensure 100 percent review of all shipments prior to lading on a vessel destined to the U.S.
- CSI will look to expand targeting beyond the traditional weapons of mass effect to include trade violations and other trans-national criminal activity, which will be dependent on the host country's willingness to expand targeting beyond the current declaration of principles.
- CSI will expand to additional countries of strategic interest within current budget constraints.

Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)

The SFI system's objective is to scan all containers destined for the United States using Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) scanners. SFI personnel perform the following steps within the process: (1) electronically transmit scanned images and information for evaluation and analysis; (2) resolve all radiation alarms according to alarm resolution procedures; (3) utilize the information collected to enhance the ATS or other relevant programs; and (4) store the information for later retrieval and analysis.

SFI operations at pilot locations have afforded CBP the opportunity to further test possible solutions to the complex challenges posed by scanning 100 percent of U.S.-bound maritime containers, particularly at transshipment and high-volume ports. While the data can be useful, operational costs are significant even in these limited environments. CBP has documented numerous challenges associated with implementing 100 percent scanning including diplomatic challenges, international opposition, port reconfigurations, potential for reciprocal requirements on the U.S., and a lack of available technology to efficiently scan transshipped cargo. CBP understands the need to proceed with container security programs in a responsible, practical manner that maximizes the security of U.S.-bound maritime cargo but believes an effective risk-based strategy will best ensure we achieve that goal. To that end, CBP has ceased SFI operations at the ports of Southampton, United Kingdom; Puerto Cortés, Honduras; Salalah, Oman and Busan, South Korea and is currently using CSI protocols of risk-based targeting in those locations.

Port Qasim, Pakistan continues to showcase the success of the SFI program in a country where the government and terminal operators are very supportive of the initiative. In FY 2014, SFI will maintain operations in Qasim, Pakistan. CBP continues to explore options for upgrading the equipment in Port Qasim.

The following section provides detailed information on Office of International Affairs programs within the International Cargo Screening PPA.

Overseas Program

This PPA represents the portion of the Overseas Program that specifically supports CSI and SFI. Attachés provide support to multiple overseas programs, including but not limited to CSI and SFI. Beginning in FY 2013, the funding associated with activities performed by the Attaché offices outside of CSI and SFI changed from the International Cargo Screening PPA to the Other International Programs PPA. As a result, the International Cargo Screening PPA will fund only the Attaché offices that directly support international cargo screening programs, CSI and SFI. This change better represents the overall efforts of Attachés. For more information regarding attaché activities outside of CSI and SFI, please refer to the current services description of the Other International Programs PPA.

The CBP Attachés perform the following duties in support of international cargo screening:

- Fulfill the role of CBPOs for cargo security and trade facilitation purposes;

- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on any and all matters related to cargo security of interest to CBP; and
- Support and oversee all CBP personnel and program in-country, including CSI, SFI and capacity building efforts.

The partnerships with foreign governments/agencies, international organizations, and U.S. agencies supported by CBP Attachés enhance CBP’s ability to mitigate and avoid risks related to cargo security, and trade enforcement. More concretely, the Attachés foment strong relationships with CSI/SFI host government officials and allow CBP to facilitate customs reform and modernization through training and technical assistance. These partnerships also facilitate information-sharing with a focus on areas of mutual interest to both CBP and its foreign counterparts, such as preventing, detecting, and interdicting illegal shipments.

Description of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Restoration to CSI to Maintain Overseas Activities:

The requested increase of \$13.0 million will support the CSI’s rebalancing of its international footprint and maintain current operations. The program will continue the hub concept in several international locations where there are multiple CSI ports. The funding will also support the repositioning of remote targeting at the ports by introducing internet and software technology capabilities to transfer imaging to major hub sites or to the NTC in Reston, VA.

Realignment for funding for Office of International Affairs :

Beginning in FY 2014, any INA funding not directly associated with CSI in the International Cargo Screening PPA will be transferred to the Other International Programs PPA. This amounts to 65 percent of the funding for CBP Attachés, based on weekly activity reports. The other 35 percent of funding for attachés already located in the International Cargo Screening PPA will remain there. This way, activities performed by the Attaché offices to support CSI and SFI will remain in the International Cargo Screening PPA, while the Other International Programs PPA will fund the Attaché offices that do not directly support the CSI and SFI programs. As the attachés support multiple programs including but not limited to CSI and SFI, this change will better represent the overall efforts of CBP Attachés.

CSI Dedicated Circuits Efficiencies:

Beginning in FY 2014, CBP will increase efficiencies in CSI dedicated circuits at overseas ports. CBP has conducted an analysis of the dedicated circuits at CSI ports and identified circuits that have been underutilized in past years. As a result, CBP will be able to downgrade some of these circuits without negatively impacting CSI operations. CSI will also implement central hubs and remote targeting in selected countries where CSI has multiple locations. This will allow CBP to disconnect the circuits in the remote CSI ports as they will no longer be staffed with CBP personnel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other international programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other international programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	84	80	10,684
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	33	33	14,259
2014 Current Services	117	113	24,943
2014 Program Change	(17)	(17)	(203)
2014 Total Request	100	96	24,740
Total Change 2012 to 2014	16	16	14,056

CBP requests 100 positions, 96 FTE, and \$24.740 million in FY2014 for the Other International Programs PPA

- An increase of \$14.774 million is for Realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs
- An increase of \$3.462 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services
- An increase of \$144 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$3.665 million is for Overseas Programs (Attaches)
- A decrease of -\$659 thousand is for Management Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Through its international partnership programs and the overseas program, the CBP Office of International Affairs (INA) is the agency's lead program office, responsible for coordinating foreign initiatives, programs, and activities funded within the Other International Programs PPA. Partnership programs and the overseas program are integral enablers to both advance international trade and support the US Government's security objectives in areas of anti-terrorism, border security, export controls, non-proliferation, and customs and immigration policy.

International Partnership Programs

INA administers several international partnership programs, including but not limited to Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, International Law Enforcement Academies, the Columbia/Andean Initiative, the Export Control and Border Security Program, Iraq Reconstruction Assistance, and liaison with the World Customs Organization. CBP's key objectives for these international partnership programs include:

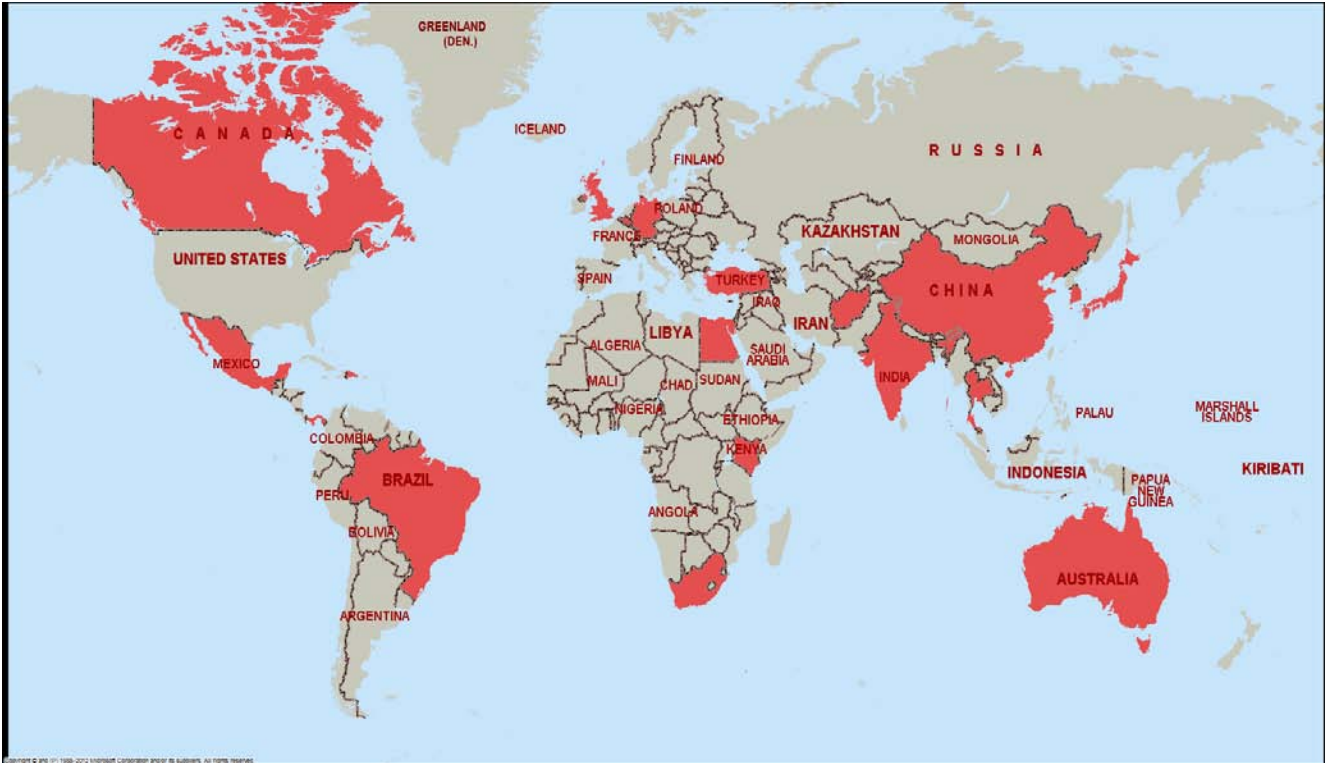
- Develop, promote, and implement CBP's international strategy;
- Negotiate international agreements and other instruments such as bilateral agreements and letter of intent for CBP;
- Advance CBP's international policy initiatives in international forums; and
- Develop and maintain strategic international relationships

INA strives to extend U.S. borders by implementing programs and initiatives that promote anti-terrorism, global border security, non-proliferation, export controls, legal immigration, capacity building, and facilitating legitimate trade. INA focuses on international cooperation and strengthening multi- and bi-lateral relationships to achieve international agreements and other joint efforts that both facilitate and secure legitimate trade and travel. Additionally, INA identifies, develops, implements, and coordinates specialized training and developmental assistance programs for foreign customs and other law enforcement officials and organizations. INA provides in-country advisory support for broad-based customs reform and modernization and ensures CBP is represented at overseas posts and influences policy throughout the world.

Overseas Program

The CBP Overseas Program is composed of Attaché offices located in U.S. Embassies and Consulates in 20 countries and Hong Kong, concentrating on countries and regions of high geo-political and commercial value of the U.S. (see the following map).

CBP Attaché Office Locations (FY 2014)



Kabul, Afghanistan	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	Mexico City, Mexico
Canberra, Australia	Cairo, Egypt	Johannesburg, South Africa
Brussels, Belgium (EU)	Frankfurt, Germany	Panama City, Panama
Brasilia, Brazil	Tokyo, Japan	Singapore, Singapore
Beijing, China	Nairobi, Kenya	Bangkok, Thailand
Ottawa, Canada	Seoul, South Korea	Ankara, Turkey
Hong Kong, China		London, United Kingdom

The Overseas Program is dedicated to supporting CBP programs and activities overseas that safeguard the American homeland from beyond our borders, while facilitating lawful trade, travel, and immigration. CBP Attachés:

- Serve as the primary representatives of the CBP Commissioner in-country, informing the U.S. ambassador or consular officer at post about CBP programs and capabilities;
- Fulfill the role of CBPOs for security, immigration, and trade facilitation purposes;
- Serve as liaisons to other U.S. government agencies and host government authorities on any and all matters of interest to CBP;
- Support and oversee all CBP personnel and programs in-country, including the Immigration Advisory Program, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and capacity building efforts; and
- Handle inquiries and requests for CBP assistance from the trade industry and the traveling public, including on issues such as intellectual property rights, boarding letters, *mala fide* intercepts, and fraudulent documents.

The Overseas Program builds strategic partnerships with foreign governments and enhances the ability of CBP to address risks related to immigration, security, travel, and trade enforcement. CBP Attachés work diligently on focusing on programs related to immigration threats. Specific programs include Automated Targeting System-Global (ATS-G), IAP and Global Entry (GE). The CBP Attaché is actively promoting these programs with our foreign counterparts.

The presence of a CBP Attaché overseas fosters strong relationships with host government officials and allows CBP to facilitate customs reform and modernization through training and technical assistance. These contacts allow CBP to cooperate in the sharing of criminal intelligence and best practices with foreign customs and immigration agencies. INA and the Overseas Program contribute to CBP's overall mission of securing America's borders, securing and facilitating the flow of goods and movement of people, and CBP's strategic objective of building and maintaining essential partnerships with foreign government/agencies, international organizations, and U.S. agencies. These partnerships facilitate information-sharing with a focus on areas of mutual interest to both CBP and its foreign counterparts, such as preventing the entry of known terrorists and illegitimate travelers as well as detecting and interdicting illegal shipments.

Shift to a Regional Strategy

INA is shifting from a country-specific to a regional approach to international engagements. Under the new regional approach, the office of a CBP Attaché will be responsible for a portfolio of neighboring countries within that office's assigned region, rather than limiting responsibility to one individual nation. The new regional strategy will allow for CBP to better leverage relationships in the region, cultivate regional expertise in headquarters, and realize some efficiencies and savings through more coordinated regional capacity building, targeting centers, and trade transformation efforts.

INA regional engagement is divided into 5 regions: Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere, with priority currently placed on the latter three. INA supports CBP

goals for each region by focusing on activities in FY 2014, which will build foreign relationships, enhance commercial opportunities, secure more opportunities to exchange information, and increase CBP capacity to detect and interdict threats from abroad. In addition, INA is further addressing certain areas of interest in each of the three the priority regions. In the Middle East region, INA is focusing on terrorism. In the Western Hemisphere, INA is concentrating on transnational criminal organizations in the Western Hemisphere. And in Asia, the INA priority is international trade.

An international agreement is the first step for any exchange of information between CBP and our foreign partners. INA will work to increase the number of international agreements and thereby ensure that CBP mission can be accomplished. The following table lists the number of international agreements in each of the three current priority regions.

Planned International Agreements in Priority Regions

	FY 2013	FY 2014
Middle East	4	8
Western Hemisphere	11	15
Asia	13	15

Description of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Realignment for funding for Office of International Affairs

Beginning in FY 2014, any INA funding not directly associated with CSI in the International Cargo Screening PPA will be transferred to the Other International Programs PPA. This amounts to 65 percent of the funding for CBP Attachés, based on weekly activity reports. The other 35 percent of funding for attachés already located in the International Cargo Screening PPA will remain there. This way, activities performed by the Attaché offices to support CSI and SFI will remain in the International Cargo Screening PPA, while the Other International Programs PPA will fund the Attaché offices that do not directly support the CSI and SFI programs. As the attachés support multiple programs including but not limited to CSI and SFI, this change will better represent the overall efforts of CBP Attachés.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: C-TPAT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	127	123	44,979
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	223
2014 Current Services	127	123	45,202
2014 Program Change	-	-	(5,019)
2014 Total Request	127	123	40,183
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(5,019)

CBP requests 127 positions, 123 FTE, and \$40.183 million in FY2014 for the C-TPAT PPA

- An increase of \$223 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$5.019 million is for Extend C-TPAT Validation Cycle to 4 Years

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

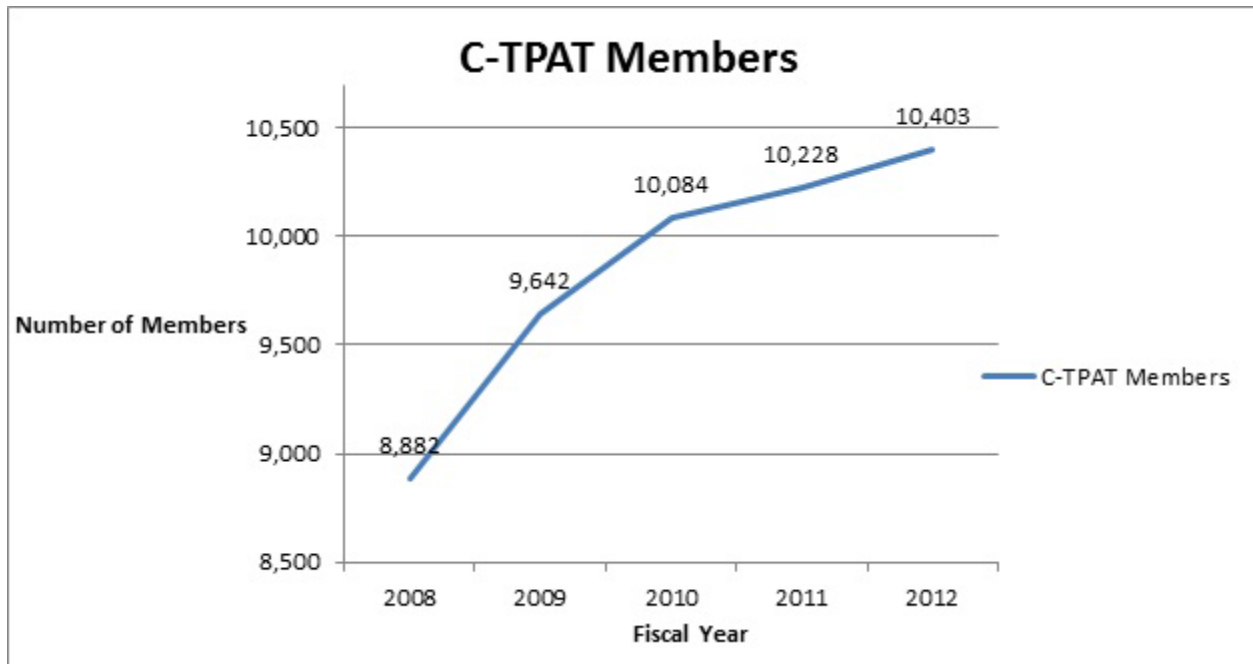
Customs–Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is CBP’s premier cargo and conveyance entry program. More than 11 million cargo containers arrive on ships and are offloaded at U.S. Seaports each year. CBP uses risk-based analysis and intelligence to pre-screen, assess, and examine 100 percent of suspicious containers. The remaining cargo is cleared for entry to the U.S. using advanced inspection technology. C-TPAT provides CBP greater flexibility in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to intercept potential threats before they can cause harm, while also expediting legal commerce. C-TPAT ensures another layer of secure treatment for cargo entering the U.S. C-TPAT helps the agency achieve two goals—securing and facilitating trade moving into the United States. The *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347)* provides the statutory framework for the C-TPAT program and imposes strict oversight requirements.

The C-TPAT program helps to promote trade security by developing partnerships with members of the trade community. The purpose of C-TPAT is to partner with the trade community to secure the U.S. and international supply chains from possible intrusion by terrorist organizations. C-TPAT requires trade community participants to document and validate their supply chain security procedures in relation to existing C-TPAT criteria or guidelines, as applicable. Companies participating in C-TPAT develop an internal process to validate the existence of security measures documented in their Supply Chain Security Profile and in any supplemental information provided to CBP. As a part of the process, C-TPAT Supply Chain Security

Specialists (SCSS) and C-TPAT participants jointly conduct a validation of the company’s supply chain security procedures. The validation process is essential to verify the company’s commitment to C-TPAT.

C-TPAT’s SCSS conduct validations, identify supply chain security vulnerabilities, and work to monitor company initiatives that address those vulnerabilities. Validations conducted by SCSS determine the accuracy and effectiveness of a company’s security profiles. The validation process is essential to verifying the company’s commitment to C-TPAT and ensuring that best practices and procedures implemented by the company are reliable, accurate, effective, and meet the agreed upon security standards.

The C-TPAT program customizes each validation according to the trade partner. C-TPAT’s *trust but verify* system ensures that the security profile is accurate and security procedures and measures are reliable and effective. The validation process involves creating a “Partnership Validation Team” (PVT), which performs a joint review of the supply chain based on the security profile submitted and identifies deficiencies and best practices. In FY 2012, C-TPAT completed over 2,455 validations (a number of validations were initiated in FY 2012 but have not been completed) and conducted 2,613 on-site visits (1,571 foreign, and 1,042 domestic). From FY 2008 to FY 2012, the number of C-TPAT members has increased by over 15 percent. The following table shows the number of C-TPAT members by year:



Cost Savings/Efficiencies/ Workforce Multiplier Effect

The C-TPAT program has been highly successful with a reach in security that covers over fifty percent of all imports entering the U.S. commerce via supply chains. C-TPAT importers are four to six times less likely to undergo a security related examination. More specifically, containers inspected from trusted partners are seven times less likely to undergo resource-intensive secondary examinations.

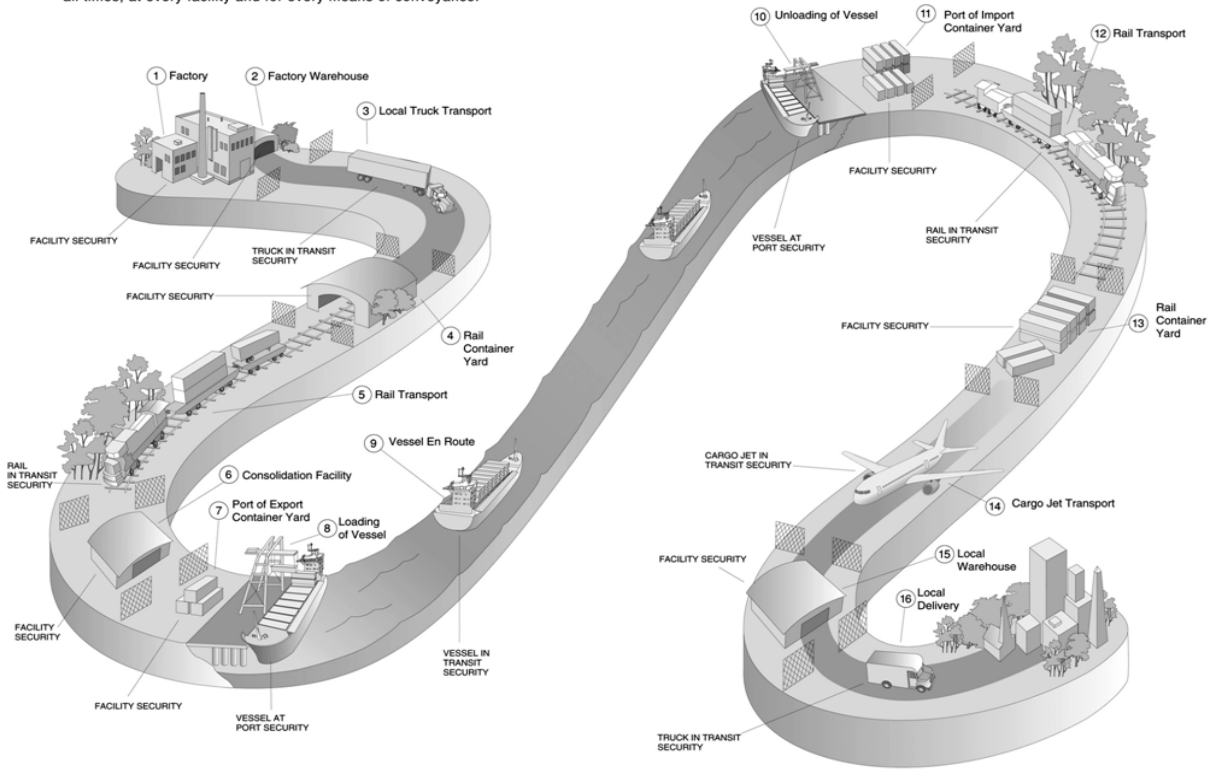
C-TPAT is a critical component in CBP's layered enforcement strategy which complements other efforts such as Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology and Container Security Initiative programs (For more information about these programs, please see current services program descriptions for the Inspection and Detention Technology and International Cargo Screening PPAs). To continue the current success rate of the C-TPAT program and maintain secure facilitation of the flow of goods into the United States, CBP will:

1. Ensure that existing and new C-TPAT partners fulfill their commitments by verifying that agreed upon security measures have been implemented.
2. Work with C-TPAT partners to finalize minimum applicable supply chain security criteria and security best practices.
3. Send C-TPAT teams around the globe to visit partners, their vendors, and vendors' plants to validate that supply chain security meets C-TPAT minimum security criteria. The teams also ensure that best practices and procedures used are reliable, accurate, effective, and meet the agreed upon security standards.
4. Provide tools and create incentives for the private sector to join C-TPAT, which is a prerequisite for the Free and Secure Trade (FAST) program and other CBP expedited processing programs.

The following diagram depicts the C-TPAT cargo supply chain conveyance process:

SECURITY AND THE SUPPLY CHAIN

Securing the supply chain means providing appropriate security at all times, at every facility and for every means of conveyance.



Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	6,311
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	6,311
2014 Total Request	-	-	6,311
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

CBP requests \$6.311 million in FY 2014 for the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Trusted Traveler Programs PPA supports the operations and maintenance of critical Pre-Arrival Processing activities. These activities are comprised of the following programs: NEXUS Highway and Air, Secure Electronic Network for Traveler’s Rapid Inspection (SENTRI), Free and Secure Trade (FAST), Global Entry (GE), and Global Enrollment System (GES). The TTP programs are funded with a combination of Salary and Expenses and user fees (for additional information refer to the Land Border and Global Entry Congressional Justifications). These programs help to improve the targeting, screening, and apprehension of high-risk international travelers, thereby preventing terrorist attacks and criminal activity while expediting the processing of legitimate travelers.

Trusted Traveler Programs are predicated on thorough vetting of travelers who have voluntarily applied for membership, paid an enrollment fee, and provided personal data (including biometric information, photos and fingerprints) to CBP, who then performs rigorous background checks. Individuals joining through a CBP arrangement with their country of citizenship must successfully pass vetting conducted by their home government based on a mutually identified vetting standard.

Trusted Traveler Programs

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, CBP has placed great emphasis on developing and expanding TTP for passengers and commercial truck drivers at the land borders with Canada and Mexico and developing similar programs for international air passengers. TTP helps to identify low-risk, vetted travelers by the voluntary submission of an application and subsequent vetting using automated name and fingerprint-based checks of law enforcement databases,

fingerprint/name checks, and an interview with a uniformed officer. The TTP programs continue to expand and include a total of 1,547,899 members in FY 2012. Currently, TTP is comprised of four programs NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry which are discussed below. The following chart provides FY 2012 actuals and FY 2013 and FY 2014 projected TTP enrollments for NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST and Global Entry.

TRUSTED TRAVELER PROGRAMS	Actual FY 2012 Membership (as of September 30, 2012)	FY 2013 Projected Membership	FY 2014 Projected Membership
NEXUS	737,302	936,000	1,180,000
SENTRI	301,889	350,000	390,000
FAST	77,704	78,000	80,000
GLOBAL ENTRY	431,004	636,000	850,000
TOTAL:	1,547,899	> 2.0 Million	> 2.5 Million

**The Trusted Traveler Program has significantly increased its membership for the NEXUS and Global Entry programs. The NEXUS membership increase is due to the Beyond the Border initiatives involving increased outreach and its blitzes: (Enrollment Center blitzes and mobile enrollment blitzes for companies; with a 25 percent membership expansion in FY 2012). The Global Entry (GE) membership increase is due to the GE promotions; with a 115 percent membership expansion in FY 2012.*

NEXUS Highway and Air

NEXUS, a joint U.S./Canada enrollment program at the northern border land POE and at all Canadian preclearance ports, identifies low-risk travelers through: a complete biographic check, an interview with a CBP officer and a Canada Border Security Agency (CBSA) officer, and a fingerprint check. Once applicants are identified as low-risk they are enrolled in the NEXUS program and given a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-enabled card that is unique to the traveler. The RFID-enabled card allows the traveler to use specified primary lanes at land border ports of entry that are reserved for NEXUS enrollee use. At the Canadian preclearance airports, passengers use kiosks instead of dedicated lanes, and iris scans are utilized to identify low-risk travelers rather than RFID-enabled cards. At the time of enrollment, travelers qualify for trusted traveler status in all modes of travel (air, sea, and land). The introduction of WHTI lane technology has provided local managers with the flexibility to add and subtract dedicated lanes to fit traffic demand.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect:

In FY 2012, the average NEXUS program lane processing time, 20 seconds, was two and a half times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the northern border (general lane times along the northern border average 50 seconds per vehicle). For FY 2012, the NEXUS program lanes produced an inspection time savings equivalent to 25 CBPOs (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$2.9 million in salaries and benefits). Continued membership growth for this program will result in further efficiency.

Secure Electronic Network for Traveler's Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)

On the southwest border, SENTRI provides expedited CBP processing for pre-approved, low-risk travelers. Applicants must voluntarily undergo: a thorough biographical background check against criminal, law enforcement, customs, immigration, and terrorist indices; a 10-fingerprint law enforcement check; and a personal interview with a CBP officer.

Once applicants are approved, they are issued a RFID that will identify their record and their status in the CBP database upon arrival at the U.S. POEs. A sticker decal is also issued for the applicant's vehicle or motorcycle. SENTRI users have access to specific, dedicated primary lanes into the United States.

The SENTRI program was first implemented at Otay Mesa, CA, in 1995, and has grown to include a total of 17 lanes at the ten largest southern border POEs along the U.S.-Mexico border. SENTRI members currently account for 19 percent of all cross southwest border traffic.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect:

In FY 2012, the average SENTRI lane processing time, 21 seconds, was almost 3 times faster than vehicles processed at general lanes crossing the southern border (general lane times along the southern border averaged 60 seconds per vehicle). In FY 2012, SENTRI lanes produced an inspection time savings equivalent to 106 CBPOs (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$12.2 million in salaries and benefits). Continued membership growth for this program will result in further efficiency.

Free and Secure Trade (FAST)

FAST is the cargo equivalent of the SENTRI and NEXUS facilitative programs in the passenger environment. Through FAST, importers, commercial carriers, truck drivers, and manufacturers who enroll in the program and meet agreed upon security criteria, including participation in the C-TPAT program, are granted expedited clearance at a POE. Using electronic data transmission and transponder technology, CBP expedites clearance of approved trade participants. The FAST program supports a more secure supply chain and enables CBP to focus security efforts and inspections on high-risk commerce, where the attention is most needed.

Global Entry (GE)

CBP designed GE to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBP officer. This program facilitates entry into the United States and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Currently (as of February 28, 2013), GE is available at the following domestic locations*: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Charlotte, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Guam, Honolulu, Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, New York (JFK), Orlando,

Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Raleigh-Durham, Saipan, Sanford (FL), Salt Lake City, San Antonio, Santa Ana, San Juan, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa and Washington Dulles airports. GE is also available at all Canadian preclearance sites (Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg) and at the two Irish preclearance sites (Dublin and Shannon).

* The number of domestic locations provided in the Workload Staffing Model was finalized in early FY 2013 and additional edits to the document were not incorporated. The figure provided in the Congressional Justification is the most current data as of February 28, 2013.

GE applications, enrollments, and joint agreements are growing quickly:

April 2009: CBP initiated a joint program with the government of the Netherlands that allows qualified U.S. citizens to join Privium, the Dutch trusted traveler program, and allows Dutch citizens to join GE.

December 29, 2010: Mexican nationals are eligible to participate in a pilot which expands GE eligibility to Mexican citizens.

June 2011: CBP began implementing a limited pilot with the United Kingdom (UK), allowing UK citizens to participate in GE.

October 2011: CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Germany, allowing German citizens to participate in GE.

February 2012: CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Qatar, allowing Qatari citizens to participate in GE.

June 12, 2012: CBP implemented a trusted traveler arrangement with the Republic of Korea. The arrangement allows qualified U.S. citizens to join the Smart Entry Service, the Republic of Korea's trusted traveler program, and allows Korean citizens to join GE.

For all of the above pilots, joint programs and agreements individuals must pass vetting by both CBP and the foreign government.

In 2012, CBP expanded GE to include eight additional airports. Additional expansions are planned.

CBP has signed joint statements with Australia, Israel, New Zealand, and Panama, laying the framework for the development of trusted traveler arrangements with each of these countries. CBP is working with representatives from these governments to develop individual bilateral arrangements to enable trusted travelers from either country to receive expedited clearance when traveling.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect:

In FY 2012, GE kiosks were used approximately 2.5 million times*, producing an inspection time savings equivalent to 56 CBPOs (a cost avoidance value of approximately \$6.2 million in salaries and benefits). GE usage in FY 2012 increased throughput by 2.1 percent for all passengers, including the majority of passengers not in GE. GE passengers currently represent only 2 percent of total arriving passengers, but kiosk usage is increasing sharply. Continued growth in GE will result in further efficiency.

*Statistics include NEXUS Air data.

Global Enrollment System (GES)

CBP has developed GES for all CBP Trusted Traveler Programs to be operational on the CBP national network. GES has integrated the independent CBP enrollment and validation processes into a single solution, and it provides a more efficient platform to share data and perform real-time watch list and lookout checks.

GES also reduces the redundancy of maintaining several application processes, and it allows for a quicker and more accurate application process. CBP has developed a single online, paperless application process to support the GES and will allow a traveler to apply to multiple programs online. The on-line application Global On-Line Enrollment System supports all TTP applications.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	86	86	148,537
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,364)
2014 Current Services	86	86	145,173
2014 Program Change	-	-	(32,647)
2014 Total Request	86	86	112,526
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(36,011)

CBP requests 86 positions, 86 FTE, and \$112.526 million in FY2014 for the Inspection and Detection Technology PPA

- An increase of \$22 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$30.99 million is for NII Investments and O&M
- A decrease of -\$3.386 million is for PPA Realignment
- A decrease of -\$1.557 million is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support
- A decrease of -\$100 thousand is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Inspection and Detection Technology PPA provides funding for the CBP Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Technology that supports CBPs goals of enforcement and facilitation of legitimate trade and travel. CBP faces a challenge as it seeks to acquire, deploy, maintain, and replace its NII technologies while meeting the requirements of CBPOs and BPAs for safe, effective, and reliable Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) and NII systems at and between approximately 350 land border ports, Border Patrol checkpoints, airports, seaports, and international locations. Solutions to meet these demands must be effective and efficient in an ever-changing and continuing threat environment. Terrorists, drug cartels, and other entities/individuals pursuing their own illicit agendas seek to exploit the vulnerabilities of the U.S. POEs and Border Patrol checkpoints, often using inbound cargo, conveyances, and travelers in ways never before conceived. CBP must narrow its focus by strengthening the most effective tools and sustaining required capabilities. This purpose will be achieved by threat- and requirements-based deployment and by the elimination or reassignment of underused technologies, resulting in the ability to sustain the right capabilities in the right locations. The summarized strategies for accomplishing this are: 1) re-validate minimum NII/ RDE requirements in the field; 2) reallocate available technology resources to address the highest risk

gaps; 3) decommission unneeded/unused and un-repairable equipment from inventory; and, 4) strengthen the integration of inspection and detection technologies into CBP's layered enforcement strategy.

The current inventory of NII imaging systems are aging and will require replacement in the future; however, analysis has shown that most of the imaging equipment will be functional past the expected ten year life predicted by the vendors. By the end of FY 2014, 101 imaging systems will exceed this ten year expected life but only six large scale systems will need to be retired. With the decommissioning of these six systems, an analysis using new risk based criteria, estimates that there will be minor but manageable impacts upon operations.

CBP will continue to extend the life-cycle of these systems that may potentially increase the operations and maintenance cost in future years. NII technology dramatically enhances the ability of CBP to inspect cargo and conveyances for components of weapons of mass effect and other articles and instruments used in support of terrorist activities, narcotics and undeclared currency while facilitating legitimate commercial traffic through our nation's ports of entry. As the NII requirements continue to be refined based on the evolving port specific threat based requirements, the out-year funding requirements will be assessed with intent to maintain commerce while sustaining security goals.

CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood of detecting a nuclear or radiological weapon or elements of these weapons, and illegal aliens or other contraband being smuggled across the U.S. borders. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBPOs to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo, and travelers.

Since September 11, 2001, NII technology has been a cornerstone of CBP's multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed at and between our Nation's POEs include large-scale X-ray and Gamma-ray imaging systems, Radiation Portal Monitors, handheld and wearable radiation detection and identification devices, and a variety of other portable and handheld technologies.

CBP has 308 large-scale imaging systems deployed at and between our POEs. As of October 3, 2012, CBP also had a total of 4,632 small-scale NII, 1,482 Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs), 2,554 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDS), and 27,176 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs).

The NII Technology Program consists of maintenance, sustainment, build-out, and enhancement activities. The term "maintenance" means the activities required to ensure that deployed NII technologies remain operational through annual calibrations and upkeep, repairs, and replacement from breakage or end of lifecycle. The term "sustainment" means the activities required to continue to meet established scanning percentage goals by deploying new or relocated NII technologies when changes occur at ports, sites or checkpoints (modifications, expansions, or upgrades). The term "build-out" refers to the activities required for initial

deployment to a POE, site, or checkpoint. “Enhancement” includes activities such as those that improve the efficacy of technologies or combine functionality of technologies.

Each year, a number of POEs undergo reconfigurations in which the lanes of traffic that contain NII equipment and/or RPMs, as well as the infrastructure associated with these technologies, are moved or altered. Additionally, a number of port expansions occur where new lanes of traffic require the addition of new technologies. While historically these reconfigurations and port expansions account for approximately 20 percent of deployment efforts, currently approximately 80 percent of current funds have been allocated to reconfigurations.

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding for NII provides original equipment manufacturer maintenance support at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories. These funds will ensure the deployed NII technologies meet the expected operational requirements of CBP, as well as the requirements as defined in the *Federal Information Systems Management Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-347).

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program	The Non - Intrusive Inspection (NII) Systems Program (large scale and small scale) supports the detection and prevention of contraband, including weapons of mass effect, illicit radioactive materials, illicit drugs, currency and other illegal contraband, from entering or furthering their entry into the U.S. The program is vital to the U.S. CBP layered enforcement strategy. The NII Program seeks to match the technology and equipment with the conditions and requirements at, and between, domestic ports of entry and U.S. facilities that process international mail; and helps ensure CBP can meet its goal to inspect 100 percent of all targeted high - risk shipments.	
\$148,537	\$149,446	\$112,526

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Systems for Targeting
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Systems for Targeting

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	62	62	71,513
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(24,238)
2014 Current Services	62	62	47,275
2014 Program Change	-	-	62,669
2014 Total Request	62	62	109,944
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	38,431

CBP requests 62 positions, 62 FTE, and \$109.944 million in FY 2014 for the Systems for Targeting PPA

- An increase of \$31.551 million is for Targeting Systems
- An increase of \$31.118 million is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M
- An increase of \$7.0 million is for Realignment of Funding for Targeting Systems
- An increase of \$12 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$30.113 million for non-recr 2012 Reprogramming
- A decrease of -\$1.137 million is for PPA Realignment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is the ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law-abiding travelers and commerce to move through without unnecessary delay. Recent legislation and regulatory action, such as the *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210); the 24-hour rule; the *Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001* (P.L. 107-71); the *Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-173); and the *SAFE Port Act of 2006* have made it mandatory to provide advance information about travelers, conveyances, and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based software to analyze the data provided for travelers, conveyances, and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which travelers, conveyances, or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possible intensive inspection.

The main platform used to perform this targeting analysis is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). The Automated Commercial System (ACS), TECS, and associated databases provide

CBPOs (including those stationed overseas at Preclearance stations, Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports, and Immigration Advisory Panel (IAP) locations) with advance notice of travelers, conveyances, and goods arriving at U.S. ports of entry. This allows them to cross-check passenger, crew, and cargo manifests against subject lookouts including those contained in the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) and the NCIC. CBP also uses ATS to analyze data in the Automated Export System (AES) on shipments leaving the U.S.

ATS enhances the TECS, ACS, and AES data by running rules developed by CBP’s subject matter experts to identify travelers, conveyances, and shipments with high-risk travel patterns. ATS also allows CBPOs to conduct advanced queries of these and other government databases to reveal emerging threat patterns.

Currently, ATS consists of six modules that focus on exports, imports, travelers and crews (airline passengers and crew on international flights, passengers and crew on sea carriers), private vehicles crossing at land borders, and import trends over time. The six modules are: (1) ATS-Inbound, which serves as the primary decision support tool for inbound targeting of cargo; (2) ATS-Outbound, which is used for targeting outbound cargo and assists in identifying exports which pose a high risk of containing goods requiring specific export licenses, narcotics, or other contraband; (3) ATS-Passenger (ATS-P), which is used at all U.S. airports and seaports receiving international flights and voyages to evaluate passengers and crewmembers prior to arrival or departure; (4) ATS-Land (ATS-L) which provides analysis and rules-based risk assessment of private passenger vehicles crossing the nation’s borders; (5) ATS-Trend Analysis and Analytical Selectivity which improves CBP’s ability to examine, locate, and target for action violators of U.S. laws, treaties, quotas, and policies regarding international trade; and (6) ATS-International which provides foreign custom authorities with automated cargo targeting capabilities and provides a systematic medium for exchanging best practices and developing and testing targeting concepts.

HIGH RISK TRAVELERS IDENTIFIED

Fiscal Year	APIS	VISA	ESTA
2008	245,854	-	-
2009	250,320	-	-
2010	250,811	8,217	-
2011	297,620	12,345	59,043
2012	313,717	28,624	139,923
Sub Total	1,358,322	49,186	198,966
TOTAL	1,606,474		

Note: VISA and ESTA Hotlists do not go back 5 years.

HIGH RISK CARGO IDENTIFIED

Fiscal Year	Number Identified
2008	441,543
2009	482,625
2010	528,614
2011	594,821
2012	694,757
TOTAL	2,742,360

Future targeting system enhancements will focus on increasing data collection from internal and external sources and improving geographical unit interface display capabilities. Targeting improvements will enable continuous, incremental improvement of ATS, helping to replace unproductive inspections and vetting operations (false positives) with more productive / more effective enforcement activities (successful seizures / apprehensions) and expansion to better mitigate known and emerging threats. Enhancement and expansion of CBP’s targeting enterprise will provide front line personnel the ability to provide comprehensive risk assessments on the large volume of regulatory and commercial data generated by commercial entities, states, and other government agencies to verify the identity of businesses, cargo, and persons using and crossing our borders. This can be achieved by rapidly institutionalizing deployed stop-gap measures by developing the advanced analytics capabilities to augment the “officer developed algorithms.” Further expansion of ATS capabilities to cover additional transportation modes, such as air and sea, will enhance agency-wide responsiveness to threats. This approach will allow CBP to continue facilitating the flow of legitimate passengers and cargo, while enhancing the capability to detect and prevent terrorist threats, and resolve IPR related issues. This could include expansion of ATS capabilities to other DHS component needs; such as Visa Overstay Vetting and Refugee Screening.

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base

Realignment of Funding for Targeting Systems:

The transfer of \$7.0 million of funding from the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) PPA to the ATS PPA will allow CBP to consolidate all targeting funding within the Systems for Targeting PPA. This PPA supports activities that give CBP the ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce by identifying high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing law-abiding travelers and commerce to move without unnecessary delay.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$71,930	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$39,930	FY 2014 Activity Request \$108,462
Automated Targeting System (ATS) Maintenance	A web-based enforcement and decision support tool that incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. Automated Targeting System allows CBPOs to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. Funding for this ATS comes from this PPA as well as Headquarters Management and Administration (HQ M&A) at the Ports of Entry and HQ M&A Between the Ports of Entry. Total funding in \$72.016 million in FY2012, \$40.016 million in FY2013, and \$111.462 million in FY2014	

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
National Targeting Center
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Targeting Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	338	306	52,700
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	32	4,935
2014 Current Services	338	338	57,635
2014 Program Change	-	-	7,839
2014 Total Request	338	338	65,474
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	32	12,774

CBP requests 338 positions, 338 FTE, and \$65.474 million in FY 2014 for the National Targeting Center PPA

- An increase of \$7.839 million is for National Targeting Center
- An increase of \$5.197 million is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1
- An increase of \$368 thousand is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$120 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 2
- A decrease of -\$750 thousand for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NTC supports CBP's goal to employ an enhanced targeting strategy that effectively and efficiently segments cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose. The NTC integrates the Agency's diverse intelligence capabilities into a cohesive data enterprise enabling CBP to serve the Nation as a premier intelligence-driven border law enforcement agency.

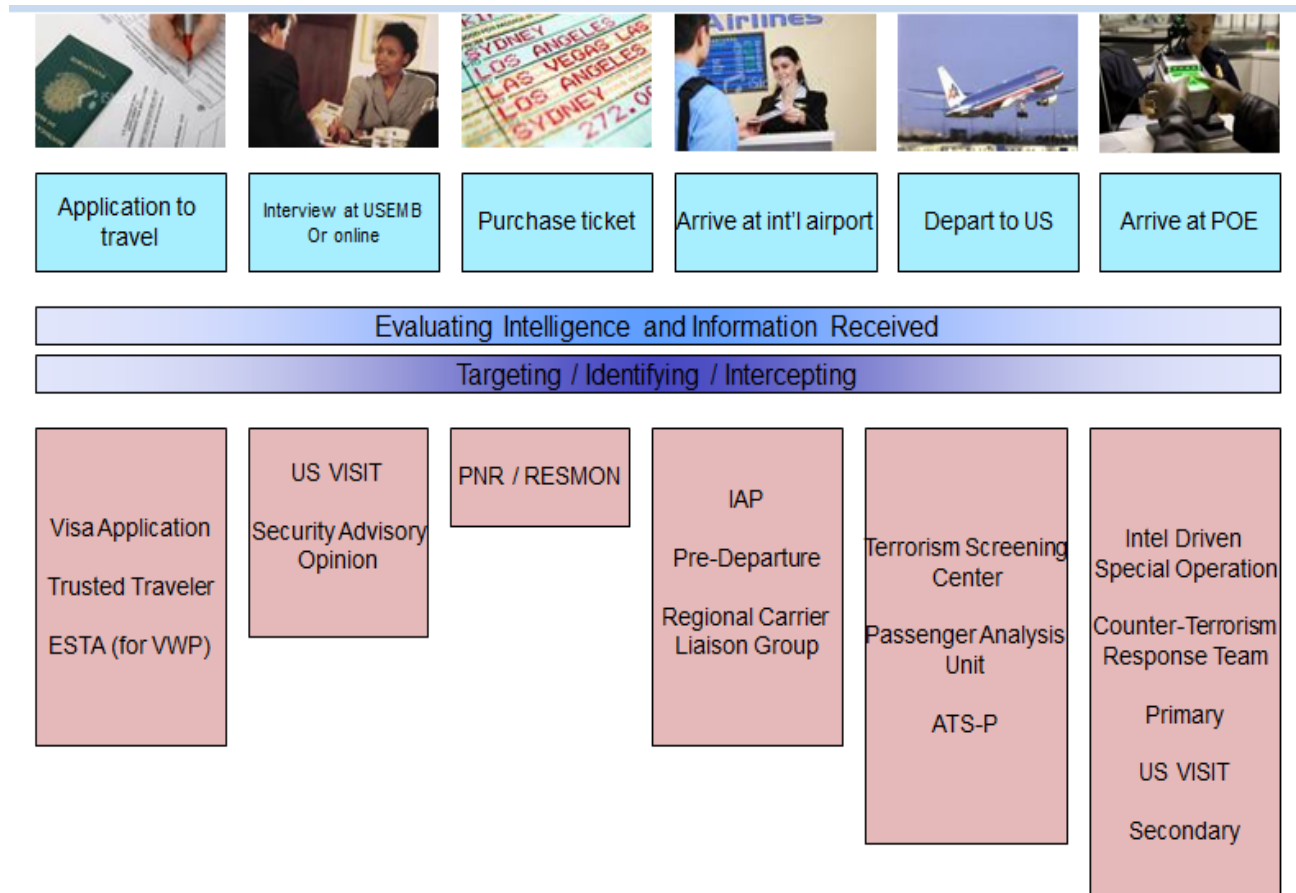
The NTC was created in November 2001 in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, to provide advanced targeting, research and coordination between numerous law enforcement and intelligence agencies in support of the CBP anti-terrorism mission. The NTC provides around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts in both the passenger and cargo arenas.

The NTC facilities are primarily staffed by CBPOs, BPAs, Agriculture Specialists, and Import Specialists, all subject matter experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments. In addition to using existing databases and information to identify potential targets, the NTC also develops tactical targets from raw

intelligence in support of CBP’s primary mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. While the vast majority of travelers and goods are legitimate, the NTC mission is designed to carefully identify and examine the small percentage of shipments and/or travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes, such as money laundering, human trafficking, and narcotics smuggling.

The following diagrams depict the NTC’s passenger and cargo targeting processes:

Passenger Targeting*



*Acronyms in Chart

USEMB = US Embassy

PNR = Passenger Name Record

RESMON = this is the name of a system, not an acronym

IAP = Immigration Advisory Program

ATS-P = Automated Targeting System-Passenger

US VISIT = United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

Conduct Pre-Departure Screening

The NTC screens relevant traveler and cargo information prior to their departure. This approach is a key part of the CBP’s layered security strategy to protect the homeland by extending U.S.

borders outward to identify and mitigate threats, interdict possible terrorists, other *mala fide* travelers and suspect cargo before they can board or be laden on a conveyance destined for the United States.

The pre-departure screening approach is accomplished through a conglomerate of programs and activities that, in aggregate, further the CBP mission. The following tables summarize the main program and activities that support passenger/travel and cargo pre-screening.

The following table shows a list of core passenger related activities at the NTC:

Program	Description
Pre-Departure Targeting	Identifies high-risk passengers and keeps them from boarding commercial carriers bound for the United States. In FY 2012, the NTC reviewed 257,135 records and identified 3,118 passengers who were inadmissible to the United States and were denied boarding at foreign departure locations, an increase from FY 2011 in reviews of 21 percent and denials of 28 percent.
Immigration Advisory Program	IAP officers interview the passengers to identify the targets referred from NTC and assist airlines to determine whether passengers have the proper documents to apply for entry to the United States. In FY 2012, the NTC reviewed 148,839 records resulting in 1,081 boarding denials at foreign departure locations, an increase of 2 percent in reviews and 43 percent in denials from FY 2011.
Visa Re-Vetting and ICE/DOS Pre-application vetting	Re-vets previously issued U.S. visas against No Fly, Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), Visa Revocation Records, certain National Crime Information Center (NCIC) records, Public Health, and Department of State (DOS) lookout records with terrorist related inadmissibility codes. Vets visa applications before they are submitted to DOS. In FY 2012, the NTC reviewed 30,907 records with 2,757 positive matches that were forwarded to DOS for possible visa revocation. Ultimately 2,068 were revoked by DOS. This represents an increase over FY 2011 in reviews of 151 percent, a 102 percent increase in referrals, and an increase in confirmed revocations of 86 percent. <i>Pre-Adjudication Visa Vetting:</i> Additionally, the NTC in coordination with ICE and DOS vets visa applications before they are submitted to DOS. During the second quarter of FY2013 Phase I was implemented at 19 Posts where ICE Visa Security Units (VSUs) are co-located. Full implementation is expected by the end of FY 2013.
Office of Alien Smuggling Interdiction	Deters, detects, and disrupts illegal migration to the United States by focusing on migratory trends utilized to facilitate human smuggling and trafficking.
Regional Carrier Liaison Group (RCLG)	Prevents fraudulently and improperly documented aliens from boarding U.S. bound aircraft through various targeting methods and by working with carriers and U.S. government representatives overseas. Since the December 25, 2009 attempted terrorist attack, the RCLGs have taken on a greater role as part of CBP's expanded Pre-Departure Screening

	program and in FY 2012, RCLGs answered more than 57,657 phone calls from air carriers and offloaded nearly 9,288 passengers bound for the United States, of which 227 were fraud related. This represents an increase in calls of 140 percent and an increase in offloads of 218 percent over FY 2011.
Electronic System for Travel Authorization	Requires all aliens who plan to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) for temporary business or pleasure, to obtain an electronic travel authorization prior to boarding a U.S.-bound commercial flight or cruise ship. The NTC-P conducts manual review all possible matches to No Fly, TSDB, and other derogatory records indicating a possible law enforcement or national security risk. The ESTA website began accepting voluntary applications in July 2008 and the program became mandatory for travelers from the 37 VWP countries in January. 2009. In FY 2012, ESTA approved 11,897,447 applications and denied 24,811.
United Kingdom Border Agency / National Border Targeting Centre/ International Targeting Center	Enhances border security for all involved countries by exchanging critical passenger information in order to disrupt the movement of criminals and terrorists, deter alien and contraband smugglers and identify those using fraudulent or stolen travel documents. As a result of the MOU, 336 Targeting Framework (TF) events were created in FY 2012, and NTC personnel have been involved in several joint agency anti-currency smuggling operations.
Biometric Watch List	Reconciles Biometric watchlists with TSDB.

NTC (Passenger Statistics) End of Year 2012

Program	Number of Records Reviewed	Number of Passengers Denied Boarding	Number of Applications Received	Number of Applications Revoked
Pre-Departure Targeting	257,135	3,118	-	-
Immigration Advisory	148,839	1,081	-	-
Visa Re-Vetting	30,907	-	-	2,068*
Esta Applications Received	-	-	11,897,447	24,811

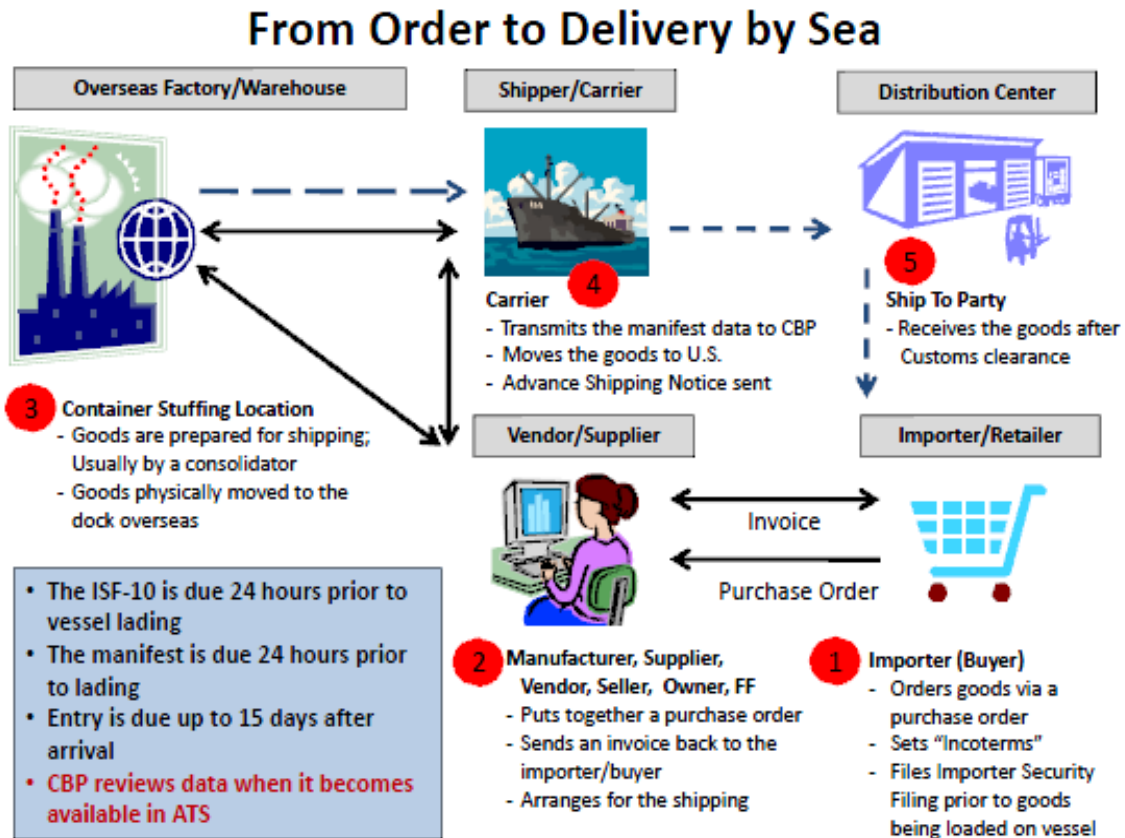
* This number indicates the Department of State visa revocations.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Impact:

The NTC, in coordination with IAP and the RCLGs, enhances pre-departure targeting efforts and conducts visa vetting efforts, which allows CBP, in coordination with other agencies and with the affected airlines, to assist in preventing inadmissible travelers from traveling to the United States. Pre-departure targeting continues to pay security and efficiency dividends. In FY 2012, the NTC was responsible for the offloading of 9,288 passengers due to RCLG offloads (3,883 passengers), pre-departure targeting matches (4,199 passengers) and Immigration Advisory Program (1,206 passengers) efforts. This targeting work alleviates field operational

requirements equivalent to the work of 289 CBPOs avoiding of over \$33.4 million in staffing requirements for CBP.

Cargo Targeting *



*Acronyms Used in Chart

ISF = Importer Security Filing

ATS = Automated Targeting System

FF = Freight Forwarder

The following table shows a list of core cargo related activities at the NTC:

Program	Description
Outbound Targeting	Conducts daily outbound and in-transit cargo reviews which target shipments such as personal effects destined to high risk countries, controlled chemicals, and strategic equipment used in the production of Weapons of Mass Effect (WME). In FY 2012, NTC was responsible for the arrest of 58 individuals attempting to exit the country. All subjects were a positive match to an NCIC warrant and extradition coordination was completed by the port of departure. In addition to the 173 arrest on the passenger side, 49 cargo seizures were completed in FY 2012.
Pre-Departure Screening of Cargo	Screens relevant information prior to cargo departure. Provides cargo research and analysis on positive TSDB passengers, responds to research requests from CBP domestic and Container Security Initiative (CSI) ports, and conducts cargo research for NTC liaisons. Additionally, the NTC: conducts national cargo sweeps in the ATS; supports Intelligence Driven Special Operations (IDSOs); and conducts WMD /Weapons of Mass Effect (WME), agro-terrorism, and bio-terrorism rules development.
Air Cargo Advanced Screening (ACAS)	Targets and mitigates air cargo identified as high risk before allowing it to be loaded onto an aircraft. The ACAS team currently receives data from 145 countries. Express couriers, UPS, Federal Express (FedEx), DHL, TNT, passenger carriers, Delta Airlines, Lufthansa, Air Canada, and freight forwarder, DHL Global Forwarding are transmitting data on a voluntary, pilot program basis. Furthermore, the Federal Register notice formalizing and expanding the ACAS pilot was published October 24, 2012.
Agriculture/Bioterrorism Cargo Screening	Supports tactical targeting, research, follow-up, reporting, analysis, coordination, and automated risk management, including all activities related to targeting and researching trade activities related to agriculture and bioterrorism.
Cargo Targeting Unit (CTU) and National Initiative for Illicit Trade Enforcement (NIITE)	<p>As part of CBP's layered enforcement strategy, the NTC CTU supports anti-terrorism efforts via the utilization of the Automated Targeting System (ATS) WME cargo user-defined queries (UDQs) to target chemical, biological, radiological, conventional weapons, explosives, and ammonium nitrate shipments in all modes of transportation.</p> <p>NIITE is a joint ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and CBP initiative to target shipments for counter-proliferation, narcotics, currency smuggling, and other concerns by tracking suspect shipments using carrier websites. It utilizes new automated tools to conduct digital surveillance and target suspect shipments. An automated system has been created to replace the pre-existing manual process.</p> <p>In FY 2012, CTU/NIITE collaborative efforts resulted in 40 seizures and 5 compromised containers totaling \$87,358,776, 28 narcotics</p>

	<p>seizures totaling 2,492 kilos of cocaine with a NDIC average wholesale value of \$69,339,900, three Outbound/CPI seizures involving Iranian sanctions and weapons to the Philippines, two IPR seizures of counterfeit garments and batteries, and seven contraband cigarette seizures totaling \$18,018,876.</p>
<p>Container Security Initiative (CSI)/Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)</p>	<p>CSI at the NTC works in support for all CSI overseas ports creating a focal point for all domestic exam requests to the ports of entry, acting as the overseas port in instances where the port cannot function, and the functional port for 100 percent review of bills of lading for the “Big 8” (Australia, New Zealand, Haifa and Ashdod, Israel, Halifax, Montreal, Vancouver, Canada, and Piraeus, Greece). Depending on the support needed, CSI NTC also covers Asian ports with marginal bill review. CSI NTC is responsible for all radiation alerts, x-ray exams, and daily operations in SFI Port Qasim, Pakistan. In FY 2012, CSI and SFI ensured the examination of 1,968 shipments both domestic and foreign.</p>
<p>International Cargo Targeting Fellowship Program</p>	<p>NTC cooperates with international partners to identify, prevent, deter, disrupt and manage risks in the cargo environment through dynamic information and knowledge sharing by hosting foreign customs officials under the International Fellowship Program and participating in Officer Exchange Programs. The main objectives of the program are to foster the timely exchange of information, share and refine targeting techniques, and increase each country’s capability to target and eliminate criminal trade entities on a global scale. NTC is working with two Mexican analysts from the Tax Administration Service (TAS) and one analyst from Abu Dhabi Customs to facilitate cooperation and enhance targeting goals through the joint analysis of risk indicators. In FY 2012, 17 seizures were directly linked to the International Cargo Targeting Fellowship Program.</p>

NTC (Cargo Statistics) End of Year 2012

Program	Bills Reviewed	Notes Created	Rules Created	Events Created	Domestic Exams	Foreign Exams	Containers Scanned	Physical Exams	Referrals	Positive T1 Records	Seizures
Outbound (OB)	416,521	1,736	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	6,177,317	-	-	5,855	1,409	167	-	-	-	-	-
Secure Freight Initiative (SFI)	32,884	-	-	505	-	-	43,590	386	-	-	-
Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS)	412,520	-	-	2,084	-	-	-	-	3,289	292	-
Agricultural/Biological Terrorism Countermeasures (ABTC)	293,670	872	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Targeting Unit (RTU)	279,971	2,548	1,214	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cargo Targeting Unit/Field Support (CTU)	1,525,239	24,602	326	10,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)	21,568	1,551	3,251	5,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Cargo Targeting Fellowship	59,845	215	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training at the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	32	32	34,134
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	433
2014 Current Services	32	32	34,567
2014 Program Change	(2)	(2)	13,084
2014 Total Request	30	30	47,651
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	(2)	13,517

CBP requests 30 positions, 30 FTE, and \$47.651 million in FY 2014 for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA

- An increase of \$13.837 million is for Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade
- An increase of \$3.7 million for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming
- An increase of \$30 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$2.632 million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$753 thousand is for Training and Development
- A decrease of -\$356 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$309 thousand is for Rent Consolidation

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is responsible for the Training at the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent CBPOs, Agriculture Specialists, Import Specialists, and Entry Specialists assigned to the ports of entry. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. Funding levels requested for this training in FY 2014 will enable CBP to achieve targeted FY 2014 staffing levels for these positions and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of existing employees assigned to the ports of entry.

The following are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Basic Training	Basic Training for CBPOs, Import Specialists and Entry Specialists is conducted at the Field Operations Academy (FOA) located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facilities in Glynco, GA and Charleston, SC. Agriculture Specialist Basic Training is delivered at FLETC's training center in Frederick, MD. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment in these positions and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission in securing the ports and facilitating trade and travel.	1,802	1,357	1,359
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations. These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years. Less Lethal Speciality Impact Training, Pepperball & Electronic Control Device recertification will increase the seats for all CBP to be trained in FY2013.	1,382	25,397	5,000
Driver Training	This training provides CBPOs the skills required to safely and effectively respond to vehicle-related incidents (such as port runners), that occur at POEs.	119	120	120
Health & Safety	This training provides CBPOs skills in dealing with hazardous materials, operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis. It also includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job.	142	160	160

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Emergency Preparedness & Response	This training is required for CBPOs to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events.	226	200	200
International Pre-Deployment	This training is mandatory for any CBP employees deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security. These include the Immigration Advisory Program, which works with airlines overseas to identify persons who may not be admissible to the U.S.; the Container Security Initiative, which works with foreign customs administrations to screen containers bound for the U.S. before they enter our ports; the Preclearance Program for clearing passengers on U.S. bound flights prior to their arrival in the U.S.; and CBP Attachés and Representatives operating overseas to advance U.S. goals and partnerships in the areas of border security and trade.	242	542	542
Canine	Training for CBPOs and Agriculture Specialist canine teams operating at the ports of entry is funded under this PPA. This includes CBPO canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, and Currency/Firearms Detection.	179	229	229
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism/Targeting	This training provides CBPOs skills in screening and targeting travelers and cargo for potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons). Training encompasses everything from advanced interviewing skills to use of targeting systems to use of specialized detection technologies.	712	700	700
Trade	Training in various trade-related initiatives (e.g., Intellectual Property Rights enforcement) for CBPOs and trade specialists operating at ports of entry, is funded under this PPA.	600	600	600

Training At the Ports of Entry Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Agriculture	CBP's mission of protecting the border includes keeping agricultural pests and products that might be detrimental to US agriculture out of the country. CBP expands its capability in this regard by providing training for military inspectors to conduct agricultural examinations of inbound international military flights.	85	108	108
Instructor Training	This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to officers and specialists operating at ports of entry.	356	460	460
Supervisor/Leadership Training	Training for first- and second-line CBPO, Agriculture Specialist, Import Specialist, and Entry Specialist supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead officers and specialists under their command	300	300	300

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security Control
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Border Security Control

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	23,219	23,214	3,550,427
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(220)	(220)	251,591
2014 Current Services	22,999	22,994	3,802,018
2014 Program Change	(31)	(39)	(101,701)
2014 Total Request	22,968	22,955	3,700,317
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(251)	(259)	149,890

CBP requests 22,968 positions, 22,955 FTE, and \$3,700.317 million in FY 2014 for the Border Security Control PPA

- An increase of \$270.565 million is for Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation
- An increase of \$26.417 million is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (1000 BPAs)
- An increase of \$26.044 million is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$19.377 million is for 2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (1000 BPAs)
- An increase of \$1.235 million is for 2010 War Supplemental on Combating Southbound Firearms and Currency Smuggling - Year 2 (44 BPAs)
- A decrease of -\$47.855 million is for Border Patrol Agent overtime
- A decrease of -\$23.819 million is for CBP Transportation Program
- A decrease of -\$22.070 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services
- A decrease of -\$19.433 million for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming
- A decrease of -\$18.886 million is for Realignment of Wage Grade Facilities Positions
- A decrease of -\$15.976 million is for Utilities Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$15.029 million is for Management Efficiencies
- A decrease of -\$10.573 million is for Rent Consolidation
- A decrease of -\$8.0 million is for Efficiency to OBP Holiday Pay
- A decrease of -\$4.15 million is for Travel Efficiency
- A decrease of -\$2.2 million is for OBP Support
- A decrease of -\$1.9 million is for Firearms Qualifications
- A decrease of -\$1.55 million is for CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management
- A decrease of -\$1.307 million is for Deactivation of 9 inland Border Patrol Stations
- A decrease of -\$1.0 million is for OBP Horse Patrol

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

OBP Mission

The mission of the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) is to secure America's Borders. This will be accomplished by preventing terrorist and terrorist weapons from entering the United States; and by disrupting and degrading the activities of transnational criminal organizations. The USBP will coordinate and integrate its activities with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Air and Marine within CBP.

Border Security and Control	FY 2014 Request (000)
BPA Salary & Benefits	\$3,216,056
Other Salary & Benefits	\$221,036
Non-Personnel Costs	\$263,225
Total	\$3,700,317

OBP Strategy

In FY 2014, CBP will implement a new USBP approach focused on Information, Integration, and Rapid Response capabilities in performing the mission of Securing America's Borders. This new strategy involves the USBP moving from a resource-dependent approach to border security to a risk-based approach that enables rapid response to areas of greatest risk in the immediate border area. The USBP will deploy its capabilities to align with the threats along the border. This is an ongoing process that will continue to adapt as threats change.

The new strategic plan places risk management at the core of Border Patrol's strategic planning. Through enhanced awareness and intelligence (Information); coordinated operations with Federal, state, local and international partners (Integration), and the ability to respond quickly to changing threats (Rapid Response), the USBP will be able to put the greatest capabilities in place to combat the greatest threats. Field commanders will adopt risk-management as a core planning principle. All sectors will identify their greatest risk and employ sector-specific plans for mitigating risk, using Information, Integration, and Rapid Response.

A new management decision tool (Integrated Mission Analysis Tool – IMAT) is under development and will provide a methodology to track and assess threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, and capabilities of both the USBP and threat elements. This tool has completed pilot testing and will be used by all sectors by the end of FY 2013. The IMAT will provide valuable baseline information on vulnerabilities and capabilities of the USBP and known or potential threats. This assessment will then provide a Border Assessment Level (BAL) which will guide the USBP in its operational decision-making process to deal with the threat. As the Border Patrol uses this new analysis tool over time it will gain a better understanding of how capabilities, such as agent staffing and technology, directly contribute to the Border Patrol's ability to counteract threats in specific areas and impact employment of resources at large in those areas. It could also help determine whether OBP can reduce technology and manpower

requirements in a given area because they are better used in another high risk area. This will ultimately make the Border Patrol more agile in its ability to reduce capabilities from secured areas of the border and re-position them to areas of greater risk, without creating vulnerabilities to other border areas.

Efficiencies in FY 2014 Budget Submission

The Border Patrol has implemented measures to improve the efficiency of various programs, including an \$8.0 million reduction to BPA Holiday pay, a reduction of \$4.2 million to travel expenses, reducing the frequency of firearms qualification to generate \$1.9 million in savings, and constraining Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs resulting in a reduction of \$1.1 million. The Border Patrol is taking steps to reduce costs in low-priority, low-risk programs and will continue to review its business practices to identify future candidates for cost-savings.

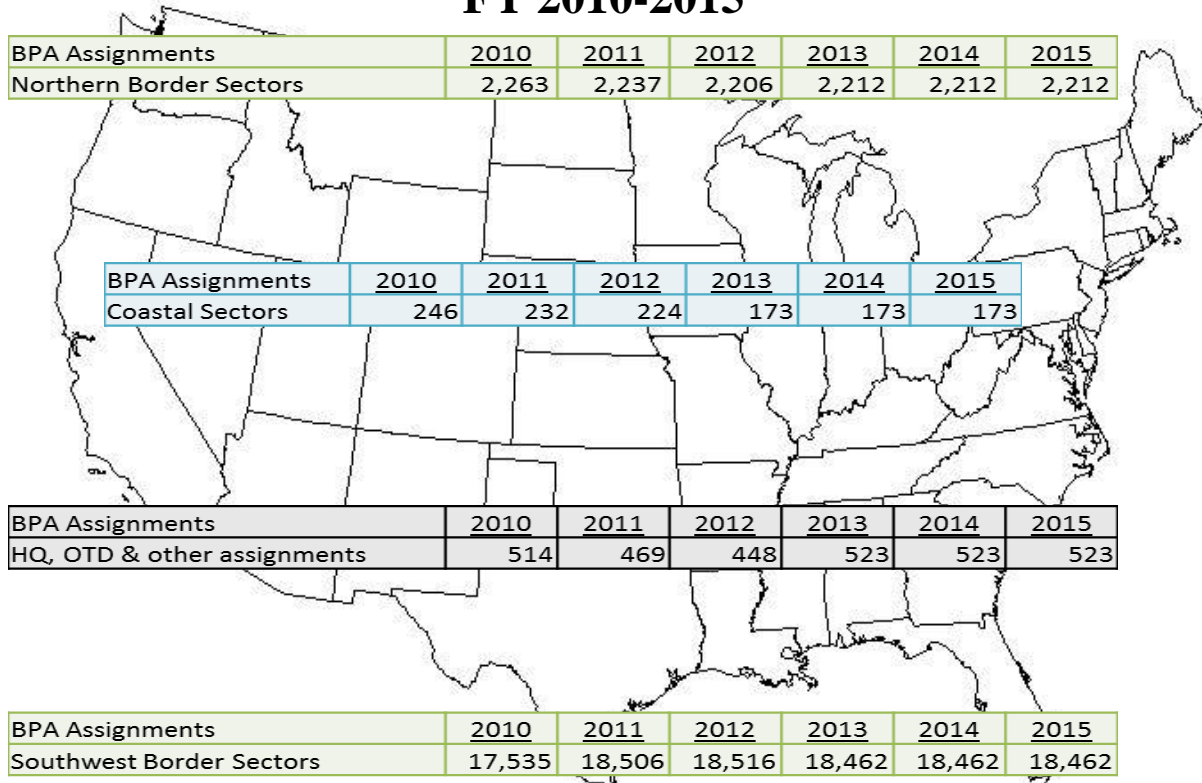
Manpower/Personnel

USBP will maintain a staffing level of 21,370 BPAs during FY 2014. The current mission support authorized staffing level is 1,874 and represents a decline of 212 personnel from FY 2012 and a drop of 426 since FY 2010.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
BPAs	20,558	21,444	21,394	21,370	21,370
OPs Support Personnel	2,300	2,299	2,086	1,874	1,874

Although technology provides enhanced detection capability throughout the operational environment of USBP and serves as a force multiplier, it requires BPAs on the ground executing actions against identified targets. For every detection and identification resulting from technology, there must be an accompanying action from an agent to classify the detection, respond, and resolve illegal activities. As technology employment intensifies, it will continue to increase CBP’s detection capabilities and may require a rebalancing of agent resources in the future. Supporting the employment of planned technology is important in increasing CBP’s detection capabilities and as a direct result increase mission success.

Border Patrol Agent Assignments FY 2010-2015



OBP Organization and Structure: The U.S. Border Patrol’s Headquarters, is the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) and is located in Washington, D.C.

OBP is led by the Office of the Chief who oversees Special Operations, Enforcement Systems and three divisions: the Operations Division, the Strategic Planning, Policy and Analysis Division, and the Mission Support Division. Each division directs numerous programs in support of the 20 Border Patrol Sectors responsible for all enforcement efforts.

A. USBP Sectors: The 20 Border Patrol Sectors serve as the primary regional command structure. There are 19 within the continental United States, and one in the island of Puerto Rico. Each is headed by a sector chief and designated staff. Similar to OBP headquarters, the sector staff is responsible for programs in support of the numerous Border Patrol stations within their sector. Nationwide, there are 139 Border Patrol stations that report to their respective Sectors. The Border Patrol station is the basic geographic command structure within a sector and is the primary operational element of the Border Patrol. It is from Border Patrol stations that the men and women of the Border

Patrol deploy to Forward Operating Bases, operate checkpoints, and conduct the various other duties to protect America 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

United States Border Patrol				
Sector Name	Stations	FOBs	FOBS Pending	Permanent Checkpoints
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Central Corridor				
Rio Grande Valley	9	1		2
Laredo	9			5
Del Rio	10			5
New Orleans	5			
Detroit	5			
Office of Border Patrol Operations West Central Corridor				
Tucson	8	4	3	
Yuma	3	1		3
El Paso	11	2	1	7
Big Bend	12	1		4
Grand Forks	8			
Office of Border Patrol Operations Pacific Corridor				
San Diego	8			6
El Centro	4			2
Blaine	4			
Spokane	7	1		
Havre, MT	9			
Office of Border Patrol Operations East Southeast Corridor				
Miami	6			
Ramey	1			
Buffalo	6			
Swanton	8			1
Houlton	6	2		
Totals:	139	12	4	35

B. To ensure effective and efficient command and control of personnel, OBP initiated a restructuring of sector headquarters and station organization in early 2012. This restructuring standardized and flattened the organizational structure at sectors and stations to allow for an increase in supervisors' span of control, which complemented the growing workforce.

C. Likewise, as the Border Patrol grew and the diversity of programs began to expand, it became apparent that the geographic centric headquarters command structure required restructuring. The resulting command structure provided executive leaders significantly greater oversight by allowing them to focus efforts individually on operations, programs, or planning.

SOG: The Special Operations Group (SOG) is a specially trained and equipped team that provides critical support to DHS, CBP and USBP in rapidly responding to emergent and/or unusual law enforcement situations that require special tactics and techniques, to include search, rescue and medical response capabilities via land, air and sea. In support of the USBP National Strategy, SOG provides day-to-day emergency support functions (ESFs) for DHS, CBP and USBP and responds to national level incidents, as outlined in the National Response Framework. The SOG will continue to operate against unconventional and complex threats, to include terrorist and Transnational Criminal Organizations, and is aggressively preparing for the future while addressing today's threats through maintaining a presence in key strategic locations in order to mitigate future risk.

A. Organization of SOG

SOG is comprised of three components: Border Patrol Search, Rescue and Trauma Team (BORSTAR); Border Patrol Tactical Team (BORTAC); and the Mobile Response Team (MRT). The command and support staffs for the teams are located at the Special Operations Group in El Paso, TX where SOG also maintains administrative control over all special operations personnel and MRT throughout the Border Patrol. The Sector Chiefs maintain tactical control of special operations personnel and MRT for day to day operations. The Chief of the Border Patrol can move special operations personnel at his discretion to address high threat or rescue operations within or outside the Continental U.S. (CONUS/OCONUS). When Special Operations and MRT personnel are detailed outside their respective sectors, both administrative and tactical control remains with the Chief of the Border Patrol through his proxy (SOG Director or OBP Special Operations Headquarters Branch Chief). SOG personnel also conduct international training and capacity building operations to enhance the capabilities of our foreign border security law enforcement partners.

B. SOG Component Personnel Numbers

SECTOR	BORSTAR Personnel			BORTAC Personnel			Overall Total
	Total	Active	Reserve*	Total	Active	Reserve*	
OTD/ART	1	0	1	5	0	5	6
Big Bend	4	4	0	3	3	0	7
Blaine	7	0	7	3	0	3	10
Buffalo	6	0	6	3	0	3	9
CCEP	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Del Rio	21	18	3	30	27	3	51
Detroit	7	0	7	7	0	7	14
El Centro	13	11	2	4	4	0	17
El Paso	20	18	2	22	19	3	42
Grand Forks	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
OTD/ATC-HF	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Houlton	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Havre	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laredo	13	13	0	26	24	2	39
Miami	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Orleans	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Ramey	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Rio Grande Valley	18	16	2	26	24	2	44
San Diego	37	33	4	29	23	6	66
SOG	56	56	0	41	41	0	97

Spokane	4	0	4	3	3	0	7
Swanton	1	0	1	8	8	0	9
Tucson	54	47	7	30	25	5	84
Yuma	17	15	2	12	10	2	29
TOTALS	282	231	51	266	211	55	548

* Active status agents possess active, up-to-date training qualifications and can be immediately called upon and utilized for day-to-day operations. Reserve status agents have previously attained required training qualifications but have elected not to participate in current, day-to-day operations since they occupy management positions which may preclude participation; however these agents can still be called upon in the event of a national emergency.

MRT Personnel by Sector

SECTOR	Total	Active	Inactive
Tucson	85	81	4
El Paso	122	122	0
Rio Grande Valley	95	95	0
San Diego	106	106	0
TOTALS	408	404	4

FY 2012 SOG Seizure and Apprehension Statistics

SOG Team	Rescues	Seizures				Apprehensions
		Marijuana (lbs)	Vehicles	Weapons	Currency	Aliens
BORTAC		57,439	126	65	\$276,345	1,921
BORSTAR	907	45,566	80	4		12,016
MRT		97,398	84	10	\$22,681	16,431

- BORTAC apprehensions included 4 armed suspects and 11 lookouts. BORTAC weapons seizures included 4000 rounds of ammunition and 478 AK magazines.

C. Response Time

The USBP Special Operations Group (SOG) units are on an operational cycle that ensures that teams are available for rapid response to National Special Security Events (NSSE), National Response Framework and Counter-Terrorism (CT) events. The units are on a four hour call-up which means once they are notified, they will be ready to deploy in four hours. Response time to emergent events will vary from 24 to 72 hours CONUS and 72 hours to 5 days OCONUS. Moving forward, SOG is looking to enhance its special operations mobile response capability and response times by working with CBP Office of Air and Marine (OAM) to co-locate air assets at SOG, which would optimize training opportunities, minimize risk, and reduce costs.

D. SOG Team Descriptions, Training Qualifications and Mission Deployments

1. USBP Search Trauma and Rescue Unit (BORSTAR)

BORSTAR is a core operational component of the USBP SOG. In support of the USBP Strategic Plan, BORSTAR provides rapid response law enforcement, search, rescue, and tactical medical capabilities for the USBP. BORSTAR plans, prepares, and trains to neutralize imminent threats to national security. National level incidents include the possibility of widespread bio-terrorism and other pandemic perils that remain a paramount concern for CBP and other federal, state, and municipal entities. Additionally, BORSTAR provides mutual assistance to local, county, state, tribal, and Federal entities by responding to enforcement and search and rescue requirements, acts of terrorism, potential terrorism, and natural disasters throughout the United States.

BORSTAR Annual Mission Essential Task List:

- Search & Rescue Fundamentals
- Land Navigation
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Basic and Advanced
- Paramedic Certifications
- Helicopter Rope Suspension Technique (HRST) Operations / HRST Master Certifications
- Technical Rescue Operations
- Swift Water Rescue Operations
- Air Operations
- Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)
- Weapons Proficiency
- Cold Weather Operations
- Specialty Skill Sets for Technical Rescue, HRST Master, Dive Team, Marine Operations, and Swift Water Rescue etc.
- Yearly Physical Fitness Test Standard
- Communications

BORSTAR Mission Deployments

In addition to providing day to day support to Border Patrol sector operations, during FY 2012, BORSTAR has been deployed in support of 15 OCONUS missions with 56 days being the average length of OCONUS deployment. OCONUS missions were conducted in Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Morocco, Peru, Kenya, Kosovo, Belize, and Mexico. During this same time frame, BORSTAR deployed in support of 17 CONUS missions with an average length of deployment of 26 days. CONUS missions were conducted in Rio Grande Valley, Tucson, San Diego, and Yuma, sectors as well as Hawaii and Playas, NM.

2. USBP Tactical Unit (BORTAC)

BORTAC is a core operational component of the USBP Special Operations Group. BORTAC provides a tactical rapid response capability, at a national level, to resolve emergent, high-risk and unusual law enforcement situations by employing specialized skills, weapons and tactics. BORTAC supports the National Border Patrol Strategic Plan by matching capabilities to emerging threats, through planning, training and tactical deployment. This increases the USBP's

ability to respond to specific terrorist and criminal threats and incidents, and supporting the traditional USBP mission. BORTAC has developed partnerships with the FBI Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). BORTAC will continue to foster these relationships as they support the Border Patrol Strategic Plan for a whole-of-government approach to joint operations.

BORTAC Annual Mission Essential Task List:

- Patrolling / Land Navigation
- Intelligence / Reconnaissance
- High Risk Warrant Service
- High Risk Operations
- Weapons Proficiency
- Less Lethal / Mobile Field Force (MFF)
- Air Operations
- Helicopter Rope Suspension Technique (HRST) Operations
- Basic First Aid
- Protective Services
- Specialty Skills to include PM/O, Medical, HRST Master, Breaching, Defensive Tactics and Command and Control and CBRNE capabilities.
- Yearly Physical Fitness Test Standard

BORTAC Mission Deployments

In addition to providing day to day support to Border Patrol sector operations, over the past FY, BORTAC has been deployed in support of 13 OCONUS missions with 75 days being the average length of OCONUS deployment. OCONUS missions were conducted in Moldova, Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kenya, Ukraine and Peru. During this same time frame, BORTAC deployed in support of three CONUS missions with an average length of deployment of 28 days. CONUS missions were conducted in SDC and TCA sectors as well as Playas, NM.

3. Mobile Response Team (MRT)

In support of the USBP National Strategy for enhanced mobility and intelligence-driven response capabilities, the MRT provides a flexible and tiered-response capability to counter the emerging and evolving threats along the challenging operational areas of our Nation's borders. The MRT provides a national group of organized, trained, and equipped USBP agents capable of rapid movement to regional and national incidents, and events in support of priority CBP operations as well as respond to intelligence driven targets and shifts in local cross-border criminal activity as deemed necessary by the USBP Chief Patrol agents.

MRT Training:

- Patrolling / Land Navigation
- Weapons Proficiency
- Less Lethal / Mobile Field Force (MFF)
- Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC)
- Physical Fitness

Operations

In FY 2012, USBP national operations seized approximately 2,999,000 pounds of marijuana, a 9 percent decrease from FY 2011 and apprehended 364,768 illegal aliens, a 7 percent increase from FY 2011.

Tucson Sector is the most active Border Patrol Sector. In FY 2011, Tucson Sector agents seized more than 1,039,000 pounds of marijuana, which accounts for 41 percent of the marijuana seized nationwide, and arrested more than 123,000 illegal aliens, which accounts for more than 36 percent of all USBP apprehensions. In FY 2012, Tucson Sector apprehended 120,000 illegal aliens, a 3 percent reduction from FY 2011, and seized approximately 1,015,000 pounds of marijuana, a 2 percent reduction FY 2011. The Rio Grande Valley Sector, the second-most active sector, has apprehended 97,762 illegal aliens and seized 886,000 pounds of marijuana in FY 2012.

A comprehensive set of USBP statistics for Fiscal Year 2013 are provided below:

U.S. Border Patrol Statistics by Border FY2013

Apprehension Data includes Deportable Aliens Only Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of 1/18/13

	Southwest Border	Northern Border	Coastal Border	Nationwide Total
Apprehensions	79,866	779	808	81,453
OTMs	24,987	376	569	25,932
Marijuana Pounds	610,475	50	479	611,004
Cocaine Pounds	863	1	0	864
Heroin Ounces	1,943	118	3	2,064
Methamphetamine Pounds	1,195	0	1	1,196
Ecstasy Pounds	3	100	0	102
Other Drugs* Pounds	48	24	0	72
Marijuana Seizures	3,844	79	26	3,949
Cocaine Seizures	87	14	12	113
Heroin Seizures	46	15	1	62
Methamphetamine Seizures	156	7	5	168
Ecstasy Seizures	10	2	1	13
Other Drugs* Seizures	251	24	5	280
Conveyances	2,414	19	23	2,456
Firearms	117	20	5	142
Ammunition Rounds	7,133	2,152	94	9,379
Currency Value	\$1,546,667	\$206,000	\$242,927	\$1,995,594

*Other Drugs include all USBP drug seizures excluding Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, Ecstasy

CBP also uses the Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (AZ ACTT), New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM/WTX ACTT), South Texas

Campaign (STC), Surge Operations, Forward Operating Bases (FOBs), and Traffic Checkpoints to secure the border. These are described below:

a. Arizona Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (AZ ACTT)

In September 2009, USBP initiated the AZ ACTT as the next stage of border operations along the Arizona border. The mission of the AZ ACTT:

DHS along with international, Federal, state, local and tribal interagency partners will implement intelligence driven operations in the Arizona – Sonora Area of Operation to deny, degrade, disrupt, and dismantle the illegal activities of transnational criminal organizations in order to establish a secure and safe border environment and improve the quality of life of affected communities throughout the state of Arizona.

The AZ ACTT is an enforcement approach that leverages partnerships, capabilities, and resources between DHS Components, federal agencies, state and local actors, and tribal governments. This operation increases the certainty of arrest of those who enter illegally at and between the ports of entry (POEs), in order to reduce smuggling and crimes associated with smuggling in Arizona.

AZ ACTT operations have targeted the Sonora border area to deny criminal organizations from operating along approximately 80 miles of the Arizona border. The enforcement strategy of the AZ ACTT is a five-faceted approach based on collaboration, intelligence coordination, unity of effort, prioritized focus, and sustained efforts.

Since its inception in September of 2009 thru FY 2012, AZ ACTT operations provided the following results as recorded by the AZ ACTT Unified command: the seizure of approximately 2.8 million pounds of marijuana, 1,300 pounds of cocaine, 803 pounds of methamphetamine, and 368 weapons. Additionally, AZ ACTT efforts resulted in approximately 437,000 apprehensions between the POEs.

b. New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (NM/WTX ACTT):

In April 2010, the NM/WTX ACTT was established along the entire state of New Mexico and 17 counties in West Texas, to include the Big Bend Sector. The mission of the NM/WTX ACTT:

The New Mexico/West Texas Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats Unified Command will conduct coordinated law enforcement/ intelligence activities and information sharing with partner agencies and the Government of Mexico in order to increase border security and support their efforts to reduce levels of violence.

The six strategic goals identified as priorities to facilitate the success of the NM/WTX ACTT mission are: identify and detain cartel “trigger men” and facilitators, deny safe haven to Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) members and their associates, ramp-up crime prevention and deterrence efforts, enable more prosecutions, establish accepted intelligence protocols, and enhance efforts with our strategic partners in the NM/WTX Area of Responsibility (AOR).

This multi-agency collaborative initiative leverages a myriad of law enforcement resources via intelligence driven operations (IDO) in order to deny, disrupt, degrade, and dismantle TCOs operating in the NM/WTX AOR. The NM/WTX ACTT is comprised of 11 different U.S. agencies and has been instrumental in developing and formalizing a mechanism for sharing information with the Government of Mexico (GoM), as it increased coordinated law enforcement/intelligence efforts for a unified response against TCOs. Through established agency liaison groups between the ICE's HSI Assistant Attaché Ciudad Juarez and the El Paso Sector International Liaison Unit, bi-national border security-related information is shared in multiple forums. In addition to information sharing, bi-national operations have increased in participation and frequency. Coordinated bi-national efforts include operations at the POEs, parallel border boundary patrols, bi-national functional exercises and large-scale events, such as the Annual El Paso Sun Bowl game.

NM/WTX ACTT operations such as Operation No Refuge has denied safe haven to TCO members and associates in the U.S. As of September 2012, approximately 1,868 targets of interest have been identified under Operation No Refuge and 80 of the targets have been encountered in the NM/WTX ACTT AOR, fostering safer communities throughout the area.

Since its inception in April 2010 thru September 2012, NM/WTX ACTT efforts have resulted in the seizure of over 2 million pounds of various narcotics, vehicles, 89 firearms, and \$3 million in U.S. currency. Approximately 2,484 arrests for various immigration and criminal violations have occurred as a result of joint operations. AZ ACTT and NM/WTX ACTT operations, investigations, and intelligence sharing efforts will increase throughout the respective AORs and are expected to continue through FY 2013 and FY 2014.

c. South Texas Campaign (STC)

In August 2011, the USBP initiated the planning and development of the STC in the South Texas Corridor (Del Rio, Laredo, and Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol Sectors, and Houston and Laredo Field Offices). The STC seeks to mitigate risk by establishing a secure environment through operational integration of bi-national efforts to deprive TCOs of the ability to exploit the South Texas Corridor. The current focus of STC is on the establishment of joint interagency, integrated targeting teams (JTTs) within the South Texas Corridor. The objective of JTTs is to provide oversight for the STC Unified Command targeting of TCOs. The STC is to ensure that the unified effort in the South Texas Corridor employs targeted and focused enforcement based on risk, a Consequence Delivery System, Operational discipline, coordination and integration of intelligence, interdiction, and investigation.

The intended outcomes of the STC include, (i) Diminishing the capacity of TCOs to use major smuggling routes and commercial conveyances and force a displacement in their smuggling and transportation methods; (ii) Depriving TCOs of resources and forcing them into a more costly/vulnerable continuous state of reorganization; (iii) Diminishing the presence/influence of TCOs throughout the South Texas Corridor; and (iv) Achieving and maintaining the operational initiative.

Efforts continue in developing joint integrated operational planning against prioritized TCOs based on threat and risk. Once planned and approved for execution, operations will focus on those responsible for the smuggling of narcotics, weapons, bulk cash, stolen vehicles and a significant number of aliens and other than Mexicans (OTMs). These targeted organizations are part of ongoing investigations involving multiple agencies. It is the objective of the STC to integrate the intelligence, interdiction, and investigative components to maximize the cumulative law enforcement impact against the target organization.

From March 4, 2012 to August 25, 2012, Operation Genesis sought to degrade TCOs by enhancing awareness through integrated intelligence, aggressively targeting smugglers and associates, disrupting operations, and increasing certainty of arrest, while denying key terrain and infrastructure vital to illegal operations. Operation Genesis is an enforcement initiative designed to aggressively target smugglers by leveraging available assets within the South Texas Corridor. Due to the success of Operation Genesis, Operation Genesis II is currently ongoing in the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sector. The STC also provides Intelligence Integration Workshops to coordinate intelligence sharing efforts with local, state, and federal agencies. Through partnership with the Secretaria de Seguridad Publica (SSP) the STC has provided the GoM a total of 26,913 names of Mexican Nationals, for further analysis/investigation.

Due to the work of the STC, within the South Texas Corridor, RGV continues to be the predominant area of activity with 97,762 apprehensions in FY 2012. RGV accounts for more than 59 percent of all the USBP apprehensions in the South Texas Corridor (Laredo Sector (LRT) 44,872 and Del Rio Sector (DRT) 21,720) and has experienced the most significant rate of change nationwide (65 percent increase from FY 2011). This is an average increase of approximately 105 apprehensions per day over the same time period last year. It is important to note as of the end of FY 2012, arrests of OTMs in RGV were up 79 percent from FY 2011.

Despite this increase of apprehensions, the Border Patrol sectors within the South Texas Corridor have recidivist rates that are lower than the southwest border average of 17 percent. Specifically, RGV, LRT and DRT have recidivist rates of 13, 13, and 7 percent respectively. Further examination of STC apprehensions reveals that, of those arrested in FY 2012, 95,919 were first time USBP apprehensions, which represented more than half of the total number of first time USBP apprehensions.

d. Surge Operations

The USBP's strategy for implementing surge operations across the southwest border is based on threats, risks, vulnerabilities, and the resources of partner agencies. Surge operations proactively address intelligence, seasonal migration, and smuggling trends. Unlike ACTT operations, which encompass a large area and are sustained indefinitely, surge operations are short term and address small areas. They involve short-term deployments of additional resources and technology to target areas that require, or may potentially require, a heightened presence based upon risk assessment. These operations increase the probability of preventing terrorists and their weapons from illegally entering the U.S. between the POEs and assists in the reducing of crime in border communities.

e. Forward Operating Bases (FOBs)

FOBs are strategically placed permanent facilities in forward or remote locations used to sustain tactical operations. Forward locations are usually closer in vicinity between the border and stations. The use of FOBs directly supports the USBP's mission of gaining, maintaining, and expanding effective control of the Nation's borders. There are currently eight operational FOBs situated along the border that provide housing to agents on a 24-hour basis. In order to respond to the ever-changing activities and tactics of illegal immigrants and criminal organizations particularly in remote areas, our tactics must shift. Strategically identified FOBs afford a distinct advantage in that they provide a cost effective, secure staging facility that allows agents to be forward deployed in close proximity to the border – thereby improving USBP's capability to rapidly respond to and counter these shifts in illicit cross-border traffic. FOBs are now utilized wherever the USBP has a need to extend its reach by raising effectiveness and efficiency levels as their presence has been successful in lowering response times and disrupting smuggling activity in remote areas.

f. Traffic Checkpoints

As the USBP transitions from a resource-based to a risk-based approach to securing our Nation's borders between the, it continues to utilize multi-tiered enforcement capabilities to increase the certainty of arrest of those who pose a threat to the U.S. This includes the critical use of traffic checkpoints along the major routes of egress from our Nation's borders.

Currently, there are 34 permanent traffic checkpoints strategically located on routes of egress leading away from our Nation's borders. Each checkpoint is operationally integrated with other enforcement efforts to increase the USBP's detection and interdiction capabilities. In traffic checkpoint locations, TCOs must utilize other tactics, such as using secondary staging areas and circumvention routes, which disrupt and degrade their operations. This also gives the USBP additional time and distance to detect, deter, and interdict them.

In FY 2012, USBP checkpoints seized approximately 313,000 pounds of marijuana. Checkpoint operations account for approximately 14 percent of USBP national marijuana seizures.

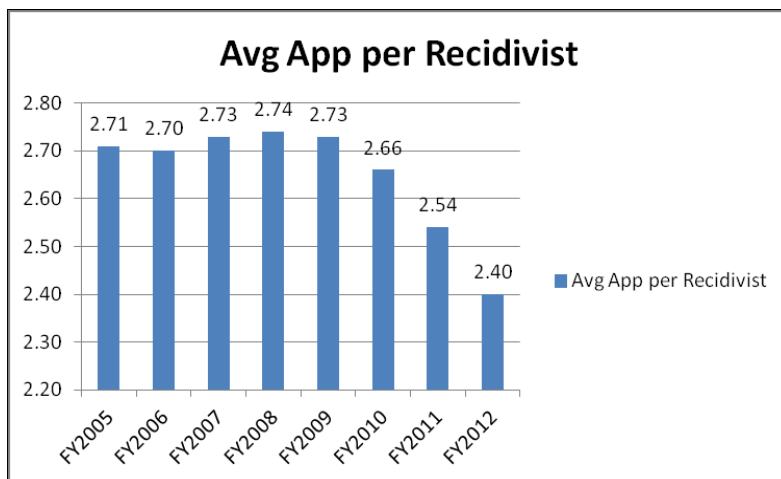
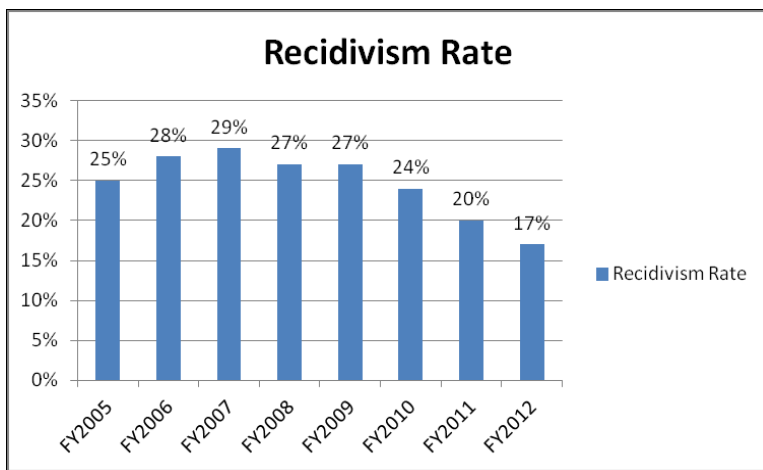
Consequence Delivery System (CDS)

The USBP conducts operations along Southwest, Northern and coastal U.S. borders. Each area has unique circumstances that afford the Border Patrol a range of applicable consequences for use in response to cross-border illegal activity. The Border Patrol has objectively evaluated these unique environs across the border and concluded that border security can be enhanced through a concerted analysis to improve consequence application and effect – using a process called the Consequence Delivery System – in order to further disrupt the smuggling cycle and continue the recent progress that has been made to enhance security along the Nation's borders.

The CDS is an initiative that began conceptually in FY 2010 and was fully implemented across the southwest border Patrol sectors by the end of FY 2012. During FY 2012, CDS was expanded to the Northern and Coastal Border Patrol sectors, as well as to southwest border Office of Field Operations offices, with full implementation expected by the end of FY 2013. CDS implements an aspect of targeted enforcement promoted in the 2012-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan. Previously, consequences were applied based on the availability of consequence programs and

the demands of a high volume of illegal aliens. Today, through the application of CDS, consequences are applied through advanced analysis of consequence programs and alien classification to yield the greatest impact. CDS standardizes the decision making process, guiding management and agents through a process designed to uniquely evaluate the circumstances of each apprehension of a subject and apply the best consequence for that individual to break the smuggling cycle and influence the subject against future illegal entry attempts. The seven categories of classifications – First Apprehension; Family Unit; Second/Third Apprehension; Persistent Alien; Suspected Smuggler; Targeted Smuggler; and Criminal Alien – are paired with the most appropriate consequence options and range from administrative voluntary repatriation to criminal prosecution.

Post-apprehension Indicators

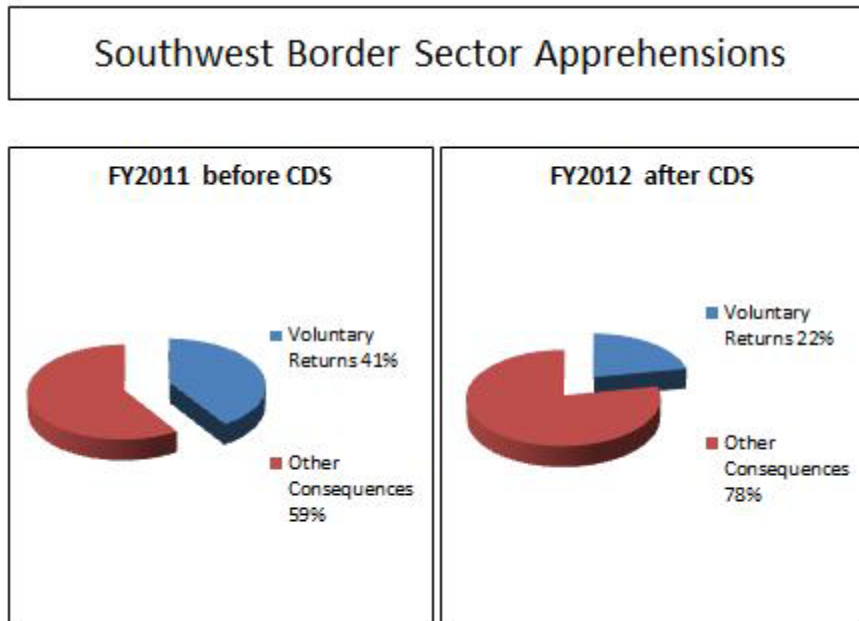


Primary Outcome Indicator – Recidivism Rate and Average Apprehensions per Recidivist.

Using CDS analysis in FY 2012, the Border Patrol increased the percentage of apprehensions that were subject to a more effective and efficient consequence, identified from CDS, from 59 percent in FY 2011, to 78 percent. Subsequently, the overall recidivism reported for the subjects apprehended on the southwest border fell from 20 percent in FY 2011 to 17 percent in FY 2012,

and the average number of apprehensions for recidivists fell from 2.54 in FY 2011 to 2.40 in FY 2012.

Consequence Delivery System (CDS)



Consequence Options:

Operation Against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS) is a bilateral criminal prosecution agreement between the U.S. and the Government of Mexico (GoM). Since 2005, OASISS allows for Mexican citizens found smuggling aliens in the U.S. to be prosecuted by the GoM.

Streamline is a criminal prosecutions program targeting individuals who illegally enter the U.S. Streamline is a multi-agency effort that relies heavily upon the collaborative efforts of CBP, the U.S. Magistrate, the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, the U.S. Marshals Service, ICE, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR).

Quick Court is a joint CBP and DOJ effort. CBP works with EOIR to increase the efficiency of immigration court hearings by placing aliens in removal proceedings in immigration courts close to the border, eliminating the need to acquire detention space to hold an alien while awaiting an appearance before an Immigration Judge. As in other immigration proceedings, an administrative final order of removal issued to the alien generally results in a ten year bar to legal re-entry. Further, when a subject who was previously removed is re-arrested, he or she is amenable to a federal criminal charge of felony re-entry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326.

Alien Transfer Exit Program (ATEP) repatriates aliens through geographic areas different from that of their entry location to disrupt future coordination with smugglers after their arrest

and removal. ATEP is designed to disrupt the smuggling cycle that often reunites removed aliens with their hired smugglers to attempt another illegal entry.

Expedited Removal proceedings are initiated against aliens who are present without admission and encountered by an immigration officer within 100 air miles of the U.S. border, and have not been physically present in the U.S. for the 14-day period immediately before their arrest. Aliens processed for expedited removal procedures are not detained pending a hearing before an immigration judge, but are immediately processed for a formal administrative removal order. If an alien expeditiously removed returns illegally, he or she may be considered for criminal prosecution (Illegal Re-entry after Removal).

Reinstatement of Removal provides the ability to reinstate a previously executed removal order with respect to aliens who illegally reenter the United States. If an alien is found to have reentered the United States after removal, the prior order of removal is reinstated from its original date and is not subject to review. In most cases, it is not necessary to detain aliens processed for reinstatement pending a hearing before an immigration judge. Reinstatement does not preclude criminal prosecution in accordance with local procedures and guidelines.

Voluntary Return is used at the discretion of BPAs and their supervisors to allow an alien to depart voluntarily from the U.S. in lieu of being subject to removal proceedings.

Warrant of Arrest / Notice to Appear is used when BPAs make an arrest and the alien is to be detained in DHS custody pending a hearing before an immigration judge.

International/Community Efforts

a. USBP International Liaison Unit (ILU)

The ILU creates and maintains positive working relationships and fosters alliances with foreign counterparts in order to increase border security. The ILU builds partnerships and enhances border security awareness in support of the National Border Patrol Strategy. The ILU paved the way for programs like the Operation against Smugglers Initiative on Safety and Security (OASISS), which is focused on the prosecution of alien smugglers across the southwest border.

The liaison efforts with Mexican authorities that have occurred and continue to take place along the southwest border have essentially bridged the communication gap between the U.S. and Mexico.

b. Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBET)

There are fifteen IBETs in twenty-three locations working in land, air and marine environments between the POEs along the United States and Canadian international border. IBETs are composed of five core members; The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), United States Border Patrol (USBP), U.S. Coast Guard and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are eligible for membership in the IBET if they apply and are granted approval by the five core agencies. These multi-agency intelligence driven teams augment the integrity and security of the border by identifying, investigating and interdicting individuals and organizations

that pose a threat to the security of both nations. Through continuous collaboration and coordination the IBETs are able to synchronize operations between countries to expand the borders. In FY 2012, fifty joint IBET operations were conducted on the northern border.

c. USBP Advisory Positions located within Canada

USBP currently has two agents assigned to the RCMP headquarters in Ottawa and one agent assigned to Toronto. A fourth position in Vancouver is currently under negotiation. The USBP advisory positions located within Canada provide access to the critical governmental, political, and law enforcement locations for our entire shared border. The USBP advisors are a key communication piece for the USBP Strategic Plan and other operational programs, making possible real-time response to incidents, situations, and reporting on challenges confronted along our shared border. These advisors will continue to provide coordination at the local, state, and federal levels with subject matter expertise for these operations.

d. Border Violence Prevention Protocols (BVPP)

The Border Violence Protocols (BVP) created a bi-national response mechanism for incidents of violence along the southwest border. The Border Violence Prevention Protocols (BVPP) complement the response procedures in the existing BVPP, and provide a mechanism to jointly access threats and plan coordinated patrols to prevent violent incidents from occurring. The BVPP address the following seven topics to improve protocols for border security coordination: (i) law enforcement procedures and best practices; (ii) response to incidents of violence; (iii) joint threat assessments; (iv) coordinated patrols; (v) communications; (vi) Border Violence Prevention Group; and (vii) oversight.

e. USBP National Native American Program

The mission of the USBP National Native American Program is to facilitate new partnerships, improve relationships, and increase trust throughout the Native American Indian tribes that have a nexus to the U.S. border. The program champions partnerships between tribal law enforcement, various Native American organizations, and the USBP to support the national strategy. The USBP National Native American Program is operational in 13 of the 20 USBP sectors. The program acts as a conduit between the USBP and tribal, local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as tribal councils located along both the Southwest and Northern borders.

Communication and liaison between some sectors and tribal council officials has led to enhancing the security and safety of the agents who are working in dangerous areas along the border. Through the USBP National Native American Program, information-sharing efforts have allowed the Border Patrol sectors to conduct All-Terrain Vehicle training, search and rescue training, advanced four-wheel-drive training, firearms training, winter survival training and vehicle stops. The USBP National Native American Program is working to standardize policies and procedures and is proactively developing performance measures for the program to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of its initiatives.

f. Borderlands Management Task Forces (BMTF)

These task forces were created to facilitate an intergovernmental forum for cooperative problem-solving on common issues related to the international border. The primary mission is to address

border security, human safety, and natural and cultural resource protection through shared resources, information, communication, problem-solving, standardization, and training. The goals of the BMTF are the following:

- Create a positive, intergovernmental working relationship and foster support among agencies charged with border responsibilities;
- Create mutually beneficial solutions to resource management issues within the border area;
- Provide expertise, experience, and information to address common border issues; and
- Educate our agencies and interested parties about border issues and provide recommendations for the implementation of possible solutions.

An integral part of the BMTF is the participation of the Sector Public Lands Liaison Agents (PLLA). The PLLA works to foster better communication, increase the interagency understanding of respective mission objectives and priorities, and serve as a central point of contact within the Border Patrol to facilitate the successful resolution of environmental issues at the local level. In addition, there exists a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DHS, DOI and USDA. The MOU, entitled “Memorandum of Understanding Among U. S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts on Federal Lands along the United States’ Borders”, is intended to provide consistent goals, principles, and guidance related to border security, such as law enforcement operations; tactical infrastructure installation; utilization of roads; minimization and/or prevention of significant impact on or impairment of natural and cultural resources; implementation of the Wilderness Act, Endangered Species Act, and other related environmental law, regulation, and policy across land management agencies; and provide for coordination and sharing information on threat assessments and other risks, plans for infrastructure and technology improvements on Federal lands, and operational and law enforcement staffing changes.

In FY 2012, a total of 14 sector BMTFs collectively held more than 50 meetings along the border. At these meetings, participating governmental agencies developed discreet strategies to strengthen law enforcement interagency efforts and effectively comply with environmental, cultural resources, and historic preservation laws. In the year ahead, it is anticipated that the number of BMTF meetings will increase by at least 20 percent.

g. Border Community Liaison (BCL) Program

The purpose of this program is to facilitate the national expansion of relationships and interactions between government, law enforcement, and non-government agencies, border community partners, and Border Patrol offices (i.e., sectors and the Border Patrol Academy). The BCL Program provides stakeholders with a designated point of contact at Border Patrol offices and encourages communication between the USBP and its border-community partners.

h. Central America & Mexico

In support of the DHS Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the USBP is providing support and complementing the CBP International Strategy by leveraging the resources of

partner nations through capacity building, advisory support, training, technical assistance, improved information exchange, and shared best practices in order to augment border security efforts in the United States. In its strategy, DHS specifically highlights the key importance of U.S. collaboration with both Mexico and Central America, due to the increase in TCOs, gangs, and drug trafficking organizations, human trafficking and smuggling networks, widespread corruption and the use of the region as a global transit zone for illicit activities.

USBP will continue to support CBP's Office of International Affairs (INA) with partner nations and provide short term advisors from SOG to be detailed to Central America. These advisors have been deployed to the United States Embassies in: Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Belize to conduct border and operational capabilities assessments and to provide the host nations with subject matter expertise in the area of border enforcement operations. Additionally they will coordinate with host nations and other U.S. entities.

i. Panama

As a result of senior level meetings held between the U.S. and the Government of Panama, it was agreed that the U.S. through CBP, would help establish a Regional Border Protection Training Program in Panama. The regional training program will incorporate all aspects of border security in which CBP engages. This includes the land border, both at and between the POEs; air and marine patrol and interdiction; transitory enforcement (i.e. transportation hubs and thoroughfares transiting the country); and intelligence and targeting. This program is designed to enhance Panama's border security capabilities as well as allow for expansion to its regional partner nations.

j. Immigration Advisory Program (IAP)

As part of CBP's layered enforcement strategy, USBP augments OFO's Immigration Advisory Program with personnel. IAP focuses on enhancing the safety of air travel by preventing terrorists and other high-risk travelers from boarding commercial aircraft bound for the United States and reducing the number of improperly documented passengers from traveling to the United States. IAP is already established in the Western Hemisphere as a mechanism to prevent terrorists, criminals or inadmissible aliens from boarding U.S. bound flights, thus preventing entry into the U.S. as well as eliminating the costs associated with removal proceedings, transportation back to country of origin, and the penalties applied to the airline. IAP officers serve in an advisory capacity assisting host nations and the airlines. Border Patrol's participation has resulted in 4,345 target hits. IAP agents provided boarding assistance to 735 U.S. citizens who would have otherwise been denied boarding by the airline. Future plans include additional personnel to be deployed to Central America and Mexico.

k. Integrity Advisory Committee (IAC)

The IAC provides strategic recommendations to combat corruption and promote integrity among all USBP employees. The committee includes a select group of USBP field and headquarters personnel, as well as advisors and subject-matter experts from CBP component offices of Internal Affairs, Chief Counsel, Human Resources Management, and Field Operations.

FY 2014 PROJECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

a. Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), Integrated Operations

The USBP has integrated into operations at the AMOC in Riverside, CA. In FY 2012, six Not to Exceed (NTE) three years liaison positions were filled. These permanently assigned personnel in Riverside support the Commissioner's intent of a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to combating transnational threats across our nation's borders.

These positions enhance our ability to provide air and marine domain awareness to field commanders by augmenting AMOC's current capabilities. This relationship allows for enhanced integrated steps to be taken towards dismantling targets of interest in the border region and provide invaluable knowledge of air and marine surveillance systems.

AMOC is currently working towards mitigating the maritime threat along the California coastline by infusing an array of coastal sensor feeds into the AMOC that will provide federal, state, and local law enforcement entities with real time surface targets of interest.

b. Border Security Operations Center (BSOC), Integrated Operations

The BSOC is located in Austin, TX and serves as the focal point for Joint Operations and Intelligence Centers (JOICs) located along the Texas/Mexico border. The BSOC is tasked with the timely dissemination of intelligence to law enforcement and governmental partners, including the in-depth weekly Border Operations Sector Assessment of the Texas/Mexico border. CBP currently staffs one USBP Assistant Chief and one Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OIIL) Analyst. Responsibilities include collecting border security information and analyzing intelligence, while collaborating with state, local, and federal law enforcement partners to conduct intelligence-driven border enforcement operations and information exchange between agencies.

The USBP's presence at the BSOC is critical in CBP's comprehensive support and application of mission integration to include managing the drawbridge sensor enforcement system. USBP's presence has and will continue to enhance the overall whole-of-government approach while combatting TCOs operating within the land border of Texas as well as the maritime arena of the Gulf of Mexico. CBP/USBP will continue to integrate the process where organizations strive to operate in a cohesive, coordinated fashion to achieve mission goals for homeland security.

c. National Air Security Operations Centers, Integrated Operations (NASOC)

USBP has established permanent liaison positions within CBP's NASOC in Sierra Vista, AZ, Grand Forks, ND, and Corpus Christi, TX. These positions have proven vital to gaining greater operational efficiencies, capabilities and enhanced border security while providing subject matter expertise to NASOC pilots and crews. USBP liaison personnel working with local NASOC leadership have developed and implemented several processes and standardized procedures while improving integration and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) utilization for CBP's field commanders and external stakeholders.

Within the Sierra Vista NASOC, USBP has integrated and trained nine agents as Sensor Operators. These agents augment a staff of seven permanent Office of Air and Marines

(OAM)/UAS personnel. Without this augmentation, NASOC Sierra Vista would be unable to maintain its current level of support to any NASOC or CBP operation. Three of these agents are currently trained in Vehicle and Dismount Exploitation Radar (VaDER) operations, doubling VaDER's operational capacity. Agents will be trained in the operation of the SeaVue Radar system due to the pending East Pacific mission support request. It is anticipated that OAM will not be enhancing staffing levels at the NASOC's.

The liaison mission for FY 2014 is to further integrate and incorporate UAS operational capabilities into field commander's intelligence assessments and operations. Enhancing field commander's operational and intelligence outlook through robust employment of UAS capabilities will result in shifting from singular, tactical events to campaign level engagements and risk mitigation providing greater efficiencies of fixed and limited resources.

d. National Marine Training Center (NMTC)

In efforts to achieve a fully trained, standardized, flexible and immediately deployable workforce to address the CBP Maritime Mission, OAM and USBP consolidated training personnel at the National Marine Training Center (NMTC) in St. Augustine, FL. The center became fully operational in December 2011 and in addition to ten OAM full time employees (FTE), NMTC currently employs eight USBP FTE personnel. USBP staff at NMTC conduct yearly evaluations/certifications and initial evaluations/certifications for all USBP Marine Standardization Evaluators, Marine Instructors and Vessel Commanders in accordance with OAM Marine Operations Handbook and Marine Standardization Manual.

In FY 2012 USBP staff at NMTC conducted 18 classes to train 127 BPAs-Marine (BPA-Ms) during a span of 8,280 hours of instruction. Additionally, NMTC staff provided oversight for five Airboat Vessel Commander Initial classes to train 21 BPA-Ms during a span of 1,680 hours of instruction. USBP staff project training 145 BPA-Ms in FY 2013 and 145 BPA-Ms in FY 2014.

e. North American Aerospace Defense Command/U.S. Northern Command (NORAD/USNORTHCOM)

Currently, USBP has one liaison agent assigned to NORAD/USNORTHCOM. The Liaison serves as a subject matter expert, to the Command on USBP's operational objectives and strategic goals. In the Liaisons capacity, he/she facilitates the support provided to OBP by Department of Defense (DOD) Title 10 and Title 32 forces. In FY 2013, there are four Point of Integration (POI) missions planned along USBP's area of responsibility. These POI missions have been strategically prioritized and coordinated between the Border Patrol Special Coordination Center, the different unified corridor commands and Joint Task Force North. Furthermore, during the Spring/Summer of FY 2013 there will be "Senior Staff Talks" between CBP and DOD on how to better synchronize current operational and training efforts with the GoM.

Conclusion

In FY 2014, the USBP will continue to further its mission by using a variety of programs and initiatives to support strategic objectives. The USBP is committed to continuing the southbound land border enforcement efforts to combat the smuggling of firearms and currency to Mexico. A

major future objective of the Border Patrol is to ensure that its workforce is highly mobile so that it can rapidly adjust to changes in the border security environment. The USBP will continue to reevaluate its existing programs and planned initiatives as the threats and vulnerabilities to border security change in response to newly deployed border enforcement resources.

Descriptions of Selected Adjustments to Base:

Workforce Maturation: This PPA contains a \$270.565 million increase that is part of the overall \$423.8 million “Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation”. The majority of this additional funding is because of changes in the requirements associated with BPAs and CBPOs. The journeyman initiative and low attrition rates mean more promotions and Within-Grade Increases (WIGIs). The compensation (base salary, benefits, premium pay and overtime) associated with these increases is considerable. In FY 2012, compensation has grown to approximately 70 percent of the total CBP budget and the projected growth in salaries and benefits will not be able to be absorbed within CBP’s remaining funding. In the past, CBP has realigned funding from non-pay categories to pay to provide the funding needed to sustain the Border Patrol Agent and CBP Officer floors. However further reductions to non-pay and mission support pay funding is becoming increasingly difficult to do without adverse operational impacts. This adjustment allows CBP to meet these pay requirements.

Realignment of Wage Grade Facilities Positions: The Office of Border Patrol, which is funded by the Border Security and Control Between the Ports of Entry PPA, is realigning 220 FTEs and the associated \$18.886 million in salaries and other expenses from the USBP facilities maintenance staff to the Office of Administration, funded by the Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation, Program Oversight and Management PPA. This transfer is for movement of highly skilled specialists to support the centralization of responsibilities previously dispersed throughout CBP, such as utilities and rent, tower leasing, and regional maintenance of facilities. The transfer to the Construction and Facilities Management Program will enable USBP to focus on its core border security mission and has the potential to produce savings through consolidation of maintenance resources and the reduction of duplicative facilities and tactical infrastructure maintenance activity.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ in thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ in thousands)
Mobile Asset Program (MAP)	<p>The CBP Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) coordinates the acquisition and disposal of the vehicles used by the CBP Offices to carry out their operations in support of the DHS mission. These vehicles are acquired, configured and deployed to support detection, interdiction, enforcement and support activities at and between the ports of entry throughout the United States of America and U.S. territories. The CBP Fleet facilitates the various activities necessary to achieve the primary mission including; training, transportation, technology installations, and other support activities. Funding for the Mobile Asset Program is funded out HQ01 at the Ports of Entry, HQ01 Between the Ports of Entry, and Border Security and Control. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$73.206 million in FY 2012, \$91.082 million in FY 2013, and \$53.445 million in FY 2014.</p>	
\$1,550	\$1,550	\$0

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	304	304	80,010
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	8,970
2014 Current Services	304	304	88,980
2014 Program Change	(171)	(172)	(33,052)
2014 Total Request	133	132	55,928
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(171)	(172)	(24,082)

CBP requests 133 positions, 132 FTE, and \$55.928 million in FY2014 for the Training Between the Ports PPA

- An increase of \$8.6 million for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming
- An increase of \$370 thousand is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$17.373 million is for Training and Development
- A decrease of -\$15.679 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) is responsible for The Training Between the Ports of Entry PPA, which supports basic, advanced and supervisory/management/leadership training for new and incumbent Border Patrol agents. The training provided establishes and sustains the proficiency of those directly responsible for the front line mission of CBP. Funding levels requested for this training in FY 2014 will enable CBP to achieve targeted FY 2014 Border Patrol agent staffing levels and maintain mission critical skills and certifications of incumbent Border Patrol agents. Below are descriptions of the types of training programs funded under this PPA.

Between the Ports Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
Basic Training	Basic Training for Border Patrol agents is conducted at the Border Patrol Academy located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facility in Artesia, NM. Successful completion of basic training is a pre-requisite for employment as a Border Patrol agent and ensures proficiency in the foundational law enforcement knowledge and skills required by the CBP mission.	1,358	1,200	1,200
Firearms and Use of Force Instructor Training	Per CBP policy armed officers and agents are required to undergo periodic qualifications of firearms proficiency and annual use of force training/certification. Failure to successfully complete these periodic qualifications results in the officer/agent losing his/her certification to carry a firearm and/or use intermediate force devices. These periodic qualifications are administered by certified Firearms Instructors and Use of Force Instructors at field locations. These instructors are required to attend training for initial certification, and recertification training every five years. New Mandatory training in FY2013 for FN303, Less Lethal Speciality Impact Training, Pepperball & ECD recertification.	1,382	25,397	5,000
Driver Training	This training provides Border Patrol agents the skills required to effectively and safely perform their duties in High Center of Gravity Vehicles (HCGVs) and to safely and properly utilize Offensive Driving Techniques. Completion of this program is required by policy to engage in a pursuit in a HCGV.	1,820	1,600	1,600
Health & Safety	This training provides BP agents training in dealing with hazardous materials, operating in confined spaces and operating dangerous equipment – scenarios they deal with on a daily basis. It also includes funding for peer support/chaplaincy training to support staff dealing with stressful and traumatic events, such as loss of a colleague on the job.	201	205	205
Emergency Preparedness & Response	This training is required for CBP to maintain sufficient skill levels in incident management and response procedures. This training provides capabilities not only to maintain security of the border, but also to provide support to areas struck by natural disasters. CBP supports responses to these types of events.	300	300	300

Between the Ports Training Programs	Descriptions	Training Seats Filled for FY 2012	Training Seats Planned for FY 2013	Training Seats Projected for FY 2014
International Pre-Deployment	This training is mandatory for any CBP employee deploying overseas and is necessary for CBP to continue filling overseas positions supporting our many international programs which are designed to enhance national security.	25	30	30
Canine	Training for Border Patrol agent canine teams operating along the U.S. border between ports of entry and at Border Patrol Checkpoints. This includes canine teams trained in the disciplines of Basic Detection, Concealed Human/Narcotics Detection, Search and Rescue, Human Remains Detection, and Special Response.	317	351	351
Special Operations Groups	Training for the Office of Field Operations Special Response Teams and Border Patrol's BORTAC and BORSTAR teams is funded under this PPA. This includes training new/replacement team members, as well as training to maintain the skills/certifications of existing team members.	889	1781	1781
Riverine Training	This training is required for Border Patrol agents to serve as a vessel commander in the riverine environment. Border enforcement operations are frequently conducted in such an environment and skilled use of Border Patrol vessels is required by certified operators.	82	140	140
Anti-Terrorism/Counter Terrorism	This training provides Border Patrol agents advanced interviewing skills to identify potential threats (terrorists, drugs, currency, and weapons).	711	700	700
Instructor Training	This training is required for CBP to maintain a sufficient cadre of certified, quality instructors to deliver basic and advanced training to new and incumbent Border Patrol agents.	250	567	567
Supervisor/Leadership Training	Training for first- and second-line Border Patrol agent supervisors is funded under this PPA. This training provides these supervisors the technical and supervisory skills required to effectively lead agents under their command.	821	600	600

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,776	1,748	287,901
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,589
2014 Current Services	1,776	1,748	289,490
2014 Program Change	(55)	(20)	(2,721)
2014 Total Request	1,721	1,728	286,769
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(55)	(20)	(1,132)

CBP requests 1,721 positions, 1,728 FTE, and \$286.769 million in FY2014 for the Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation PPA

- An increase of \$2.278 million is for Pay Increase
- A decrease of -\$2.721 million is for Managed Hiring, Awards & Support Services
- A decrease of -\$689 thousand is for Management Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Air and Marine (OAM) supports CBP’s core mission of securing the border and preventing contraband, illegal migrants, terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. It includes the personnel that perform the mission as well as the air platforms, marine assets, technology, supporting infrastructure, and equipment that they use.

OAM organizes, trains, and equips CBP’s nation-wide air and marine assets, which are deployed to 114 branches and smaller units located at strategic points along the land and maritime borders. The branches and units house an integrated and coordinated air and marine personnel force, including Air and Marine Interdiction agents who patrol the skies, oceans, lakes, and rivers and conduct covert and overt operations to prevent the entry of weapons of terror, interdict illegal narcotics, prevent the illegal entry of undocumented aliens, and to support interior investigations. The agents deploy to natural disaster areas to assist in recovery operations and to fly low-level damage surveillance missions over varied terrain. They also provide airspace security over national events including the Presidential Inauguration, political conventions, and major public events such as the Super Bowl.

The table below summarizes OAM on-board staffing by major occupation and location:

OAM On-Board Staffing by Major Occupation and Location as of Pay Period Ending June 30, 2012									
Major Occupation	Operations & HQ			TSS*	NASO*	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Totals
	Mission Support	Liaison	AMOC						
Air Interdiction Agent (Pilot)	3	30	0	25	108	150	100	318	734
Marine Interdiction Agent	4	0	0	11	0	128	129	77	349
Air Enforcement Officer	0	1	0	0	12	11	48	35	107
Detection Enforcement Officer	0	0	62	0	70	0	10	0	142
Intel Research Specialist	1	0	15	0	2	0	1	1	20
Aviation Maintenance Officer/Inspector	4	2	0	4	4	9	4	25	52
Other 1801 LEO's	0	14	14	13	22	7	10	6	86
Mission Support/Administrative	<u>83</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>50</u>	315
Total**	95	64	113	78	272	338	333	512	1805

*TSS-Test, Standards and Safety

NASO-National Air Security Operations

OAM Proposed FY 2013 Staffing by Major Occupation and Location:

Major Occupations	Mission Support	Operations & HQ	AMOC	TSS	NASO	Northern	Southeast	Southwest	Total
Air Interdiction Agents	3	36		31	107	152	103	317	749
Marine Interdiction Agents	2	4		9		117	138	78	348
Aviation Enforcement Officer				1	21	2	38	17	79
Detection Enforcement			74		57				131
Intel Research Specialist		13					1	1	15
Information Technology	1				6				7
Aviation Maintenance Officer/Inspector	1	1		1	1	4	1	13	22
Other 1801 Law Enforcement Officers	5	15	13	10	41	23	21	48	176
Mission Support/Admin	72	20	36	15	20	31	28	43	265
Total	84	89	123	67	253	329	330	517	1,792

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
US VISIT
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: US VISIT

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	351	338	261,523
2014 Current Services	351	338	261,523
2014 Program Change	(55)	(55)	(7,990)
2014 Total Request	296	283	253,533
Total Change 2012 to 2014	296	283	253,533

CBP requests 296 positions, 283 FTE, and \$253.533 million in FY2014 for the US VISIT PPA

- An increase of \$261.523 million is for Transfer of US-VISIT to CBP
- A decrease of -\$7.99 million is for US-VISIT Mission Support Staff

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program supports the DHS missions of border security and immigration law enforcement and administration. In providing DHS with biometric identification services and managing the overstay analysis data repository, US-VISIT implements key statutory mandates, Presidential Directives, and elements of the DHS Strategic Plan.

In addition to supporting DHS agencies, US-VISIT provides services to the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of State (DOS), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), state, local, tribal, law enforcement, the Intelligence Community, and international partners.

In FY 2014, CBP will assume management of core US-VISIT operations and oversight of the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS), and the US-VISIT biometric watchlist and management services. This transition will better align the existing functions of US-VISIT with DHS operational components and realize long term efficiencies and cost savings.

The US-VISIT program and organizational structure was developed in 2003 with a specific mission – implementing a comprehensive entry/exit program. However, over time, as the

biometric entry portion was complete, DHS and the administration recognized that DHS is no longer best served by continuing to co-locate the functions performed by US-VISIT in a single office due to budget constraints, the completion of mission goals, and the transition of the program from program development to operational support.

DHS will continue to provide mission-critical US-VISIT services during and after the transition. US-VISIT functions naturally align with the missions of CBP and ICE, and both agencies have existing capabilities that can be leveraged to support the current US-VISIT mission functions while realizing efficiencies. Accordingly, the transition will provide better services for DHS at less cost.

Further, CBP is by far US-VISIT's largest customer; the program's services help officers determine admissibility of foreign nationals arriving at all U.S. ports of entry (POEs) and process aliens entering the United States illegally between POEs. Currently, CBP operates numerous screening and targeting systems, supporting more than 70,000 users from more than 20 Federal agencies responsible for a wide range of programs that rely on US-VISIT information and systems to determine benefits, process travelers, inform investigations, support case management, and enhance intelligence capabilities. US-VISIT information technology (IT) systems enhance CBP resources by adding biometric identification and screening capabilities that are used across DHS. For instance, US-VISIT biometric and biographic systems support the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Secure Communities program which assists State and local law enforcement in identifying criminal aliens for detention and removal. US-VISIT supports the United States Coast Guard in interdicting illegal migrants at-sea and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in adjudicating immigration benefits, which will all continue following the transition to CBP.

US-VISIT's customer base is dynamic with continually evolving demands. For example, US-VISIT is supporting the implementation of numerous Preventing and Combating Serious Crime agreements that call for the sharing of biometric and biographic information between the U.S. Government and participants in the Visa Waiver Program. US-VISIT works closely with CBP to support aspects of the Beyond the Borders initiative with Canada. In addition, US-VISIT vets Federal employees and contractors for OPM and works with the DHS Chief Security Officer to establish new services to fulfill Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12, *Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors*, and furthers the security of DHS workforce and facilities.

As a PPA, US-VISIT consists of four line items: Salaries and Expenses (S&E), Systems Engineering, Systems Operations and Maintenance (O&M), and Identity and Screening Services (ISS).

Salaries and Expenses

S&E provides funding for US-VISIT Federal staff for mission support, systems O&M, identity screening, fingerprint examinations, and watchlist management. S&E contains supportive services including the Working Capital Fund, which contains rent expenses, acquisition and procurement support, financial management operations, human capital services, asset management, and logistical capabilities. US-VISIT federal staff performs program oversight and fiduciary responsibilities such as compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act, financial projections and reconciliations, inventory control, records management, and privacy impact assessments. In FY 2014, US-VISIT Federal staff will perform recurring quality assurance checks on acquisition and procurement documentation and inter-branch communications to ensure traceability and accountability of Government assets. The transition into CBP and ICE will allow this line item to be reduced over time as duplicative administrative functions now performed by both CBP and US-VISIT are eliminated.

Systems Engineering

Systems Engineering provides effective and efficient information technology engineering operations across the systems life cycle, covering systems acquisition, development, deployment, and maintenance. Systems Engineering provides specialized engineering and process skills in capacity planning, system availability, the service-level management process, performance and service quality analysis, system and workload modeling and simulation, and statistical analysis. In FY 2014, Systems Engineering will monitor system capacity and end-to-end performance to avoid or mitigate system failures.

Systems Operations and Maintenance

Systems O&M includes application support for adaptive, preventive, and perfective maintenance, release and configuration management, architecture support, interface support, configuration management, security certifications and accreditations, software licenses, and appropriate technology refreshes. Systems O&M maintains IT architecture and platforms for user and program interfaces, data center operations support and services, network and data communications integration and support, and IT support services.

In FY14, in addition to operations and maintenance support of ADIS and IDENT, CBP Office of Information Technology will provide technology direction and oversight ensuring the US-VISIT systems meet all CBP standards. The integration of US-VISIT systems into OIT will also help to leverage data center space/services and other technical infrastructure and processes to ensure the most efficient operation.

In FY 2014, IDENT is currently projected to contain the fingerprints of approximately 175 million individuals who travel to the United States, seek immigration benefits, or have violated U.S. immigration laws. Each time fingerprints are scanned, the reason for the encounter—such as entry to the United States at an air, sea, or land POE or an application for a visa or immigration benefits—is recorded in IDENT. For example, when a foreign traveler provides fingerprints to a CBP officer at a POE, US-VISIT returns identity verification and watchlist results to the officer

within 10 seconds. Identity verifications or matches against a watchlist assist decision makers in determining admissibility, assist in granting a visa or eligibility for immigration benefits. Using an automated biometric system enables rapid identification of known or suspected terrorists, criminal aliens, and repeat immigration violators, even if an individual tries to conceal his or her true identity by using an alias or fraudulent travel document. As the example shows, the most significant mission benefits provided by US-VISIT fall to CBP, reinforcing the need to transition the program.

As biometric identity services continue to grow, IDENT faces increasing service demands by existing customers as well as expanding performance requirements. The following table illustrates IDENT projected growth until FY 2018:

Projected Growth for IDENT

(in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 (est.)	FY 2014 (est.)	FY 2015 (est.)	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)	FY 2018 (est.)
Annual Transaction Volumes	47	51	60	69	74	81	87	94	100	107	113
Gallery Size (records)	95	106	120	132	146	161	175	189	203	216	230

ADIS is integral to efforts to identify lawfully admitted nonimmigrant aliens who remain in the United States beyond the period authorized by DHS. ADIS records the biographic information of air and sea travelers arriving and departing at all POEs across the United States and maintains interconnectivity with biographic systems at CBP, ICE, and USCIS. In addition, ADIS provides records to ICE for analysts to investigate overstay leads and creates lookouts in IDENT to assist CBPOs in detecting potential former overstays who seek re-entry into the country. ADIS also provides biographic information to support the Intelligence Community.

The ADIS system is comprised of three transactions: person identity, events, and observations. Person identity is the unique identifier that groups ADIS event-based biographic immigration data with a biometric identifier from the IDENT fingerprint identification number to form a person-centric identity for an overstay indicator status. Events are arrivals, departures, and alterations in immigration status based on data feeds from the USCIS Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3 (CLAIMS3) and ICE Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) databases. Observations are a series of messages that comprise an ADIS event based on the specific event type, which is determined and documented by interface control agreements. The following table illustrates ADIS projected growth through FY 2018:

Projected Growth for ADIS

(in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 (est.)	FY 2014 (est.)	FY 2015 (est.)	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)	FY 2018 (est.)
Person Identity	124	145	170	255	271	286	302	317	333	349	364
Events	668	871	1,115	1,656	1,950	2,261	2,568	2,879	3,183	3,488	3,793
Observations	1,266	1,586	2,030	2,990	3,542	4,062	4,603	5,133	5,656	6,202	6,727

Identity and Screening Services

US-VISIT is the single DHS source for providing biometric identity management and screening services support. US-VISIT meets mission requirements by: positively confirming biometric identity through IDENT, supplemented with fingerprint analyses conducted by examiners; coordinating identity analysis and operational activities to improve the accuracy and usefulness of US-VISIT-maintained identities; and, providing technical assistance to foreign government authorities engaged in developing biometric capabilities to secure and manage border and immigration management programs.

US-VISIT provides biometric identity-matching services including manual fingerprint verifications. US-VISIT also manages and screens watchlist records that include known and suspected terrorists, persons of interest, and immigration violators. Moreover, manual fingerprint verifications are necessary to analyze poor-quality fingerprints and to ensure that derogatory data is not erroneously associated with an individual. Together, these capabilities strengthen national security, immigration services, and enforcement needs of users at the Federal, state, local, and tribal government levels as well as international partners.

US-VISIT supports existing end users at agreed service levels with analytical capabilities that have substantially grown over the last few years. US-VISIT ensures legitimate travel is not impeded and officer safety is not adversely impacted by providing fingerprint verifications on urgent requests in less than 10 minutes and non-urgent verifications within 24 hours, including enrollment and verification of terrorism-related prints in two hours or less.

Biometrics are unique physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, that can be used for automated recognition. They are reliable, convenient, and virtually impossible to forge. US-VISIT performs latent fingerprint comparisons and manual fingerprint verifications, which first go through an automated matching process followed by a manual verification process to ensure a fingerprint match has been properly identified. Latent prints are full or partial fingerprints left behind at crime scenes or by terrorists or other persons of interest. US-VISIT fingerprint examiners assist law enforcement efforts to solve crimes, support terrorist investigations, and identify unknown deceased individuals.

The table below illustrates the US-VISIT biometric workload for fingerprint comparisons and manual verifications since FY 2008:

FY 2008 – FY 2012 Biometric Workload Statistics

Activity	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Latent Fingerprint Comparisons	2,502,934	4,616,604	5,169,509	4,194,714	4,483,604
Manual Fingerprint Verifications	631,574	643,091	637,366	599,837	625,636
Field-Submitted IDENT Lookout	28,694	22,281	6,327	8,163	3,576
Urgent Fingerprint Verifications	230,354	180,123	185,866	183,007	191,852
National Security Entry-Exit Registration Enrollments ¹	2,957	4,498	2,642	1,502	0
Identified Unknown Individuals	339	397	242	173	132

¹ The National Security Entry-Exit Registration Enrollments program was terminated in FY 2011.

Latent print comparisons represent the number of latent print comparisons completed by US-VISIT Biometric Support Center (BSC) latent print examiners against known prints. *Manual fingerprint verifications* are the number of fingerprint comparisons completed by BSC fingerprint examiners that supplement the automated matching capabilities of IDENT. *Field-submitted IDENT lookouts* are the number of hardcopy fingerprint cards received by the BSC and enrolled in IDENT. This activity occurs when automated watchlist capabilities are not available to the field. *Urgent fingerprint verifications* are the number of fingerprint comparisons completed by BSC fingerprint examiners to supplement IDENT's automated matching capabilities. These urgent verifications are completed, on average, in 10 minutes or less and are a subset of the manual fingerprint verification category. *The National Security Entry-Exit Registration program* was discontinued in FY 2011. *Identified unknown individuals* are the number of unknown individuals, typically deceased, whose prints are submitted to the BSC, searched in IDENT, and then identified by the BSC.

The following table illustrates the US-VISIT watchlist analysis since FY 2008:

FY 2008 – FY 2012 Watchlist Management and Identity Analysis

Watchlist Statistics	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Watchlist Encounters Received	42,035	120,600	266,848	223,927	247,527
Watchlist Matches Adjudicated	27,555	23,586	143,737	285,214	266,569
Watchlist Demotions	24,274	50,954	60,296	75,940	122,076

Watchlist encounters received are watchlist matches at POEs sent to the US-VISIT watchlist for research and adjudication to verify admissibility. *Watchlist matches adjudicated* are watchlist records that have been closed, including records remaining on the watchlist and demotions.

Watchlist demotions are subject records deemed admissible and subsequently demoted from the watchlist. Demoted records do not show up as ‘alerts’ at POEs.

In FY 2014, ISS will continue to service customer requirements. For instance, US-VISIT fingerprint examiners will vet latent prints received from other agencies against known prints in IDENT. Examiners will also facilitate identification of victims of accidents, crimes, and natural disasters. US-VISIT identity analysts will provide value-added biometric identity management services to support analytical, investigative, and operational needs. This includes reviewing biometric watchlist encounters and adjudicating the promotion or demotion of persons to and from the watchlist on the basis of the most current information associated with individuals. Adjudications will ensure watchlist information continues to be accurate, up-to-date, and actionable. US-VISIT will also provide research and contextual data to law enforcement, intelligence agencies, external agencies, and foreign partners.

US-VISIT will continue to lead biometric standards development efforts to improve data sharing and interoperability between DHS, DoD, DOJ, DOS, and with foreign partners. US-VISIT will also continue to increase the effectiveness and accountability of biometric technical expertise across domestic agencies and with international partners through Web-based technologies.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Automated Targeting Systems O&M
PPA: Systems for Targeting
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$31,118

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	47,275
Program Increase							-	-	31,118
Total Request	-	-	71,513	-	-	41,653	-	-	78,393

Description of Item

Automated Targeting System (ATS) is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all of CBP's targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subject to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Justification

The requested increase of \$31.1 million addresses resource requirements that will support the maintenance of, enhancements and improvements to the ATS, which supports the overall operations and maintenance (O&M) of the six modules that comprise ATS.

The performance and operation of ATS is critical to the successful performance of CBP missions. This request will maintain current service levels that were achieved based on a

reprogramming in FY2012 which is proposed to occur in FY2013. This funding will help ensure sustained operations and performance of ATS and its sub-systems.

The nature of the targeting support that ATS provides requires a system that responds to advances in targeting techniques and methodologies, one able to incorporate new government data sources to improve targeting capability, and capable of continued improvement to process the electronic data related to the ever-increasing number of people and goods entering the United States.

ATS requires resources to expand targeting coverage to more completely analyze the volume of passengers and cargo across all modes of transportation and to make improvements to its targeting capabilities, coordinate intelligence, support architectural improvements to the service delivered to CBP officers in the field, and to move towards true 24/7 system availability.

The requested increase will fund the following:

- \$2.9 million – Time-sensitive technical requirements, including daily rules updates and ad-hoc data requests;
- \$3.0 million – Continued technical support for the maintenance of the Targeting Framework;
- \$4.0 million – Advanced targeting capabilities to include Entity Resolution, Predictive Modeling and Visualization, and Intelligence Driven Targeting and Machine Learning;
- \$6.0 million – ATS hardware and software upgrades including high availability appliances, infrastructure and circuits technology refresh, data center infrastructure refresh;
- \$4.0 million – Cargo targeting methodology refresh including capture of findings information and support to outbound targeting;
- \$4.0 million – Failover/Disaster recovery of the ATS modules; and
- \$7.2 million – Other critical costs associated with CBP Targeting Enterprise.

Impact on Performance

Funding this program increase will help prevent lengthy system outages and ensure the ability to react to real time terrorist threats, as well as front line operational decision making being based on accurate/complete intelligence and information.

This funding will allow ATS to:

- Provide daily Rule Updates and Weekly Rule Releases in response to emerging terror threats;
- Complete Targeting System Upgrades to support High Availability Appliances, Infrastructure Upgrades, Data Center Costs in support of the Data Center build out, and to continue to modernize and improve cargo targeting capabilities. This is essential to realize improvements to system resiliency and mitigate increased risks of system outages;
- Provide timely support to Rapid Response Ad-Hoc Data Requests - staff receives several of these requests a week, often with very short turn-around requested, from CBP and

other agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigation, Transportation Security Administration, etc.) ;

- Continue support for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Screening and Targeting Modules and quarterly releases of the S2 / Targeting Framework, including the Intelligence Operations Framework System and S3 / Advanced Targeting;
- Provide Targeting Methodology Improvement Support to expand the capture of inspection results to complete the targeting feedback loop. This provides the feedback loop from the capture of examination findings which will allow CBP management to evaluate the effectiveness of inspection and targeting techniques employed at ports of entry as well as specific inspection technologies, including Non-Intrusive Inspection technologies; and
- Complete Full Failover Disaster Recovery –continue efforts to migrate targeting applications to the DHS data center and realize full fail-over disaster recovery capabilities for cargo targeting applications. This provides CBP the capability to restore full system functionality and minimize disruption of service to personnel using it in the field in the case of a disaster.

This funding will enable CBP to avoid lengthy system outages, react to real time terrorist threats, and improve front line operational decision making being based on timely and up-to-date intelligence and information.

This enhancement supports CBP's Goal #2, Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders, Objective 2.2, Fully employ the use of risk management and targeting to detect and deter trade noncompliance and apply consistent enforcement actions.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: CBP Mobile Program
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$10,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,774,503
Program Increase							-	-	10,800
Total Request	-	-	2,518,235	-	-	2,499,439	-	-	2,785,303

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$10.8 million for 1,500 additional mobile devices which include Enforcement Link Mobile (ELMO), handheld license plate/ document readers (MC75A) and Secure Electronic Enrollment Kits (SEEK) devices to enhance U.S. border operations in the air, land, and sea environments. In addition to the mobile devices, the request also includes costs for services, wireless network installation, telephone and data charges, and travel. This enhancement will allow CBP to continue realizing the successes and efficiencies achieved at the Ports Of Entry and Border Patrol checkpoints. CBP has currently deployed over 300 ELMO devices, over 100 MC75A devices, and four SEEKS. CBP intends to continue deploying mobile devices to leverage existing operations, enable processing on the go, and better enable targeting and processing in real time. The Agency ultimately desires to issue a mobile device to each officer, agricultural specialist, and agent deployed to an air, land, or sea operational environment.

Justification

The benefits of the ELMO, MC75A, and SEEK are widespread (multiple modes and multiple missions) and wide ranging (enhanced enforcement, providing services in new areas, improving operations, improving data, and data timeliness).

ELMO devices enable officers to enter inspection results in real time and remove “holds” for arriving cargo in the Automated Targeting System (ATS) at the point of inspection. This eliminates return trips to the office and reentry into ATS. At seaports, ELMO helps automate the paper-based vetting process of passengers and crew on board. For large ships the savings can be several hours for multiple officers. The onboard processing saves approximately 15 minutes per

arrival. For the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP), ELMO devices enable ATS data access screening and inspection results entry and transmission in real time. For passengers at the land border, ELMO enables law enforcement queries in real time (outbound travelers and inbound bus passengers) and variable location processing.

The MC75A provides a portable solution for CBP officers to query vehicles and persons entering and departing the U.S. For Outbound solutions, the MC75A supports outbound enforcement efforts that are directed at targeting and interdicting illegal exportations. In the pedestrian environment, the MC75A supports pedestrian enforcement efforts that are directed at targeting and interdicting terrorists, port runners, and drugs.

SEEK II is a comprehensive, multimodal identification and enrollment platform. It enables Border Patrol Agents to collect multiple biometric modalities (slap and rolled finger prints, iris, and facial images). The Mission Oriented Biometric Software (MOBS) provides for biometric processing and matching (fingerprints and iris).

Impact on Performance

ELMO, MC75A, and SEEK devices are primarily used to query people including support for biometric identity checks in multiple environments including pedestrian, outbound, and cargo inspection operations. Together, the use of these mobile devices has directly led to over 1,500 successful CBP enforcement actions by the Office of Field Operations, the Office of Border Patrol, and the Office of Air and Marine including identification of subjects of National Crime Information Center warrants, and the interdiction of undocumented aliens, narcotics interdictions, unreported currency, and weapons violations. The proposed deployment of additional devices should extend these observed enforcement benefits. These devices enhance enforcement efforts; transform CBP business practices; and provide notable improvements and efficiencies to CBP operations including:

ELMO Improvements and Efficiencies:

- Since its deployment, ELMO has contributed to over 1,000 successful CBP enforcement actions;
- A decrease in IAP telephone calls to the National Targeting Center;
- Improvements in cargo inspection process and reductions in CBP cargo-cycle time; and
- Automation of cruise ship passenger and crew processing.

MC75A Improvement and Efficiencies:

- The initial MC75A deployment (110 devices) has resulted in over 200 seizures and successful enforcement actions in one year;
- Improvements in automated license plate reads and document queries; and
- “Swing” capacity for inbound processing during high volume traffic.

SEEK Improvement and Efficiencies:

- The initial SEEK pilot deployment (four devices) has resulted in identification of numerous immigration violations which resulted in successful enforcement actions; and

- Enables matching against on-board watch list of up to 250,000 persons or remotely to other government databases via transmission manager application.

In 2010, CBP conducted over 6.1 million secondary truck inspections. The use of mobile technology (automatically releasing holds at the point of inspection, eliminating return trips, and reentering in to ATS) conservatively resulted in a five minute reduction in inspection time. This improvement reduced the total officer hours required for secondary inspection by 508,333 in a single year – a quantified benefit of \$45.75 million. Further, the trucking and shipping industries save on operating costs (\$42.7 million annually). Combined, \$10.8 million spent on additional ELMO, MC75A, and SEEK devices would result in saving millions of dollars annually– in just this one operational environment.

Finally, based on CBP’s Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress, and assuming CBP receives approximately \$10.8 million in requested funding, the FY 2013/FY 2014 benefits of increased deployments could support an annual cost avoidance of up to \$9.7 million and 95,742 inspectional hours, equaling 81 CBPO FTEs.

This initiative directly supports the QHSR Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel;
Objective 2.2.3: Manage the risk of people and goods in transit

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Targeting Systems
PPA: Systems for Targeting
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$31,551

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	47,275
Program Increase							-	-	31,551
Total Request	-	-	71,513	-	-	41,653	-	-	78,826

Description of Item

The Targeting staff within the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison (OILL) responds to security-related operational and real-time events involving people, goods, and conveyances entering and exiting the United States. The requested resources are needed to respond to potential terrorism alerts on a 24/7 basis, covering all international modes of transportation, at and between the ports of entry (POE). As intelligence reporting continues to expand and automated analytical techniques become available and enhanced and other agency and international government targeting efforts are expanded, additional personnel are required to properly analyze and employ actionable intelligence, develop internal information, and enhance automated information management tools to improve targeting.

Additionally, OILL staff collaboratively interacts with all CBP anti-terrorism border security initiatives, which require additional staff support. OILL Targeting Division provides real-time analysis and threat assessment support to all CBP components and other participating government agencies. To accomplish this task, additional personnel are required to establish data-sharing relationships and agreements with internal and external DHS components, other law enforcement agencies, private companies, and foreign counterparts.

Currently, this work is conducted by a limited number of technical staff and managers. The additional resources would ensure that most of the ongoing deliverables would not have to be scaled back or eliminated. Through these focused targeting efforts, CBP will expand its layered risk management approach and move from a reactive posture to a more effective and proactive one.

Justification

The requested increase of \$31.6 million will support enhancements to targeting systems and staff within OIIL. The OIIL program includes resources for the identification, development, implementation, and refinement of mechanisms for various methods of targeting and responding to security-related operational and real-time events involving people, goods, and conveyances entering and exiting the United States. The increase will allow CBP to increase its targeting capabilities by providing the ability to update rules in real time and allow CBP to attain a true 24/7 targeting capability to better support CBP officers in the field. A detailed description of this increase is as follows:

Advanced Targeting Capabilities	\$5.4 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enterprise Data Warehouse for information storage and data standardization- BorderStat statistical tracking system for border enforcement- Continual analysis on rule effectiveness
Targeting System Hardware and Software Upgrades	\$4.5 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Network Improvements- Security and Monitoring- Geospatial Tools- Discovery and Exploration Tools- New Proprietary Data sources
Cargo Targeting Methodology Improvement	\$1.7 million
ATS-Global	\$12.0 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Four highest priority countries
Air Cargo	\$3.0 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Address Air Cargo Manifest Gap- Intel capability for anomaly detection
NTC Infrastructure	\$5.0 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Network Upgrades- Maximum Redundancy and Network Diversity- Localized Monitoring

Impact on Performance

These enhancements include moving to real-time rule updates, a 24/7 targeting capability that will allow CBP to more effectively develop and implement intelligence in order to effectively target threats to our Nation. They will also enable comprehensive reporting and sharing of information for all people, goods, and conveyances entering and exiting the United States. CBP officers and agricultural specialists will have access to the right information at the right time and possess greater awareness of the current environment and factors affecting the POEs. CBP will gain an intelligence advantage and be prepared to respond to all threats or emergencies that arise.

These initiatives support the DHS strategic goals of Advance Knowledge, Effective Inspections, and Focused Security and the CBP strategic goals of Securing America's Borders and Securing and Expediting the Movement of People and the Flow of Goods.

This funding will allow CBP to:

- Efficiently process time-sensitive technical requirements, including daily rules updates and ad-hoc data requests;
- Analyze and leverage inspection results to improve targeting methodologies and complete the targeting feedback loop. Capturing and using examination findings, negative and positive, will allow CBP to evaluate the effectiveness of inspection and targeting techniques employed at ports of entry, as well as specific inspection technologies, including NII technologies, to improve management and operational capability;
- Continue Operations and Maintenance support for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Screening and Targeting Modules and quarterly releases of the S2 / Targeting Framework, including the Intelligence Operations Framework System and S3 / Advanced Targeting;
- Provide technical support for the maintenance of the Targeting Framework, which is a critical case management process in the vetting of potential terrorists attempting to travel to the US;
- Improve ATS's performance by using Entity Resolution, Predictive Modeling and Visualization, and Intelligence Driven Targeting and Machine Learning;
- Upgrade and refresh the ATS hardware and software required to process increased passenger and cargo volumes;
- Refresh the existing cargo targeting methodology; and
- Provide adequate Failover/Disaster recovery of the ATS modules.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: National Targeting Center
PPA: National Targeting Center
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$7,839

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	57,635
Program Increase							-	-	7,839
Total Request	-	-	52,700	-	-	52,268	-	-	65,474

Description of Item

The requested increase of \$7.8 million will allow CBP’s National Targeting Center (NTC) to support significant workload increases and program expansion. The NTC, which is housed in two facilities, supports CBP’s goal to employ an enhanced targeting strategy that effectively and efficiently divides cargo and travelers according to the potential threat they pose. The NTC helps to integrate the Agency’s diverse intelligence capabilities into a cohesive intelligence enterprise enabling CBP to serve the Nation as a premier intelligence-driven border law enforcement agency.

Targeting responsibilities continue to grow as CBP’s strategic plan is implemented. Primarily CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and import specialists, all experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments, staff both NTC facilities. In addition to using existing databases and information to identify potential targets, the NTC also develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of CBP’s mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the U.S. While the vast majority of travelers and goods are legitimate, both NTC facilities are designed to carefully vet shipments and/or travelers that may be connected to terrorism or other transnational crimes, such as money laundering or narcotics smuggling.

Justification

Since the December 25, 2009 attempted terrorist attack on Northwest Airlines Flight #253, the attempted New York City Times Square bombing, and the October 2010 attempt to ship explosive devices through express consignment air cargo from Yemen, CBP has re-structured its

targeting efforts. Targeting must now address interdicting possible terrorists or other *mala fide* international travelers before they can board a flight destined to the United States. While these new targeting programs have been very effective, the re-structuring has caused a significant increase in the NTC workload leading to significantly increased overtime costs and temporary duty (TDY) staff augmentation.

NTC pre-departure vetting of passengers at foreign locations where CBP does not have an Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) presence keeps high-risk travelers from boarding flights to the United States. CBP works in close coordination with the airline industry to prevent the boarding of mala fide travelers. Since the inception of this program in 2010, the NTC has reviewed over 635,000 records and more than 8,000 mala fide passengers have been denied boarding.

NTC continues to provide 24/7 support for the expanded IAP program, which now has officers posted at eleven airports in nine countries. Since FY 2010 the IAP program has successfully prevented more than 2,800 mala fide travelers from boarding flights bound for the U.S.

In coordination with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the NTC launched the Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) program in November 2010, after the October 2010 attempt to ship explosive devices through express consignment air cargo from Yemen. The NTC is responsible for implementing new targeting rules and analysis for high-risk cargo. The ACAS team is staffed with both CBP and TSA targeting analysts who jointly target and mitigate air cargo identified as high risk before allowing it to be loaded onto an aircraft.

Pre-departure targeting allows CBP to push U.S. borders outward by keeping high risk cargo off international conveyances destined to the United States.

In October 2011 the NTC became the adjudication center for all internal and external Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) users in relation to Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) encounters by the Department of Defense (DOD). Users include, but are not limited to, United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT), Department of Justice (DOJ), DOS, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), DOD, and State and local law enforcement agencies. Workload impact is considerable; by the second quarter FY 2013, the number of ABIS encounters the NTC has adjudicated has already increased by 151 percent as compared to the previous fiscal year.

Impact on Performance

The NTC is a 24/7 operation with the centralized mission of coordinating anti-terrorism targeting and support to all of CBP's Anti-Terrorism activities. NTC provides research support and responds to inquiries from the field, conducts tactical targeting to identify actionable targets, develops targeting rules, and supports intelligence-driven special operations. NTC also coordinates inter-agency responses to emergent situations through the various on-site liaison officers and is in constant contact with the FBI Terrorist Screening Center.

The additional funding will allow CBP to realign resources to support the following efforts:

- The NTC will be able to continue support to the visa application vetting pilot started in February 2013. This initiative will help to streamline the visa issuance process by improving information sharing and leveraging existing technology to enhancing visa security.
- The NTC will be able to continue mission critical overtime and travel for TDY officers. Overtime ensures NTC continuity in support of enforcement actions. TDY Officers provide subject matter expertise and bridge gaps in staffing for high impact, high volume programs such as the pre-adjudicative visa application vetting program and the biometric program.
- The NTC will be able to advance work on a consolidated hot list and entity resolution, which will result in more frequent false matches, eliminate unnecessary secondary referrals at ports of entry, and decrease secondary wait times.
- The NTC will be better able to support adjudication of biometric encounters by other agencies. As the adjudication center for all internal and external Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) users in relation to Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) encounters, the NTC has seen a 151 percent increase in the number of ABIS encounters in the last fiscal year

National Targeting Center supports the following CBP Goal:

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade
 PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry
 Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Increase: Positions 1,845, FTE 923, Dollars \$210,100

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							22,765	22,525	3,428,592
Program Increase							1,845	923	210,100
Total Request	22,427	22,052	3,178,234	22,427	22,052	3,205,015	24,610	23,448	3,638,692

Description of Item

The Office of Field Operations (OFO) is the law enforcement component within CBP responsible for carrying out CBP’s complex and demanding border security mission at all POEs. OFO manages the lawful access to our Nation and economy by securing and expediting international trade and travel. The staffing challenges identified in CBP’s Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress continue to increase as CBP takes on expanded mission requirements and capacity at ports of entry grows.

CBP requests an increase of \$210.1 million to fund approximately 1,600 additional Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPOs), to include 70 canine teams at Ports of Entry (POE), and 245 operational and mission support positions, for a total of 1,845 positions. The 245 support positions include 107 for direct field operational support in positions such as mission support specialist and CBP technicians to directly support the new officers. The additional 138 positions are integral to recruiting, hiring, and supporting the frontline positions, but also to generally support the increased workload associated with routine activities – such as processing payroll; processing and resolving personnel claims; continued training and professional development; performing polygraph examinations, background investigations, and periodic background reinvestigations; increase in technology oversight and support; procurement of equipment, uniforms, and space; providing legal support; etc. The increase will enhance CBP’s ability to facilitate processing of legitimate travelers and cargo. In conjunction with the additional CBPOs, additional resources for canine operations will increase the seizures of unlawful items and help reduce wait times. The additional officers will provide much-needed assistance to

move closer to the CBPO staffing levels pursuant to the Workload Staffing Model (WSM) requirement. CBP proposes to address the remainder of the staffing needs determined by the WSM with additional fee funded FTE. Additional collections from changes to the COBRA, Agriculture, and Immigration Inspection User Fees (IUF) could fund over 2,200 additional officers when fully implemented.

Justification

Despite the efficiency gains that CBP will achieve by continuing to streamline its current processes and a request in the President's FY 2014 Budget for additional CBPOs based on the results of the WSM, CBP will still face significant staffing challenges until the fee increases are fully implemented.

Trade and travel at POEs have increased over the last two fiscal years and continued to rise during FY 2012. In the air traveler environment, passenger volume has increased steadily. From FY 2011 to FY 2012, passenger volume in the air environment increased by 4 percent, reaching historic traffic volume levels. Additionally, since 2010, cargo volume in all environments (truck, rail and sea) has increased. From FY 2011 to FY 2012 trade volume at the POEs increased by 4.4 percent. The same trends are projected in the outyears. The processing of trade import value has also increased. Additionally, despite process improvements, average wait times in the air environment have increased, largely due to an increase in the number of travelers and greater workload requirements for frontline personnel.

Further, supplementing the current number of teams will increase the canine presence in the highest threat level areas, adding both deterrent and detection capabilities to those locations, as well as the ability to respond rapidly to evolving threats. At this time additional canine resources are necessary to conduct searches both inbound and outbound, especially in high-risk areas such as the Southwest Border.

Impact on Performance

As part of its efforts to enhance its resource optimization strategy and improve the Workload Staffing Model, CBP will be engaging the National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events, a DHS Center of Excellence, to fully quantify the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts of projected wait time reductions due to adding CBPOs. In the interim, using ratios based on the work accomplished by OFO's current workforce and leveraging results from publicly available economic studies (the San Diego Association of Governments study cited in the footnote), CBP has made the following estimates of the benefits of adding CBPOs.

The projected impact from the increase of 1,600 additional CBPOs is as follows:

- Total enforcement actions would increase by 36,800
- Trade penalty assessments would increase by \$12,560,000
- Intellectual property rights seizures would increase by \$4,000,000
- Liquidated damage assessments would increase by \$67,200,000

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would increase by \$3,128,300,000⁴
Revenues to local economies would increase by \$1,028,200,000⁵
Drug seizure values would increase by \$64,000,000
Currency seizure value would increase by \$4,400,000

Furthermore, CBP has demonstrated that additional CBPOs help to lower wait times. Numerous studies have quantified how long wait times affect the U.S. economy and how shortening those wait times would provide for a substantial economic benefit. The magnitude of the additional CBPOs provided for in the FY 2014 President's Budget would be expected to contribute billions of dollars to the U.S. GDP, save over a billion dollars in opportunity costs and add tens of thousands of U.S. jobs.

The officer workforce directly supports the QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security.

This program is also aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; QHSR Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and QHSR objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

⁴ *"The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Changes in Wait Times at Ports of Entry"* Draft Final Report University of Southern California February 2013

⁵ *Economic Impacts of Border Wait Times at the San Diego-Baja California Border Region* Final Report by the San Diego Association of Governments, January 2006, estimated that 45-minute wait times at the San Diego land POEs were causing \$1.28 billion in lost business income in the San Diego market area

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Integrated Traveler Processing
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,774,503
Program Increase							-	-	8,000
Total Request	-	-	2,518,235	-	-	2,499,439	-	-	2,782,503

Description of Item

CBP requests an increase of \$8 million for investing in technology to improve processing at air and land ports of entry through the acquisition of 60 kiosks at airports and at eight high volume pedestrian crossings, representing approximately 73 percent of the 40 million total pedestrians annually at all pedestrian crossings.

Justification

Integrated Traveler Processing delivers technology improvements and facility enhancements which maximize efficiencies in the air and land environment. Low cost improvements to land and air infrastructure (technology, facility, staff resources, and policy) can result in rapid performance transformation. Implementation of the self-service kiosk in a CBP environment allows a traveler or traveling group to complete the administrative portion of an inspection prior to speaking with a CBP Officer. This infusion of the right technology frees the CBP Officer to focus on identity verification and interviews which ultimately results in improved officer safety and efficiency while reducing traveler processing times.

The use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and the promotion of new RFID documents is a strategy to transition travelers to more efficient processing methods. CBP has greatly increased its use of technology in the land border environment; which is now integral to CBP operations, providing clear security and facilitation benefits. CBP continues to take a proactive management approach in addressing passenger wait times, officer safety and security at land border ports of entry and will continue to work to improve the traveler process in the air and land environment.

Impact on Performance

The implementation of the kiosk technology at the 8 high volume pedestrian crossings will have a significant impact on CBP manpower requirements and will also benefit pedestrians, who will enjoy a faster border crossing experience. CBP estimates that this optimal solution will enable CBP to process the 29.2 million pedestrians at these 8 high volume pedestrian sites saving approximately \$7.3 million in officer labor (72,102 inspection hours, equivalent to 61 CBP officers). Additionally, the 10 minutes saved (on average) by each of the 29.2 million pedestrians utilizing the kiosks translates to an estimated at \$35.4 million in annual economic savings or value to those citizens⁶. When considering the annualized cost of kiosks, the reduced equivalent officer labor, and the value to the citizen, this implementation will return more than \$41 million in benefits each year, for the next three years.

CBP's Land Border Initiative (LBI, formerly WHTI) deployed automated pedestrian kiosks at Otay Mesa, CA, reducing CBP officer processing time as the kiosks initiate a document query, return the law enforcement query results, and create the pedestrian processing package before the pedestrian reaches the officer for inspection.

- At the Otay Mesa POE, this reduction is a minimum of 10 seconds and reduces average processing time from 40 seconds to 30 seconds. That is, a single CBP officer can process an average of 90 pedestrians per hour without a kiosk but 120 pedestrians per hour with a kiosk.
- The Otay Mesa POE processes 2.4 million pedestrians per year. The current infrastructure requires approximately 27,000 CBP officer hours per year to process pedestrians (per the throughput metric above), but only 20,000 with the help of the kiosks.
- Further, Otay Mesa average wait time without kiosks is approximately 25 minutes, but just 15 minutes with kiosks.

CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

This initiative supports CBP Objective 2.1.2, Increase security and facilitate the lawful movement of people and goods through programs that identify low-risk travelers and shipments.

⁶ The figures are from the Land Border Regulatory Analysis, October 1, 2007 and based on a Department of Transportation determination of wage rates for land border crossers.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Single Transaction Bond Centralization
PPA: MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,300

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	6,191
Program Increase							-	-	3,300
Total Request	-	-	6,191	-	-	6,191	-	-	9,491

Current Operating Model

CBP currently does not have a centralized office responsible for overseeing and administering the Single Transaction Bond (STB) program. Instead, the Port Directors and other OFO personnel are responsible for setting bond amounts and validating their accuracy and completeness without a centralized body to coordinate activities and policy enforcement across the ports. **Figure 1** depicts the current operating model, showing the individual ports' responsibilities for policy, monitoring, and reporting.

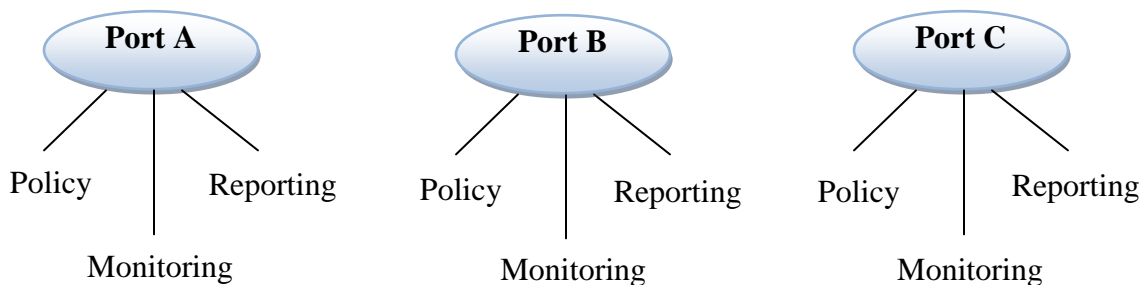


Figure 1: Graphical Depiction of CBP's Current STB Program

Future Operating Model

Under the proposed centralized structure, the Office of Administration (OA) - Revenue Division would assume overall responsibility for developing, maintaining, and enforcing STB policy; reporting on bond activities; and monitoring results. To note, the bond policy component encompasses the following two main program areas:

- Bond administration, regarding proper bond completion, application procedures, and required minimum bond amounts.
- Policy development and conducting risk based assessments and analysis needed to determine when STBs should be used as additional security to protect against revenue loss, and what the bond amounts should be.

Upon implementation of the new operating model, all STBs will be filed at the Revenue Division. Establishing a centralized single transaction bond process is critical to CBP’s efforts to safeguard revenue and improve compliance with laws and regulations. **Figure 2** illustrates the proposed structure.

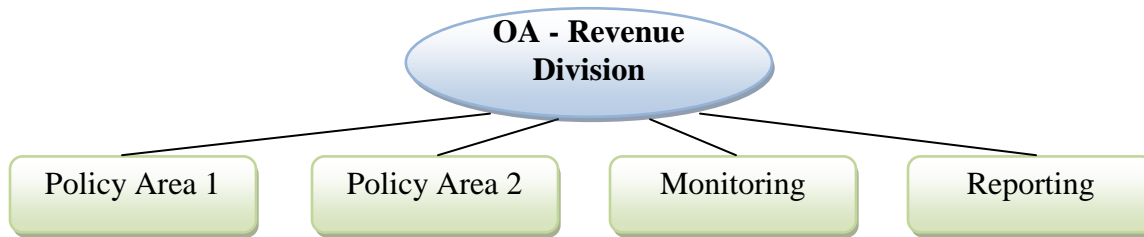


Figure 2: Graphical Depiction of the Proposed Centralized STB Program

Implementation of a Web-Based Bond Application Platform and System Considerations

The proposed operating model also requires the development of a web-based bond application that serves as the platform through which Sureties are to file a CF301 (Single Transaction Bond). The expected volume of transactions for this year and the next five fiscal years is:

Fiscal Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
STBs Recorded in Automated Commercial System (ACS)	366,088	355,105	344,452	334,118	324,095	314,372
Continuous Bonds	188,776	194,440	200,273	206,281	212,469	218,844

As shown in the table below, the amount of STBs filed has decreased over the last four fiscal years the number of continuous transaction bonds filed has increased over the same time frame.

Fiscal Year	2009	2010	2011	2012
STBs Recorded in ACS	529,074	461,503	403,507	377,410
Active Continuous Bonds in ACS	146,272	160,731	172,781	183,278

The corresponding increase in continuous bonds would indicate that more importers are obtaining continuous bonds for importation and are getting away from obtaining STBs several times in a year. However, increased transparency and accountability is still needed for this program even if the numbers continue trending down. The data above is not complete due to the coding in ACS not always being populated with the STB indicator. A survey of the surety industry revealed that they estimate an annual filing of 750,000 to 1,000,000 single transaction bonds while CBP data is significantly less.

Due to system limitations, CBP does not maintain STB information in ACS. Moreover, if the same email-based processes and systems used for continuous bonds were to be applied to STBs, the transaction volume would overwhelm the email servers. Accordingly, CBP plans to utilize a web-based solution that is substantially built and in use for other Revenue Division programs. STB centralization calls for building out the front-end bond entry component of this platform linked to a standalone database with interfaces to both the Automated Commercial Environment and ACS. The same data warehouse system used for continuous bonds will maintain the single transaction bonds without the need for additional cost or investment.

Justification

CBP is responsible for collecting import duties, taxes, and fees. CBP collected \$33 billion in FY 2010, \$38 billion in FY 2011, and \$40 billion in FY 2012. CBP has the authority to require bonds in order for companies or individuals to import merchandise into the United States. These bonds can be continuous or for a single transaction and serve as an insurance policy to protect CBP from revenue loss if importers fail to fulfill their financial obligations. In addition to facilitating efficient flow of lawful trade and travel, CBP is charged with ensuring collection of all lawfully owed revenue and identifying and pursuing delinquencies. CBP continues to make improvements to increase collections of customs revenue. Despite these efforts, opportunities still exist for CBP to improve its revenue collection procedures, specifically with regard to the management and organization of the STB process.

In June 2011, the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) completed an audit and published a report, "Efficacy of Customs and Border Protection's Bonding Process," (OIG-11-92) citing a lack of adequate controls over the STB process, resulting in potential revenue loss from fraud, waste, or mismanagement. CBP concurred with all four of the OIG's recommendations intended to increase the efficacy of CBP's bonding process, including appointing a centralized office with the responsibility for developing and implementing STB policy, reporting on activities, and monitoring results. The report also recommended CBP develop formal policies and procedures for the validation, approval, sufficiency, and storage processes for single transaction bond.

Impact on Performance

Financial Benefits

CBP anticipates centralizing the STB process within the Revenue Division to yield significant financial benefits for CBP and other key stakeholders. This would be accomplished by:

- Increasing Revenue Collection by Reducing Write-offs and Delinquencies;
- Enabling Increased Oversight and Consistent Application of Policies and Procedures;
- Supporting CBP and DHS Strategic Goals;
- Reducing Time and Effort Required to Locate and Identify STBs;
- Prioritizing Resources based on Specialization to Align to Mission Needs;
- Promoting Specialized Knowledge and Expertise Leading to Faster Bond Processing; and
- Reducing Turnover and Training Needs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Border Patrol Agent Overtime
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(47,855)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,802,018
Program Decrease							-	-	(47,855)
Total Request	-	-	3,550,427	-	-	3,552,604	-	-	3,754,163

Description of Item

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) will reduce the agent overtime hours performed nationwide which otherwise would require compensation under the Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO) provisions: 5 U.S.C. § 5545(c) 2; 5 CFR § 550.151-164; Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Compensation Policy Memorandum (CPM) 96-19 Guidance on AUO Pay, December 30, 1996; OPM CPM 97-5 Guidance on AUO Pay, June 13, 1997. In addition, the Border Patrol will reduce the payment of overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) which is associated with the reduction in the overtime hours performed under the AUO compensation provisions.

CBP and OBP are constantly reviewing the use of all overtime hours in conducting the operations and activities by all employees, uniformed and non-uniformed, performed in the field and at the Headquarters level. OBP has over the last several fiscal years significantly reduced the amount of scheduled Federal Employees Pay Act (FEPA), commonly known as 45 Act overtime, in performing the various job functions of the Border Patrol. In furtherance of this overtime reduction effort, field managers will continue to employ work scheduling alternatives which will reduce the requirement for AUO hours and their associated costs and benefits. As the AUO hours worked are reduced, the associated FLSA overtime will also be decreased. Overtime will vary based on operational requirements, staffing structures, and the risk assessments requiring agent availability due to border conditions and other operational factors. As such, overtime will not be the same across the board and will vary as required to meet operational situations.

The total overtime cost reduction of \$47.9 million represents about a 9.5 percent reduction from FY2012 actuals to the total Border Patrol agent overtime (AUO, FLSA and FEPA) current services resource level for FY 2014. The FY2012 actuals figure correlates to the FY2012 enacted for overtime.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP will manage the overtime reduction in a manner which ensures that its border security mission is not negatively impacted. Therefore, these reductions will not adversely impact performance in meeting the Strategic Goal 2.1, Effective Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: CBP Fleet Acquisition and Management
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(48,266)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	89,378
Program Decrease							-	-	(48,266)
Total Request	-	-	71,502	-	-	89,378	-	-	41,112

Description of Item

U.S. Customs and Border Protection will defer replacing vehicles.

Justification

In FY 2011, CBP examined vehicle lifecycle criteria to reassess future year requirements in consideration of evolving field environments, manufacturer improvements and operational use. The resultant decisions extended vehicle lifecycles based on these stated variables. The new CBP expected vehicle lifecycle replacement criteria is 8 or 10 years, with the exception of the Office of Border Patrol Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs), trucks, and sedans, which are now fixed at 6 years. These criteria were established by CBP Offices to maximize CBP vehicle funding while remaining sensitive to overall impacts to CBP’s mission at and between the Ports of Entry along the U.S. borders. The reassessment has in part alleviated the previously projected replacement requirement.

Concurrently, CBP continues to analyze and optimize the maintenance, repair, and operation of the vehicle fleet while developing and implementing cost savings/avoidance strategies nationwide to optimize its aging fleet. This includes identifying best practices to support vehicles throughout an extended lifecycle while minimizing the impact increased maintenance activities could have to operational readiness.

Impact on Performance

To mitigate risk, the most critical needs (e.g. replacement of vehicles with significant mechanical issues and/or that are no longer functional) are to be addressed first. Subsequent acquisitions will be based upon mission priority as determined in coordination with partner offices. Additionally, CBP is currently embarking upon Phase 2 of an Optimal Fleet Composition Study to review and analyze its current fleet composition requirements and realize any efficiency in those requirements.

The operational components of CBP will mitigate risk by ensuring that the current fleet is used as efficiently and effectively as possible, ensuring that vehicles are available to support the highest priority missions. CBP headquarters will mitigate risk by ensuring the remaining acquisition dollars are used to support vehicle replacements in mission critical areas.

CBP vehicle replacements relate to CBP Goal 1.1: Secure the southwest border and Goal 1.2: Secure the Northern Border, Littoral Borders, and Associated Airspace.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 Inspection and Detection Technology
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions (25), FTE (25), Dollars \$(53,996)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	680,155
Program Decrease							(25)	(25)	(53,996)
Total Request	-	-	773,207	-	-	773,207	(25)	(25)	626,159

Description of Item

The request includes a reduction of \$54.0 million for CBP-Wide IT Systems and Support.

In order to meet FY 2014 CBP IT program budget targets, the CBP Office of Information and Technology (OIT) is examining the following areas:

- All software currently being used within OIT is being re-evaluated for critical need. In 2013, CBP anticipates awarding numerous new support contracts for OIT, and through these awards seek savings to be realized in 2014.
- Hardware maintenance strategies are being reviewed and requirements are being re-assessed based on risk and other factors.
- Efficiencies realized by the installation of the CBP Cloud Computing Environment (C3E) will offset this budget decrease by providing opportunities for manpower efficiencies, retirement of some legacy services, and for system migrations that could further affect hardware requirements. C3E and enhanced management capabilities allow for the more efficient use of personnel to conduct standard administrative tasks and contributes to the reduction in the level of engineering support needed to perform certain infrastructure maintenance and service functions.
- Systems will be maintained; however, changes or enhancements to specified non-mainframe applications will be restricted to only critical requirements with senior management approval and funding. . Furthermore, mainframe-based applications support will be limited to legislatively mandated changes and efforts aligned with OIT's

transformation strategy for moving legacy applications off of the mainframe environment.

In order to keep pace in a challenging and dynamic environment, CBP is updating its IT program business model to align with enabling technologies that are more flexible, responsive, scalable, reliable, secure, and affordable. This transformation will enable CBP to more efficiently and effectively meet its mission of securing America's borders, protecting the American people from external threats, collecting revenues, and promoting legitimate trade and travel. The goal is to securely deliver the right information to the right people in time to make accurate decisions and take appropriate actions.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

- User requests for application changes will require prioritization, and it may take longer to implement changes. Improvements to these critical screening systems may be limited. Beginning in FY 2013 and continuing in FY 2014, approval of user change requests for enhanced and/or new capabilities for the following applications will be reduced by 50 percent versus FY 2012 levels: Advance Passenger Information System, TECS, Primary Application Maintenance, and Passenger Enforcement Systems. Change requests for the Automated Export System will also be reduced.
- OIT has sought funding to modernize, upgrade, and standardize the operating environment at Data Center 1 and 2 in an effort to reduce operating costs in advance of FY 2014.
- Technology upgrades will be done as funding is identified by CBP operational entities.
- There may be increased system outage and cybersecurity risks to CBP's IT network infrastructure (routers, circuits, switches, etc.) that control the flow of data across the diverse CBP network. CBP was able to utilize \$18.4 million in FY2012 to acquire 57 replacement switches, 1,327 routers, and 880 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPSs). This new equipment will be deployed throughout FY2013 and will partially mitigate the risk.

CBP is dependent on DHS funding for Data Center Migration; \$34.745 million is requested in FY2013 and \$23.2 million is requested in FY2014. This funding will transform existing legacy applications from CBP's National Data Center to standard operating platforms at the DHS data centers that may reduce future operations and maintenance cost, and minimize risk of application

outages. CBP's eventual target is to move to an active-active infrastructure with load balancing so that the agency will never have to do a switch over – the system will always be available in a load balanced environment between data centers – that may allow CBP to achieve a 99.999 percent applications availability.

CBP will work to mitigate any potential network availability or system slow down and outages. As a result of the reduction, network availability is estimated to drop to 98 percent, approximately 3.36 hours of downtime a week and TECS availability may be reduced to 99 percent, approximately 1.68 hours of downtime per week.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: NII Investments and O&M
PPA: Inspection and Detection Technology
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(30,990)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	145,173
Program Decrease							-	-	(30,990)
Total Request	-	-	148,537	-	-	149,446	-	-	114,183

Description of Item

This \$30.990 million reduction transitions the Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) program to an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) steady state mode. With this shift in strategy, the program will rely on currently fielded equipment. The NII program will develop a risk mitigation plan to shift NII resources in order to meet mission requirements for facilitating the movement of legitimate trade and intercepting and screening high risk cargo and conveyances. Since September 11, 2001, NII technology has been a cornerstone of CBP’s multi-layered enforcement strategy. CBP has 308 large-scale imaging systems deployed at and between our POEs. As of October 3, 2012, CBP also had a total of 4,632 small-scale NII, 1,482 Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs), 2,554 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDS), and 27,176 Personal Radiation Detectors (PRDs). Each year, a number of POEs undergo reconfigurations in which the lanes of traffic that contain NII equipment and/or RPMs are moved or altered. Additionally, a number of port expansions where new lanes of traffic requiring new technologies are added each year. Typically these reconfigurations and port expansions accounted for approximately 20 percent of deployment efforts.

The O&M funding will be used to help deployed NII technologies meet expected CBP operational requirements. Funding will also support the RPM program to upgrade sites to be Port Radiation Inspection Detection and Evaluation (PRIDE) compliant. O&M funds provide maintenance support at approximately 600 locations throughout the U.S. and its territories. O&M funds will also be used to support RPM systems that are reaching the end of their life cycle and to supplement the interdiction systems with ancillary equipment and components to enhance their capability.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The funding reductions through FY 2014 will require NII to shift to a revised port specific threat and risk based approach in managing NII technology with the goal of right sizing the NII technology inventory. CBP must narrow its focus by strengthening the most effective tools and sustaining required capabilities. This purpose will be achieved by threat- and requirements-based deployment, elimination or reassignment of underused technologies, resulting in the ability to sustain the right capabilities in the right locations. The summarized strategies for accomplishing this are: 1) re-validate minimum NII/Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) requirements in the field; 2) reallocate available technology resources to address the highest risk gaps; 3) decommission unneeded/unused and un-repairable equipment from inventory; and, 4) strengthen the integration of inspection and detection technologies into CBP's layered enforcement strategy.

All of the currently deployed NII imaging systems are aging and will require replacement in the future; however, analysis has shown that most of the imaging equipment will be functional past the expected ten year life predicted by the vendors. By the end of FY 2014, 101 imaging systems will exceed this ten year expected life but only six large scale systems will need to be retired. In addition, the acquisition strategy for operations and maintenance of this equipment will be reviewed to identify if there are more cost effective ways to obtain this support. With the decommissioning of these six systems, an analysis using new risk based criteria, estimates that there will be minor but manageable impacts upon operations.

As the NII requirements continue to be refined based on the evolving port specific threat based requirements, the out-year funding requirements will be assessed with intent to maintain commerce while sustaining security goals.

The NII Systems Program supports QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders. The NII Systems Program also directly contributes to two DHS strategic goals: Goal 1: Protect our nation from dangerous people, and Goal 2: Protect our nation from dangerous goods.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: Training and Development
 PPA: Training at the Ports of Entry
 Training Between the Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions (22), FTE (22), Dollars \$(18,979)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							786	786	205,401
Program Decrease							(22)	(22)	(18,979)
Total Request	766	766	200,094	766	766	213,693	764	764	186,422

Description of Item

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) leads and directs CBP’s training programs. OTD ensures that all training efforts support the CBP mission and strategic goals and meets the needs of a diverse and geographically dispersed workforce. CBP will realize a savings of \$18.979 million through a combination of transitioning courses to distance learning technology, converting courses from contractor provided to in-house instructors, course consolidation, relocating courses to more cost efficient delivery locations, eliminating the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) and 22 mission support FTEs, and leveraging opportunities to send instructors to student locations vice incurring travel costs. Mandatory training for new frontline employees to perform their duties and officer and agents certifications will be maintained.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands

for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

Since FY 2011, OTD has reduced its target staffing level by consolidating mission support functions of the Field Operations Academy (FOA) and Border Patrol Academy (BPA), integrating mission support functions of the two canine centers, reducing staffing at the FOA and BPA to reflect the reduced basic training demand, and reducing OTD headquarters staffing levels.

To achieve the reductions above, the following additional impacts will result:

- Funding trade-offs will occur in other advanced training designed to expand and promote growth of CBP personnel including various forms of specialty training.
- A further reduction of 22 FTEs from mission support positions will be achieved by realigning certain mission support duties and, in some cases, requiring training instructors to take on certain mission support functions.
- While TAP is a valuable tool that provides financial assistance for CBP employees to broaden their knowledge and enhance their skills, eliminating TAP will not have a negative impact on the core mission of CBP.

Reductions will not impact OTD's ability to deliver mission critical training to CBP employees in support of CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel, and CBP Goal 2: Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders. Mandatory training for new recruits to perform their duties will be maintained, and officer and agent certifications will be sustained. Furthermore, this decrease preserves CBP's overall strategic goal (3.1.2) to provide CBP agents, officers and mission support personnel with the necessary resources and support for their professional development.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: CBP Transportation Program
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(23,819)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	70,254
Program Decrease							-	-	(23,819)
Total Request	-	-	70,254	-	-	70,254	-	-	46,435

Description of Item

The Transportation Program transports detainees at and between the U.S. ports of entry. The program goal is to relieve apprehending officers and agents of transport and guard functions in order to perform higher priority law enforcement missions. CBP will realize a savings of \$23.8 million due to a reduction to transportation workload and through cost efficiencies. This savings will be acquired through reconfiguration of the assets used in meeting the lower workload requirements and cost reductions gained from the re-competition of the transportation contract.

This reduction would preserve critical, more active locations in Tucson, Rio Grande Valley and Laredo sectors. Other less active locations would experience a reduction or elimination of service and result in increased transportation assignments for Border Patrol agents. The CBP Border Patrol Transportation Program contract was initiated in 2006 along the Southwest Border as a component of the Secure Border Initiative. At that time, Border Patrol was apprehending approximately 1 million illegal entrants per year and agent strength was approximately 12,000, or a little over half of the current number of agents. During its first year, the program transported over 580,000 detainees and freed up over 600,000 hours for CBP agents and officers to perform their primary law enforcement and investigative duties utilizing approximately 300 contract transportation officers. The scope of the contract has included ground transportation, medical escort guard, courtroom transportation, security services and other related transportation and facility guard services, and today is largely supporting Border Patrol between the ports of entry.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made significant reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

Since 2006, apprehensions along the Southwest Border have decreased substantially. In a continuing downward trend over the past several years, apprehensions in FY 2011 were approximately 327,577 or less than half of the 2006 amount, the lowest since 1971. With the reduced number of apprehensions, and combined with the large growth in the number of agents, CBP can accept selective reduced transportation services with marginal or no impact to operations. The Transportation Program budget for transportation services in FY 2011 was \$83 million and has been reduced over the last few years to a \$46.513 million funding level.

CBP will preserve transportation contract services in critical, more active locations along the southwest Border, including Tucson, Rio Grande Valley and Laredo Sectors, as well as any Alien Transfer and Exit Program runs occurring in other sectors. Other less active locations will be targeted first, experiencing a reduction of services from the FY 2013 contract level.

Border Patrol will monitor the impact of this program prior to and upon implementation of the reduction, and periodically thereafter. This is to ensure the underlying assumption regarding expected apprehensions does not change enough to warrant restoration of transportation contract services.

These reductions will not adversely impact performance in meeting the Strategic Goal 2.1, Effective Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 7: Workforce Shaping
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions (125), FTE (100), Dollars \$(15,455)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2,665	5,423	1,307,683
Program Decrease							(125)	(100)	(15,455)
Total Request	2,296	4,657	1,326,170	2,296	4,657	1,388,556	2,540	5,323	1,299,732

Description of Item

CBP will achieve this reduction, equating to \$15.5 million in savings, through normal attrition (separations and retirements) coupled with minimal hiring and Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA).

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made significant reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP began workforce shaping efforts in FY 2012 which is expected to continue through FY 2013 in the form of an agency-imposed pause on hiring of non-frontline positions. CBP

continues its workforce shaping initiatives in FY 2014 to achieve personnel reductions, including an extended hiring pause for non-frontline positions and the use of multiple rounds of VERA.

CBP's mission is dependent on the skills and expertise of its workforce, and today's current and long-term fiscal outlook underscore the importance of a strategic and efficient approach to human capital management. The ability of CBP to continue to achieve its mission and carry its responsibilities depends on whether we can sustain a workforce that possesses the necessary education, knowledge, skills, and competencies.

The approach to downsizing will rely primarily on voluntary attrition, retirements, and the results of the hiring pause to achieve reductions in the workforce and could result in significant imbalances in terms of shape and skill sets of the agency's employment population.

Going forward, CBP's approach will be to achieve and maintain a degree of balance between limited accessions and losses in order to shape our workforce in terms of skills, years of service, and specialties. CBP is working through a strategic human capital plan that requires managers to systematically consider what is to be done, how it will be done, and how to gauge progress and results. There are six key elements of the strategic workforce planning that support CBP's ability to effectively and efficiently achieve its mission. The six elements in strategic workforce planning to appropriately balance current and future workforce structure, and requirements include:

- Aligning workforce planning with strategic planning and budget formulation;
- Involving managers, employees, unions, and stakeholders in planning;
- Identifying critical skills and competencies and analyzing workforce gaps;
- Employing workforce strategies to fill the gaps;
- Building the capabilities needed to support workforce strategies through steps to ensure the effective use of human capital flexibilities; and
- Monitoring and evaluating progress toward achieving workforce planning and strategic goals.

The overall decrease will enable CBP to support its highest priority of maintaining maximum officer and agent staffing along the border. The sustainment of the officer workforce directly supports DHS Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Border, and directly supports CBP Goal 2: Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 8: Suspend WHTI/LBI Procurement
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,023)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	80,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(6,023)
Total Request	-	-	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	73,977

Description of Item

CBP will decrease the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative Land Border Integration (WHTI/LBI) procurement program by \$6.0 million. The decrease will not affect program operations. CBP will maintain its current deployed investment and process improvements as well as the operations and maintenance of this program.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The WHTI/LBI program is in sustainment mode. CBP will implement a strategy to reduce focus on the procurement functionalities while maintaining current operational levels and focus

strategies towards more critical mission areas. CBP anticipates a manageable operation as a result of this decrease and will employ standard mitigation procedures should the need arise.

WHTI supports the following CBP and QHSR mission, goals and objectives:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 9: Extend C-TPAT Validation Cycle to 4 Years
PPA: C-TPAT
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,019)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	45,202
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,019)
Total Request	-	-	44,979	-	-	45,254	-	-	40,183

Description of Item

C-TPAT will extend the validation cycle to four years as mandated by *the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-347). In past years, CBP accelerated the re-validation schedule to once every three years for all importers, carriers and for manufacturers and, more specifically, once every year for Mexico highway carriers which are considered to be high risk. This extension to a four year cycle will yield a savings of \$5.0 million.

C-TPAT personnel have aggressively worked to identify and successfully implement travel and validation procedures aimed at maximizing remaining program resources. C-TPAT will conduct more regionally-focused operations, fewer domestic site visits, and conduct annual training for the trade community every other year. The program will pursue more mutual recognition arrangements with foreign customs administrations and strategically merge C-TPAT field offices. Additionally, the program will eliminate contractors and Personal Digital Assistants for Supply Chain Security Specialists. Finally, the program will seek to achieve a “maintenance only” status for the web-based portal system.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired

workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP will use a phased approach with the implementation of the necessary enhancements to the Automated Web-Base Portal System. The enhancements will be implemented over an extended period of time. C-TPAT will delay the development of the second generation automated portal system required to meet existing and future workload requirements. The phased deployment of the C-TPAT 2.0 Portal will not impact the extended validation schedule proposed here.

Moving to a four year validation cycle across the board will reduce the number of validations in FY 2013 resulting in fewer validations performed each fiscal year. CBP will meet all timelines and responsibilities as mandated by *the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006* (P. L. 109-347).

The initiative supports the following QHSR mission, goals, and objectives:

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel: Ensure security and resilience of global movement systems; and Objective 2.2.3: Manage the risk of people and goods in transit: People seeking to come to the United States, as well as goods in transit, must be positively identified and determined not to pose a threat to this country or the larger global movement system as far in advance as possible.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 10: Rescoping IAP Program in Incheon and Warsaw
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,476)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	14,124
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,476)
Total Request	-	-	14,124	-	-	14,124	-	-	10,648

Description of Item

CBP will realize a savings of \$3.5 million from ceasing Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) operations in Warsaw, Poland and Incheon, South Korea. The closures will allow CBP to maintain its international footprint by expanding the IAP program to other locations, allowing CBP officers to monitor known individuals of interest (matches to the watchlist), and the unknown individuals identified through targeting and intelligence.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

IAP will incorporate mitigation strategies to ensure that security and enforcement capabilities are not degraded and to realign staff to support these functional areas.

The IAP program is aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; QHSR Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and QHSR Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 11: Legacy Application Standardization
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,950)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	397,214
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,950)
Total Request	-	-	483,512	-	-	483,512	-	-	394,264

Description of Item

The request includes a reduction of \$3.0 million for Legacy Application Standardization. CBP will be consolidating infrastructure environments where possible, and looking to retire/consolidate legacy government developed applications. The deployment of Universal Technology Operating Platform & Integration Appliance (UTOPIA) will provide the infrastructure necessary to consolidate/host CBP developed applications in a manner that will give program offices the best opportunity to gain efficiencies in common Operations & Maintenance, consistent back-up and recovery, fail-over, and eventually shared data infrastructure.

- UTOPIA will accomplish this through the use of technologies such as load balancing, web server, application server, and database servers:
 - Support for future applications using the Common Application Integration Project/Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) model; and
 - Support for existing Java and .Net applications to allow them to migrate to the UTOPIA.
- Provide standardized infrastructure design to support rapid provisioning of environments;
- Reduce the complexity and number of different application technology stacks;
- Facilitate adoption of standardized application technology stacks; and
- Leverage application infrastructure as a general support system to drastically reduce Certification & Accreditation efforts when deploying new applications.

The goal is to consolidate commodity hardware and commercial off the shelf infrastructure that supports the ability to scale both up and out. This type of environment reduces the cost of

hardware and provides High Availability by removing any single points of failure. The implementation provides the ability to scale applications by adding additional commodity servers as well as by leveraging virtualization and clustering. The application framework provides additional functionality in that it supports multiple designs including portal, Single Sign-On, ESB, and Service Oriented Architecture. The flexibility of the design enables current applications to move to the environment without significant modifications. As business users identify new requirements, application teams can adopt the advanced technologies supported by the UTOPIA.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

With the successful deployment of UTOPIA, the development program offices will no longer need to use the current practice of installing and building each individual component of the infrastructure. This former approach is complex, costly, time consuming, and significantly hinders the scalability of the CBP infrastructure.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 12: National Account Manager, Rulings, & Revenue Policy Staff
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$0

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,116	1,116	169,733
Program Decrease							(25)	(21)	(2,369)
Total Request	1,138	1,138	136,571	1,138	1,138	136,571	1,091	1,095	167,364

Description of Item

This request includes a savings of \$2.4 million which will be realized by reducing 21 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) in the following offices: two FTE National Account Managers (NAMS); five FTE from Trade, Policy and Program (TPP) Revenue Branch; and 14 FTE from the Regulations and Rulings (R&R) Policy Staff.

The Centers for Excellence and Expertise (CEEs) will absorb many of the functions of the National Account Managers and provide a more efficient platform for managing trade risk and trade compliance. There are currently four operational CEEs (Electronics, Pharmaceuticals, Petroleum and Automotive/Aerospace).

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The cost reduction will enable CBP to support its highest priorities. The sustainment of the officer workforce directly supports the DHS goal 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders and CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation's borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 13: Merge 2 National Targeting & Analysis Groups
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions (12), FTE (12), Dollars \$(1,391)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,116	1,116	169,733
Program Decrease							(12)	(12)	(1,391)
Total Request	1,138	1,138	136,571	1,138	1,138	136,571	1,104	1,104	168,342

Description of Item

CBP will reduce functionality at two National Targeting and Analysis Groups (NTAG), which will yield a savings of \$1.4 million. CBP will cease providing specific targeting expertise for Trade Agreements at the NTAG in Dallas, Texas and will similarly end work on Revenue Collections in Chicago, Illinois. Instead, CBP will continue to provide these services through NTAG operations in other cities.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP will mitigate potential operational risks by combining targeting and analytical skill sets at existing NTAGs with the National Targeting Center-Cargo (NTC-C). The fusing of the NTAGs

with the NTC-C will strengthen CBP's efforts to identify and prevent revenue evasion associated with imports claiming preferential duty treatment and potential violations of international trade agreements.

The Trade Agreement personnel program decreases are aligned to QHSR Mission, Goals and Objective: Mission 2 Securing and Managing Our Borders; Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel; and Objective 2.2.3: Manage the risk of people and goods in transit.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 14: Deactivation of 9 inland Border Patrol Stations
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,307)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,802,018
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,307)
Total Request	-		-3,550,427	-		-3,552,604	-		-3,800,711

Description of Item

CBP will realize a savings of \$1.3 million by deactivating nine inland stations. The stations are: Billings, MT; Twin Falls, ID; Abilene, TX; San Angelo, TX; Riverside, CA; Dallas, TX; San Antonio, TX; Lubbock, TX; and Amarillo, TX.

These locations were chosen on the basis of a 2010 study that assessed the stations' operational utility relative to the Border Patrol's current operating environment and their contributions to operations at the immediate border. The evaluation included an assessment of historical apprehension data and a review of the operational risk associated with deactivation. The 43 agents currently assigned to these positions will be reassigned to other higher traffic areas such as South Texas which will allow CBP to better address emerging threats and mitigate risk. The \$1.307 million in estimated savings is comprised of \$1.1 million in costs associated with General Service Administration or CBP leases and approximately \$207,000 in utility costs.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands

for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The deactivation of these inland stations is necessary to reduce costs and support CBP’s priority to maintain maximum agent staffing along the border. It directly supports DHS goals 2.1.1 and 2.3.2 for Securing and Managing Our Borders. It also supports CBP Goal 1: Secure our Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel. The decrease will ensure maximum effectiveness of the agent force while reducing costs and realizing efficiencies.

FY 2011 vs. FY 2012 Apprehensions

Sector	Station	FY2011	FY2012	%CHG
BBT	Amarillo	383	394	3%
	Lubbock	325	413	27%
BBT Total		708	807	14%
DRT	Abilene	699	440	-37%
	San Angelo	461	236	-49%
DRT Total		1,160	676	-42%
ELC	Riverside	166	57	-66%
ELC Total		166	57	-66%
HVM	Billings	4	3	-25%
	Twin Falls	31	24	-23%
HVM Total		35	27	-23%
LRT	Dallas	59	4	-93%
	San Antonio	124	0	-100%
LRT Total		183	4	-98%

FY 2011 vs. FY 2012 Marijuana Seizures (lbs.)

Sector	Station	FY2011	FY2012	%CHG
ELC	Riverside	0.03	0	-100%
ELC Total		0.03	0	-100%

Data Source: EID (Unofficial) as of End of Year Dates

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 15: Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services
 PPA: Training Between the Ports of Entry
 Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits
 Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
 MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 Inspection and Detection Technology
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Other international programs
 Border Security Control
 Program Decrease: Positions (413), FTE (392), Dollars \$(103,686)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							47,961	50,539	8,432,790
Program Decrease							(413)	(392)	(103,686)
Total Request	47,810	49,856	7,921,964	24,591	49,856	7,979,609	47,548	50,147	8,336,598

Description of Item

CBP is right-sizing the budget to ensure that it fully supports the funding of mission and support personnel, while allowing the agency to attrit down with a managed hiring strategy that would, on average, backfill only one out of every seven personnel who leave the agency, with the exception of CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, Agriculture Specialists, Air and Marine Interdiction agents, Polygraph Examiners, and Trade and Revenue positions, which at the Current Services level will be backfilled to sustain these targeted levels:

- 21,370 Border Patrol agents,
- 21,775 Customs and Border Protection officers,
- 2,383 Agricultural Specialists,
- 1,138 Air and Marine Interdiction agents,
- 2,376 Trade and Revenue positions, and
- 85 Polygraph Examiners.

The backfills for the rest of the population will be for high priority, critical positions necessary to sustain mission and support activities. CBP leveraged existing attrition rates to estimate the

losses needed to execute this managed hiring strategy. Fully funding the FY 2014 pay adjustment for workforce maturation in the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Border Patrol is a necessary adjustment-to-base in order for this program reduction to be achievable and still maintain the above mentioned staffing targets. Also this managed hiring strategy is predicated upon the idea that CBP will be executing limited and targeted backfills throughout FY 2013, to be continued into and throughout FY 2014. Therefore, the one in seven backfill process in FY 2014 reflects a continuation of the selective hiring approach that CBP is currently employing in FY 2013. This managed hiring strategy is estimated to save \$47.1 million from the FY 2013 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) funding level.

This adjustment also includes a reduction in CBP's awards levels, from an estimated 1 percent of base pay to 0.6 percent. This change in the awards policy would reflect an across-the-board reduction for CBP, and provides an estimated savings of \$18.8 million.

In addition to managed hiring CBP is reducing several non-pay support services and costs. The total reduction in non-pay approximates \$25.3 million and will be achieved through lapsing contractual services; decreasing human resources efforts related to recruiting, hiring, and benefits; IT Infrastructure reductions; and further reducing supplies and equipment purchases.

Combining these strategies saves the agency an estimated \$103.7 million from a FY 2013 annualized CR funding level base.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP will continue to comply with all statutory and regulatory compliance requirements in the execution of its Human Resources Management responsibilities.

The Office of Administration will initiate work force realignment and prioritization as required by mission needs and will shift home-to-work program management to CBP operational offices.

The Office of International Trade will incorporate mitigation strategies and realign staff to ensure that trade enforcement and facilitation capabilities are not degraded, realign mission support work to other staff members, and offset a reduction to the National Account

Management staff through the continued growth of the Centers of Excellence and Expertise. Additionally, the Office of International Trade will maximize the use of video teleconferences and newer technologies to maintain communications with the trade community and CBP staff. It will also leverage trade community associations and their communications technologies to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the agency's new trade initiatives and efforts, as well as informed of any changes to those programs and policies.

The Office of International Affairs will migrate into a regional model. This approach will facilitate a greater leverage of resources and facilitate a holistic approach to international activities.

Offices of Public Affairs, Congressional Affairs, Training and Development, and Commissioner will rescope and reprioritize the functions which they perform.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 16: Tactical Analytical Units
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions (48), FTE (48), Dollars \$(5,341)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20,100	19,957	2,774,503
Program Decrease							(48)	(48)	(5,341)
Total Request	20,131	19,853	2,518,235	20,131	19,853	2,499,439	20,052	19,909	2,769,162

Description of Item

Tactical Analytical Units (TAUs) were established in 2010 to collect, analyze, develop, and disseminate actionable information for the purpose of enhancing the detection and interdiction capabilities of front-line officers. TAUs augment CBP’s intelligence and targeting missions by assisting in identifying threats, risks and vulnerabilities at various Ports of Entry (POE) located within a given Field Office. TAUs act as field office analytical units that garner information from seizures made at the POEs and develop trend analyses that are further disseminated as tactical intelligence to a number of individual components at those POEs, including seaport Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams, Airport Passenger Analysis Units (PAUs), Advanced Targeting Units (ATUs), and Outbound Teams. In order to implement this reduction, CBP must reduce the number of Customs and Border Protection officers performing TAU work and redeploy them to law enforcement duties at the ports of entry. The reduction will eliminate TAU workload performed by approximately 48 non-frontline personnel. To mitigate this reduction, ATUs and PAUs will perform the functions previously associated with TAUs, where necessary.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce

benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

Preventing terrorism and terrorist activities from entering our borders is our highest priority. CBP will realign resources to mitigate risk within this priority area by maintaining a strong TAU presence at high risk threat locations while reducing the number of TAUs within lower risk threat locations based upon the current threat assessment/environment. TAUs were established to provide a common intelligence picture for the Area of Responsibility of the field office by providing tactical intelligence to develop targeted operations to disrupt the Transnational Criminal Organization's ability to operate.

The impact of this reduction will require the analytical units at the POEs to perform additional responsibilities and serve as the link/conduit to law enforcement entities. CBP will ensure that front line officers are provided with the latest actionable information by maintaining sufficient TAU personnel at higher risk port locations. Where appropriate, these activities will be absorbed by other teams and offices within CBP.

This program is aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; QHSR Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and QHSR Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease17: US-VISIT Mission Support Staff
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions (55), FTE (55), Dollars \$(7,990)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							351	338	261,523
Program Decrease							(55)	(55)	(7,990)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	283	253,533

Description of Item

In FY 2014, US-VISIT will realize a savings of \$8.0 million or approximately a 16 percent reduction to mission support positions and associated personnel expenses.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The US-VISIT program will reduce its mission support staff by 55 Full Time Permanent positions in the areas of strategic and operational planning, human capital, budget and financial management, information technology security and support, acquisition, administration, and logistics. In addition to the reduction in salaries and benefits, US-VISIT plans to decrease associated personnel costs for such items as facility space, human capital support, payroll

services, and telecommunications/network services. The planned transition of US-VISIT into CBP will mitigate the impact of these reductions, primarily through efficiencies derived from supporting US-VISIT via the larger CBP corporate enterprise. The transition plan envisions significant distribution of US-VISIT mission support personnel into CBP corporate offices, wherein the program will then benefit from access to deeper support resources at reduced cost.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 18: Foreign Language Awards Program
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(16,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,774,503
Program Decrease							-	-	(16,000)
Total Request	-	-	2,518,235	-	-	2,499,439	-	-	2,758,503

Description of Item

The request includes a reduction of \$16.0 million in the Foreign Language Awards Program (FLAP) to ensure CBP's highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve our core missions. As authorized by 19 USC 58c FLAP benefits are approved to be covered by revenue from COBRA user fees. If the FLAP reduction is enacted, previously dedicated user fee revenues to cover this requirement would be redirected to fund other authorized expenses by the COBRA user fees such as inspectional overtime, premium pay, Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) benefits and preclearance. The funds recovered from other COBRA authorized expenses can be used to offset the Salary and Expenses appropriation. The funding reduction will be taken against the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation at POEs PPA.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

FLAP was originally implemented as an incentive for U.S. Customs inspectors to learn foreign languages to augment duties at the ports of entry. However under the current CBP structure, the value of this incentive has diminished. Most notably, CBP officers now receive enhanced retirement benefits similar to other law enforcement officers. In addition, other CBP personnel (for example Border Patrol agents) have a language requirement for employment and do not receive special compensation. Section 5.4.1 of the FLAP directive indicates that all FLAP awards are subject to the availability of funds.

The FLAP is contained within the National Collective Bargaining Agreement (NCBA), Article 42, Section 7 and Appendix F between CBP and the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU). CBP will provide notification to the NTEU regarding any intention to modify provisions of the NCBA and enter into bargaining with the NTEU regarding the impact and implementation of the desired changes in FLAP.

Note: Award payments under FLAP are authorized to be funded with revenues from the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) inspection user fees as established in 19 USC 58c. CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) is only capable of realizing a reduction in FLAP through either a reduction to the Inspections, Trade, and Travel Facilitation PPA, or through a reduction in OFO's User Fee Plan. Either method would require OFO to reevaluate their expenditures in the COBRA expense hierarchy as established in 19 USC 58c; eliminating FLAP payments from COBRA fees would, without a corresponding change to the COBRA legislation, require OFO to no longer fund any requirements from such fees which are currently ranked below FLAP in the COBRA statute, namely the payment of salary and benefits for "enhanced positions." OFO's COBRA spending would need to be confined only to legitimate expenses with higher rank in the COBRA expense hierarchy, including: Inspectional Overtime, Premium Pay, and Excess Preclearance costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 19: Print Shop Services
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions (1), FTE (1), Dollars \$(2,910)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							14	14	8,368
Program Decrease							(1)	(1)	(2,910)
Total Request	14	14	8,368	14	14	8,368	13	13	5,458

Description of Item

This program change reflects a \$1.1 million reduction in print services for discretionary products which are not required by law or are not considered mission critical. An additional \$1.8 million reduction in print services will be spread across print supplies and contract support bringing the total program change to \$2.9 million.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The reduction will require longer lead time for printing needs and eliminate the walk-up print shop service currently provided. The impact of this reduction will be mitigated by ensuring that

print services for products required by law (such as the Customs Declaration Form) and which provide information to the travelling public will continue.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 20: Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(10,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,774,503
Program Decrease							-	-	(10,000)
Total Request	-		-2,518,235	-		2,499,439	-	-	2,764,503

Description of Item

The Office of Field Operations enhances effective border security at the POEs by implementing layered enforcement strategies to improve the prevention of absconders and port runners and ensure that ports of entry maintain operational control while ensuring the safety of CBP officers and the traveling public. The reduction of \$10.0 million in funding for the Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation efforts ensures CBP's highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve our core missions.

CBP's Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation efforts include a combination of strategies such as port hardening, the tactical placement of pursuit vehicles and drivers, and implementation of a Secondary Lot Entry Exit Control (SLEEC) officer.

Port hardening includes physical infrastructure changes at the ports that allow CBP greater control of traffic through the port, for instance through the installation of bollards and barriers at strategic points. The SLEEC officer's primary responsibility is to ensure processing areas such as pedestrian, passport control, vehicle secondary and vehicle egress flow is controlled appropriately to prevent or mitigate port runners and/or absconders.

Current practice is for ports of entry to ensure that a SLEEC officer is posted at or near egress points as part of an assigned rotational or fixed duty post, and that officers certified as pursuit drivers must remain in close proximity to a pursuit vehicle at all times during an assigned shift. As a result of this reduction, these requirements may be modified and the personnel returned to regular duties.

CBP believes that an approximate 50 percent reduction in the SLEEC officer and pursuit driver requirements will have minimal impact. The reduction will be implemented in a strategic manner, taking into account risk factors, size of the port, minimum staffing requirements, overtime and scheduling. Moreover, the port hardening layered enforcement strategies implemented over the past 10 years will remain in effect.

CBP assesses this reduction as low-risk to operations since the number of port runner/absconder incidents is trending down, current deterrence capabilities will be sustained, and apprehension activities only in low-risk land POEs such as the tactical placement of pursuit vehicles and drivers, and implementation of a SLEEC officer, will be impacted. A review of the number of incidents which occurred from Fiscal Years 2011 to 2012 show a significant downward trend, a 45percent decrease overall with an average apprehension rate of 56 percent. The decline in the volume of incidents and aggressive apprehension rate suggests that the implementation of layered deterrence efforts has effectively mitigated the majority of potential absconders and port runners.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

These duties have become a cost burden for ports in terms of overtime expended. The decline in the volume of incidents suggests that the implementation of proactive mitigation efforts has effectively deterred potential absconders and port runners. CBP will continue to monitor via existing measures to gauge how this change will impact the volume and apprehension of absconders and port runners and to validate the ongoing trend of maintained deterrence.

This program is aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders: QHSR Goal 2.1: Effectively control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and QHSR Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food, environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 21: Personnel Security
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(7,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	150,148
Program Decrease							-	-	(7,000)
Total Request	-	-	168,060	-	-	168,060	-	-	143,148

Description of Item

Background Investigations (BIs) and Periodic Reinvestigations (PRs) are critical components in a comprehensive integrity strategy to ensure individuals employed by CBP are suitable for employment in a law enforcement agency and to assure the agency maintains the capacity to identify individuals' whose post-employment conduct and actions both on and off duty do not render them unsuitable for continued employment and/or unsuitable to hold a security clearance. All employees who enter on duty with CBP must undergo a BI. Additionally, all current employees must complete a PR every five years.

Justification

CBP will reduce funding to the contracts of Investigation Service Providers for the investigation portion of the BIs and PRs to a level anticipated to address the needs of the agency based on the current expected hiring plans for CBP. The sequencing of the required polygraph examination for agent and officer candidates early in the hiring process reduces the total number of required BIs and therefore enables savings in the contract BI program. CBP will remain in compliance with the *Anti-Border Corruption Act* of 2010.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the following strategic mission set, goal, and objective:

- Mission Set 3: Sustaining Investment in People and Capabilities

- Goal 3.1: Enhance Integrity Programs and Identify, Develop, and Train New Leaders
 - Objective 3.1.1: Prevent corruption at all levels, and swiftly identify and remove personnel who have been corrupted

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 22: Overseas Programs (Attaches)
PPA: Other international programs
Program Decrease: Positions (11), FTE (11), Dollars \$(3,665)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							117	113	24,943
Program Decrease							(11)	(11)	(3,665)
Total Request	84	80	10,684	84	80	10,749	106	102	21,278

Description of Item

The request includes a reduction of \$3.7 million, which will be realized as part of a shift to a regional approach for the agency’s international programs. Specifically, CBP will eliminate three FTE by closing three CBP Attaches offices (Netherlands, Italy, and Philippines), eliminating four Deputy Attaché positions (Japan, China, Brussels, and Canada), terminating one FTE’s support to the DHS Attache in Canada, and reducing staffing in Mexico by three positions, saving \$1.8 million in pay and \$1.9 million in non-pay categories.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

CBP is shifting from a country-specific to a regional approach to international engagements, based on the current trends and the relationships that CBP has developed with several foreign partners. The new regional strategy will allow for CBP to better leverage relationships in the region, cultivate regional expertise in headquarters, and realize some efficiencies and savings through more coordinated regional capacity building, targeting centers, and trade transformation efforts. For more information on the CBP shift to a regional strategy, please refer to the current services description of the Other International Programs PPA.

The decrease will enable CBP to support its highest priority of maintaining agent staffing along the border. The sustainment of the officer workforce directly supports DHS Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Border, and directly supports CBP Goal 2: Ensure the efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel across U.S. borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 23: OBP Horse Patrol
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	2,800
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,000)
Total Request	-	-	2,800	-	-	2,800	-	-	1,800

Description of Item

CBP currently maintains a herd of 350 horses and 388 riders (agents) along the southwest and northern borders in areas where the lack of infrastructure and access to the immediate border make the use of horses a practical alternative and solution for patrolling areas otherwise inaccessible due to remote and rural terrain. To help with costs of purchasing horses, CBP has been innovative by adopting and partnering with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to acquire wild mustangs captured on Federal lands by the BLM.

This program change will decrease the costs incurred in the operation of the OBP horse patrol program in FY 2014.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The \$1.0 million reduction represents an approximate 33 percent reduction to the Horse Patrol Program, or approximately 115 horses. CBP would preserve the program in critical, more active and high-risk locations along the southwest border, such as Tucson, Rio Grande Valley, and Laredo Sectors. Other less-active, lower-risk locations will be targeted, experiencing a reduction or perhaps a complete elimination of the program in that area. To mitigate the loss of horse patrols in these low-risk areas, agents will utilize other modes of transportation to patrol the border and perform their duties, including specialty vehicles such as All Terrain Vehicles, motorcycles, and 4-wheel drive vehicles to provide appropriate capabilities and accomplish mission requirements.

CBP considers this reduction low-risk to operations, particularly since the high-risk areas are preserved where horse patrols are still a preferred means of patrol. In the low-risk areas, the use of horses is one solution to patrolling the border, whereas new roads and/or technology, both vehicular and surveillance, have mitigated the need for this more traditional approach.

CBP will monitor the impact of this program change on a regular basis upon and after implementation, and continuously seek to make alternative changes/solutions to maintain appropriate capability needs along the southwest and northern borders, to ensure mission requirements are met.

These reductions will not adversely impact performance in meeting the Strategic Goal 2.1, Effective Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 24: OBP Support
PPA: Border Security Control
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,200)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,802,018
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,200)
Total Request	-		-3,550,427	-		3,552,604	-	-	3,799,818

Description of Item

In FY 2014, the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) will reduce seven contract support positions with savings of \$1.2 million. The Office of Information Technology (OIT) will support OBP with their OIT support structure in lieu of the OBP contract positions. OBP will also reduce agent-to-equipment ratios where feasible, and lengthen replacement cycles when appropriate. Through stricter management and efficiency efforts, OBP will reduce these costs in support equipment by \$1 million in FY 2014.

OIT has the responsibility to support and maintain computer and information systems throughout CBP. Because of size and location challenges, OBP currently maintains its own Information Technology help support contract for its Headquarters staff.

In the field, Border Patrol agents rely on support equipment (hand held night vision devices, Global Positioning System devices, binoculars, etc.) as tools to enhance their law enforcement capabilities. Some tools are required for personal carry, while others can be checked out as needed. This equipment has an estimated usable life cycle and needs to be replaced periodically.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired

workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The OIT supports the conversion from OBP contract positions to OIT support capabilities. The conversion will have no anticipated impacts on OBP operations.

Reducing equipment ratios and lengthening replacement cycle for agent support equipment is assessed as no- to low- risk and will not have a negative impact to operations along the border, or to the mission. Agents will still have access to necessary support equipment and non-functional equipment will still be replaced as needed.

OBP will monitor the impact of this program change on a regular basis upon and after implementation, and continuously seek to make alternative changes/solutions to maintain appropriate capability needs along the southwest and northern borders, to ensure mission requirements are met.

These reductions will not adversely impact performance in meeting the Strategic Goal 2.1, Effective Control U.S. Air, Land and Sea Borders.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 25: Firearms Qualifications
 PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
 Border Security Control
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,350)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	6,576,521
Program Decrease							-	-	(6,350)
Total Request	-	-	6,068,662	-	-	6,052,043	-	-	6,570,171

Description of Item

The Office of Training and Development (OTD) proposes savings of approximately \$6.4 million by centralizing ammunition procurement and distribution and utilizing a per agent/officer ammunition ratio that meets each operational office’s qualification and Use of Force Policy Division (UFPD) established training requirements. This per officer/agent ammunition ration has been established by the Director, UFPD. Additionally, UFPD will enter into a contract with private vendors for training-only ammunition. This training-only ammunition is approximately 20-30 percent cheaper than the duty ammunition that is currently used for qualification and training. This plan maintains the current firearm proficiency and training standards established in the CBP Use of Force Policy Handbook.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

These reductions will have no impact on performance. By maintaining the same amount of firearms training and qualifications per officer/agent, CBP will ensure that personnel are well-prepared to conduct the mission while maintaining officer safety. The targeted decreases will enable CBP to support the highest priority of maintaining core frontline personnel. The sustainment of core frontline personnel directly is aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air Land, and Sea Borders: Prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders while expediting the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; QHSR objective 2.1.1 Prevent illegal entry: Prevent the illegal entry of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband, and protect against cross-border threats to health, food environment, and agriculture, while facilitating the safe flow of lawful travel and commerce; and QHSR Objective 2.1.2: Prevent illegal export and exit: Prevent the illegal export of weapons, proceeds of crime, and other dangerous goods, and the exit of malicious actors.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 26: Financial Systems Support
 PPA: MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
 MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,800)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	36,992
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,800)
Total Request	-	-	36,992	-	-	36,992	-	-	33,192

Description of Item

The Office of Administration, Financial Operations, Financial Systems Division (FSD) is responsible for the financial systems management, development, and support to CBP. FSD will administer \$3.8 million in reductions by reducing contract support in non-core financial functions and contracting efficiencies.

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP’s law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The cost reduction will enable CBP to support its highest priorities. FSD’s support functions relate to CBP Mission Set 3: Sustaining Investment in People and Capabilities, Goal 3.2:

Integrate CBP as an Organization to Enhance Effectiveness, Initiative 3.2.1.3: Better integrate mission support functions at CBP in order to achieve economic and operational efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 27: Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff
PPA: Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Program Decrease: Positions (20), FTE (20), Dollars \$(2,518)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							20,100	19,957	2,774,503
Program Decrease							(20)	(20)	(2,518)
Total Request	20,131	19,853	2,518,235	20,131	19,853	2,499,439	20,080	19,937	2,771,985

Description of Item

Commercial Targeting and Enforcement (CTE) will reduce each division (Commercial Targeting, Commercial Enforcement, Trade Analysis & Measures, Trade Information Management and FOIA) by four positions each. In total, these reductions will yield a savings of \$2.5 million.

The chart below illustrates the positions which will be impacted by this reduction:

Type or Organization	Number of Positions Reduced
International Trade Specialists	4
Paralegal Specialists	4
National Analysis Specialists	4
Information Technology Specialists	4
FOIA Clerks/Mission Support Specialists	4
Total	20

Justification

This and other program reductions are being implemented in order to ensure CBP's law enforcement staffing costs are fully funded. A fundamental underlying assumption is that CBP will adhere to a variety of staffing floors (i.e., minimum staffing levels) in FY 2014. These staffing floors cover 80 percent of the workforce and about 85 percent of the agency payroll. These costs are increasing for the following reasons: the continued maturation of the newly hired

workforce, including their promotions to full-performance journeyman; the increase of the journeyman grade for agents and officers; the low attrition rates; and increased cost of workforce benefits, such as retirement and healthcare. Thus, to accommodate increasing payroll demands for a workforce which largely cannot be reduced due to statutory requirements, CBP has made reductions across the agency while working to minimize operational impacts.

Impact on Performance

The reduced positions currently assigned to CTE will not impact CBP's current focus on priority trade areas.

Reductions in our targeting divisions will require that CBP leverage existing expertise and utilize automated systems in a more efficient manner to support operations. Revenue staff responsibilities will be completed; however, they may result in lengthier case processing times; as well as lengthier reviews and seizure referrals timeframes.

Program decreases in the Measures Division may impact trade measure reporting, eliminating the mid-year Trade Trends report and trade targeting effectiveness measures. The reduction to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) staff will be mitigated by identifying new processes that comply within the required response timeframe and the new staffing levels.

This decrease is aligned to QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders; Goal 2.1: Effectively Control U.S. Air, Land, and Sea Borders; and Objective 2.1.1: Prevent illegal entry.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for enforcement of laws relating to border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections and regulatory activities related to plant and animal imports, and transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; [\$9,010,581,000] \$9,237,088,000¹; of which [\$3,274,000] \$3,274,000² shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which not to exceed \$38,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not less than [\$269,039,000] \$286,769,000³ shall be for Air and Marine Operations; of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account; of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided, That for fiscal year [2013] 2014⁴, the overtime limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$35,000[]; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, [\$261,523,000] \$253,533,000⁵ is for necessary expenses for the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology program, as authorized by section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1365a), of which [\$161,110,000] \$178,789,000⁶ shall remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016⁷. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$9,010,581,000] <u>\$9,237,088,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [\$3,274,000] <u>\$3,274,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ [\$269,039,000] <u>\$286,769,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

⁴ [2013] <u>2014</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed
⁵ [\$261,523,000] <u>\$253,533,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁶ [\$161,110,000] <u>\$178,789,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁷ [2015] <u>2016</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Salaries and Expenses FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	51,313	50,752	8,699,881
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	181	181	26,374
Realigning USM OCAO for Shared Services for WCF	-	-	47
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	-	-	(196,235)
Rent Consolidation	-	-	3,981
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(17,991)
Realignment of Funding for Targeting Systems	-	-	7,000
Realignment of wage grade facilities positions	(220)	(220)	(18,886)
Transfer of US-VISIT to CBP	351	338	261,523
Total Transfers	312	299	65,813
Increases			
FY14 GSA Rent Increase			211
2009 War Supp. Combating Southbound - Year 3 (125 CBPOs)			4,906
2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (1000 BPAs)			19,606
2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 2 (250 CBPOs)			4,576
2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (1000 BPAs)			26,733
2010 Border Security Supplemental - Year 3 (250 CBPOs)			5,478
2010 Combating Southbound - Year 2 (44 BPAs)			1,235
2010 Import Safety Initiative - Year 1			7,952
2011 CBPO Staffing - Year 2 (318 CBPOs)			5,747
2011 CBPO Staffing - Year 3 (318 CBPOs)			2,361
2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1		32	3,531
2012 National Targeting Center - Year 2			122
2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1		130	2,226
2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 2			5,502
Adjustment for Rent			56,541
Adjustment for Workers and Unemployment Compensation Requirements			6,240
Pay Adjustment for Workforce Maturation			423,800
Pay Increase			55,096
Restoration of Base			110,000
Restore CSI funding to maintain overseas activities			13,032
Total, Increases	-	162	754,895
Decreases			
Non-recur of one-time 2012 Reprogrammings	-	-	(19,763)
CSI Dedicated Circuits Efficiencies	-	-	(1,419)
Decentralization of CBP Discipline Program	-	-	(386)
Deployment of Thin Client device	-	-	(6,000)
Efficiency through contractor conversions	308	308	(18,187)
Efficiency to OBP Holiday Pay	-	-	(8,000)
Eliminate work performed by CBPO for other DHS entities	-	-	(12,310)
Geographic relocation efficiency	-	-	(6,992)
Management Efficiencies	-	-	(69,250)
Offset of Program Expenses to cover FY14 GSA Rent Increase	-	-	(211)
Transportation Incentive Program	-	-	(2,500)
2012 Immigration Advisory Program - Year 1	-	5	(919)
Travel Efficiency	-	-	(5,917)
Total, Decreases	308	313	(151,854)
Total Other Adjustments	308	475	603,041
Total Adjustments-to-Base	620	774	668,854
2014 Current Services	51,933	51,526	9,368,735
Program Changes			
Increases			
Automated Targeting Systems O&M	-	-	31,118
CBP Mobile Program	-	-	10,800
Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade	1,845	923	210,100
Integrated Traveler Processing	-	-	8,000
National Targeting Center	-	-	7,839
Single Transaction Bond Centralization	-	-	3,300
Targeting Systems	-	-	31,551
Total, Increases	1,845	923	302,708

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Decreases			
Border Patrol Agent overtime	-	-	(47,855)
CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support	(25)	(25)	(53,996)
CBP Transportation Program	-	-	(23,819)
Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff	(20)	(20)	(2,518)
Deactivation of 9 inland Border Patrol Stations	-	-	(1,307)
Extend C-TPAT Validation Cycle to 4 Years	-	-	(5,019)
Financial Systems Support	-	-	(3,800)
Firearms Qualifications	-	-	(6,350)
Fleet Acquisition and Management	-	-	(48,266)
Foreign Language Awards Program	-	-	(16,000)
Legacy Application Standardization	-	-	(2,950)
Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services	(413)	(392)	(103,686)
Merge 2 National Targeting & Analysis Groups	(12)	(12)	(1,391)
NII Investments and O&M	-	-	(30,990)
National Account Manager; Rulings; & Revenue Policy Staff	(25)	(21)	(2,369)
OBP Horse Patrol	-	-	(1,000)
OBP Support	-	-	(2,200)
Overseas Programs (Attaches)	(11)	(11)	(3,665)
Personnel Security	-	-	(7,000)
Port Runner/Absconder Mitigation	-	-	(10,000)
Print Shop services	(1)	(1)	(2,910)
Rescoping IAP Program in Incheon and Warsaw	-	-	(3,476)
Suspend WHTI/LBI Procurement	-	-	(6,023)
Tactical Analytical Units	(48)	(48)	(5,341)
Training and Development	(22)	(22)	(18,979)
US-VISIT mission support staff	(55)	(55)	(7,990)
Workforce Shaping	(125)	(100)	(15,455)
Total, Decreases	(757)	(707)	(434,355)
Total Program Changes	1,088	216	(131,647)
2014 Request	53,021	51,742	9,237,088
2012 to 2014 Change	1,708	990	537,207

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted*	51,313	50,752	8,699,881
FY 2013 Annualized CR	51,313	50,752	8,728,217
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	312	299	65,813
Increases	-	162	754,895
Decreases	308	313	(151,854)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	620	774	668,854
FY 2014 Current Services	51,933	51,526	9,368,735
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	1,845	923	302,708
Decreases	(757)	(707)	(434,355)
Total, Program Changes	1,088	216	(131,647)
FY 2014 Request	53,021	51,742	9,237,088
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	1,708	990	537,207

**Total does not include \$13,508 million for Spectrum Relocation*

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012*			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	2,296	2,199	625,865	247	247	(12,523)	(16)	(75)	7,314	2,527	2,371	620,656	231	172	(5,209)
Border Security Control	23,219	23,214	3,550,427	(220)	(220)	251,591	(31)	(39)	(101,701)	22,968	22,955	3,700,317	(251)	(259)	149,890
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	2,561	2,458	700,305	269	269	(5,964)	(174)	(161)	(102,011)	2,656	2,566	592,330	95	108	(107,975)
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation	20,131	19,853	2,518,235	(31)	104	256,268	1,609	757	62,791	21,709	20,714	2,837,294	1,578	861	319,059
Training Between the Ports of Entry	304	304	80,010	-	-	8,970	(171)	(172)	(33,052)	133	132	55,928	(171)	(172)	(24,082)
Rent	-	-	483,749	-	-	(75,851)	-	-	-	-	-	407,898	-	-	(75,851)
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)	-	-	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,274	-	-	-
International Cargo Screening	297	287	81,257	(29)	(29)	(8,997)	-	-	-	268	258	72,260	(29)	(29)	(8,997)
Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits	1,776	1,748	287,901	-	-	1,589	(55)	(20)	(2,721)	1,721	1,728	286,769	(55)	(20)	(1,132)
Other international programs	84	80	10,684	33	33	14,259	(17)	(17)	(203)	100	96	24,740	16	16	14,056
US VISIT	-	-	-	351	338	261,523	(55)	(55)	(7,990)	296	283	253,533	296	283	253,533
C-TPAT	127	123	44,979	-	-	223	-	-	(5,019)	127	123	40,183	-	-	(4,796)
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)	-	-	6,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,311	-	-	-
Inspection and Detection Technology	86	86	148,537	-	-	(3,364)	-	-	(32,647)	86	86	112,526	-	-	(36,011)
Systems for Targeting	62	62	71,513	-	-	(24,238)	-	-	62,669	62	62	109,944	-	-	38,431
National Targeting Center	338	306	52,700	-	32	4,935	-	-	7,839	338	338	65,474	-	32	12,774
Training at the Ports of Entry	32	32	34,134	-	-	433	(2)	(2)	13,084	30	30	47,651	(2)	(2)	13,517
Total	51,313	50,752	8,699,881	620	774	671,354	1,088	216	(134,147)	53,021	51,742	9,237,088	1,708	990	537,207

*Total does not include \$13,508 million for Spectrum Relocation

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Proceeds of Sale	-	-	\$9,465	-	-	\$9,465	-	-	\$9,465	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	2,018	-	-	2,018	-	-	2,018	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	19,514	-	-	19,514	-	-	19,514	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	9,958	-	-	9,958	-	-	9,958	-	-	-
US VISIT	-	-	2,598	-	-	2,598	-	-	-	-	-	-\$2,598
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	3,654	-	-	3,654	-	-	3,654	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	8,971	-	-	8,971	-	-	8,971	-	-	-
VARIOUS	-	-	63,980	-	-	63,980	-	-	63,980	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	121,858	-	-	121,858	-	-	119,260	-	-	-2,598

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	-	-	1,152	-	-	1,152	-	-	1,152	-	-	-
Headquarters Management and Administration	-	-	101,748	-	-	101,748	-	-	99,150	-	-	-2,598
Air and Marine Operations	-	-	3,556	-	-	3,556	-	-	3,556	-	-	-
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	3,274	-	-	-
Other International Programs	-	-	8,662	-	-	8,662	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation at POEs	-	-	3,466	-	-	3,466	-	-	3,466	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	121,858	-	-	121,858	-	-	119,260	-	-	-2,598

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012* Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$3,728,601	\$3,702,112	\$4,153,960	\$425,359
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	20,549	20,549	20,888	339
11.5 Other personnel compensation	907,606	907,606	840,036	(67,570)
12.1 Benefits	1,963,803	1,949,283	2,242,115	278,312
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	2,184	2,184
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	6,620,559	6,579,550	7,259,183	638,624
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	101,961	102,131	92,853	(9,108)
22.0 Transportation of things	7,871	7,871	7,861	(10)
23.1 GSA rent	440,078	442,924	320,463	(119,615)
23.2 Other rent	79,313	79,313	46,740	(32,573)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	68,586	63,718	75,957	7,371
24.0 Printing	3,694	4,089	3,734	40
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	18,443	20,790	21,834	3,391
25.2 Other services	794,421	837,092	675,911	(118,510)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	53,557	55,800	66,708	13,151
25.4 O&M of facilities	52,197	52,197	44,329	(7,868)
25.5 R&D of contracts	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
25.6 Medical care	1,108	1,614	5,339	4,231
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	88,143	87,685	194,947	106,804
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	2,283	2,283	-	(2,283)
26.0 Supplies and materials	183,296	188,181	186,310	3,014
31.0 Equipment	179,958	198,566	231,521	51,563
32.0 Land & structures	5	5	5	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	3,286	3,286	3,286	-
91.0 Unvouchered	122	122	107	(15)
Total, Other Object Classes	2,079,322	2,148,667	1,977,905	(101,417)
Total, Direct Obligations	8,699,881	8,728,217	9,237,088	537,207
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	8,699,881	8,728,217	9,237,088	537,207
Full Time Equivalents	50,752	50,752	51,742	990

*Total does not include \$13,508 million for Spectrum Relocation

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	109	109	109	-
Total, EX	-	-	1	1
GS-15	799	799	826	27
GS-14	2,415	2,415	2,496	81
GS-13	8,886	8,886	9,187	301
GS-12	27,251	27,251	28,171	920
GS-11	4,472	4,472	4,623	151
GS-10	1	1	1	-
GS-9	2,326	2,326	2,404	78
GS-8	40	40	41	1
GS-7	3,285	3,285	3,396	111
GS-6	73	73	75	2
GS-5	1,026	1,026	1,061	35
GS-4	14	14	14	-
GS-3	9	9	9	-
GS-2	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	606	606	606	-
Total Permanent Positions	51,313	51,313	53,021	1,708
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	50,752	50,752	51,742	990
Average ES Salary	165,715	165,715	166,957	1,242
Average GS Salary	78,758	80,393	85,163	4,770
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	192,581	195,143	202,154	9,573
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,979	3,979	3,969	-10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,342	15,342	14,884	-458
12.1 Benefits	105,159	106,421	109,684	4,525
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	0	0	1,092	1,092
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	317,061	320,885	331,783	14,722
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	11,111	11,689	6,363	-4,748
22.0 Transportation of things	601	601	922	321
23.1 GSA rent	958	958	0	-958
23.2 Other rent	2,891	2,891	0	-2,891
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	12,289	13,001	9,488	-2,801
24.0 Printing	1,503	1,706	2,137	634
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9368	10,720	14,260	4,892
25.2 Other services	151,150	164,444	119,029	-32,121
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	15,514	16,313	16,443	929
25.4 O&M of facilities	8,444	8,444	837	-7,607
25.5 R&D of contracts	100	100	0	-100
25.6 Medical care	793	1,299	5,339	4,546
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	21,702	21,702	18,938	-2,764
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	402	402	0	-402
26.0 Supplies and materials	19,914	22,012	22,791	2877
31.0 Equipment	50,501	68,780	70,763	20,262
32.0 Land & structures	3	3	3	0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1560	1,560	1,560	0
91.0 Unvouchered	0	0	0	0
Total, Other Object Classes	308,804	346,625	288,873	-19,931
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	625,865	667,510	620,656	-5,209
Full Time Equivalents	2,199	2,199	2,371	172

MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation Mission Statement

Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. This program is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	192,581	195,143	202,154	9,573
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,979	3,979	3,969	-10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,342	15,342	14,884	-458
12.1 Benefits	105,159	106,421	109,684	4,525
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	0	0	1,092	1,092
Total, Salaries & Benefits	317,061	320,885	331,783	14,722

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,186,000 is for the Transportation Incentive Program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,852,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,245,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$240,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$259,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$565,000 is for realigning International Affairs Personnel to Office of Training & Development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$57,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,452,000 is for workforce Shaping. In 2014, an increase of \$1,044,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$11,813,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E. In 2014, an increase of \$15,547,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, an increase of \$3,120,000 is for an adjustment to workers and unemployment compensation requirements. In 2014, an increase of \$3,247,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$3,824,000 is to non-recr one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$386,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$500,000 is for trade compliance and enforcement positions. In 2014, an increase of \$545,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$9,552,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$11,111	\$11,689	\$6,363	-\$4,748

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,079,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$119,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$162,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$193,000 is for the decentralization of CBP Discipline Program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,741,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$744,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$8,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, an increase of \$578,000 is to non-recr one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$720,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$601	\$601	\$922	\$321

In 2014, a decrease of -\$37,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$60,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$418,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$958	\$958	0	-\$958

In 2014, a decrease of -\$33,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$925,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$2,891	\$2,891	0	-\$2,891

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,813,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$78,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$12,289	\$13,001	\$9,488	-\$2,801

In 2014, a decrease of -\$161,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,303,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$231,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$450,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$778,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$986,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$1,218,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$174,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$4,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$712,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$1,503	\$1,706	\$2,137	\$634

In 2014, a decrease of -\$17,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$312,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, an increase of \$159,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$203,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$32,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$569,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$9,368	\$10,720	\$14,260	\$4,892

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,570,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,407,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$69,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$1,352,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$7,586,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$151,150	\$164,444	\$119,029	-\$32,121

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,469,000 is for legacy application standardization. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,804,000 is for financial systems support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$13,000,000 is for Realigning OIT to OT to fund ACE Business Office. In 2014, an increase of 2,169,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,849,000 is for deployment of a thin client device. In 2014, a decrease of -\$22,408,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$24,265,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,323,000 is for personnel security. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,605,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$10,393,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$56,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$895,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$95,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, an increase of \$1,369,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$13,578,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$26,151,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$3,300,000 is for the Single Transaction Bond centralization. In 2014, an increase of \$6,474,000 is a realignment of object class for the Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$15,514	\$16,313	\$16,443	\$929

In 2014, a decrease of -\$411,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$23,000 is for realigning USM OCAO for shared services for the Working Capital Fund. In 2014, an increase of \$422,000 is a realignment of object class for the Working Capital Fund. In 2014, an increase of \$799,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$96,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$8,444	\$8,444	\$837	-\$7,607

In 2014, a decrease of -\$237,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,539,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$831,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$793	\$1,299	\$5,339	\$4,546

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,007,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$292,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$5,339,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$506,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$21,702	\$21,702	\$18,938	-\$2,764

In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,080,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$412,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$74,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$800,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, an increase of \$21,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$59,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$712,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$810,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$402	\$402	0	-\$402

In 2014, a decrease of -\$402,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$19,914	\$22,012	\$22,791	\$2,877

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,190,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$110,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$425,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$722,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$15,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$2,098,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$3,211,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$50,501	\$68,780	\$70,763	\$20,262

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,091,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,733,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$237,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$24,155,000 is for Fleet Acquisition and Management. In 2014, a decrease of -\$289,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,004,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,896,000 a realignment of object class for the Working Capital Fund. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, an increase of \$119,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, an increase of \$18,279,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$42,776,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$500,000 is for trade compliance and enforcement positions.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	215,597	215,597	215,559	-38
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4,417	4,417	4,397	-20
11.5 Other personnel compensation	16,964	16,964	16,450	-514
12.1 Benefits	117,909	117,909	121,437	3,528
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	0	0	1,092	1,092
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	354,887	354,887	358,935	4,048
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	11,447	12,300	6,757	-4,690
22.0 Transportation of things	592	592	556	-36
23.1 GSA rent	956	956	-	-956
23.2 Other rent	2,855	2,855	-	-2,855
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	13,386	14,506	9,394	-3,992
24.0 Printing	2,051	2,243	1,457	-594
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8955	9,950	7,535	-1,420
25.2 Other services	164,754	177,795	103,945	-60,809
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	19,475	20,899	20,512	1037
25.4 O&M of facilities	8,510	8,510	878	-7,632
25.5 R&D of contracts	101	101	-	-101
25.6 Medical care	292	292	-	-292
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,000	24,000	20,163	-3,837
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	402	402	-	-402
26.0 Supplies and materials	20,797	23,584	21,833	1,036
31.0 Equipment	65,117	65,446	38,637	-26,480
32.0 Land & structures	2	2	2	0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1726	1,726	1,726	0
91.0 Unvouchered				
Total, Other Object Classes	345,418	366,159	233,395	-112,023
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	700,305	721,046	592,330	-107,975
Full Time Equivalents	2,458	2,458	2,566	108

MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry Mission Statement

Headquarters Management and Administration provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP front-line personnel. This program is essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	215,597	215,597	215,559	-38
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4,417	4,417	4,397	-20
11.5 Other personnel compensation	16,964	16,964	16,450	-514
12.1 Benefits	117,909	117,909	121,437	3,528
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	0	0	1,092	1,092
Total, Salaries & Benefits	354,887	354,887	358,935	4,048

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,314,000 is for the Transportation Incentive Program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,048,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,196,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$288,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$320,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$57,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$8,003,000 is for workforce Shaping. In 2014, an increase of \$1,086,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$14,561,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E. In 2014, an increase of \$16,267,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, an increase of \$229,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$3,120,000 is for an adjustment to workers and unemployment compensation requirements. In 2014, an increase of \$3,416,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$595,000 is for a PPA realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$11,447	\$12,300	\$6,757	-\$4,690

In 2014, a decrease of -\$131,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$193,000 is for the decentralization of CBP Discipline Program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,717,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$671,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$8,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$823,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, an increase of \$853,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$592	\$592	\$556	-\$36

In 2014, a decrease of -\$36,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$956	\$956	0	-\$956

In 2014, a decrease of -\$32,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$924,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$2,855	\$2,855	0	-\$2,855

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,813,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$42,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$13,386	\$14,506	\$9,394	-\$3,992

In 2014, a decrease of -\$159,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,397,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$255,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$499,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$862,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$945,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$1,120,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$5,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$2,051	\$2,243	\$1,457	-\$594

In 2014, a decrease of -\$17,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$900,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, an increase of \$131,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$192,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$8,955	\$9,950	\$7,535	-\$1,420

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,663,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$68,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$316,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$995,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$164,754	\$177,795	\$103,945	-\$60,809

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,481,000 is for legacy application standardization. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,996,000 is for financial systems support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$105,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$22,274,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$25,986,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,151,000 is for deployment of a thin client device. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,677,000 is for personnel security. In 2014, a decrease of -\$412,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,399,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,067,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$80,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$1,514,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$9,304,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$19,475	\$20,899	\$20,512	\$1,037

In 2014, a decrease of -\$411,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$1,424,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$24,000 is for realigning USM OCAO for shared services for WCF.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$8,510	\$8,510	\$878	-\$7,632

In 2014, a decrease of -\$263,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,540,000 is for the consolidation of CBP

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$829,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$292	\$292	0	-\$292

In 2014, a decrease of -\$292,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$24,000	\$24,000	\$20,163	-\$3,837

In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,410,000 is from a geographic relocation efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$391,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$73,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$828,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, an increase of \$77,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$788,000 is for a PPA realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$402	\$402	0	-\$402

In 2014, a decrease of -\$402,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$20,797	\$23,584	\$21,833	\$1,036

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,041,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$720,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$15,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$2,787,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$65,117	\$65,446	\$38,637	-\$26,480

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,077,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,731,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$22,561,000 is for Fleet Acquisition and Management. In 2014, a decrease of -\$263,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$300,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$8,000 is for Print Shop services. In 2014, an increase of \$131,000 is for an efficiency through contractor conversions. In 2014, an increase of \$329,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Rent**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	434,917	437,878	311,717	-123,200
23.2 Other rent	13,832	13,832	30,999	17,167
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	22,593	22,593
25.4 O&M of facilities	35,000	35,000	42,589	7,589
Total, Other Object Classes	483,749	486,710	407,898	-75,851
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	483,749	486,710	407,898	-75,851
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Rent Mission Statement

CBP leases a substantial portion of its real property assets through GSA and also by direct lease delegation to non-federal sources. This PPA includes funds to support the rental of facilities, space, buildings, structures, and land along with rent-related building charges and services, including utilities and services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS). The Rent PPA supports the Office of Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Office of Air and Marine, and the Mission Support activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$434,917	\$437,878	\$311,717	-\$123,200

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$196,235,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority. In 2014, an increase of \$1,817,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$62,935,000 is an adjustment for rent. In 2014, an increase of \$8,284,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$13,832	\$13,832	\$30,999	\$17,167

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,791,000 is an adjustment for rent. In 2014, an increase of \$1,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$108,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$19,849,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	\$22,593	\$22,593

In 2014, an increase of \$22,593,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$42,589	\$7,589

In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,603,000 is an adjustment for rent. In 2014, an increase of \$11,192,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,414,467	1,391,687	1,626,064	211,597
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,480	7,480	7,605	125
11.5 Other personnel compensation	171,559	171,559	167,746	-3,813
12.1 Benefits	680,437	669,217	819,782	139,345
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,273,943	2,239,943	2,621,197	347,254
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	11,700	11,700	8,141	-3,559
22.0 Transportation of things	1,279	1,279	438	-841
23.1 GSA rent	1,115	1,115	209	-906
23.2 Other rent	37,406	37,406	3,001	-34,405
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	4,572	4,572	6,075	1,503
24.0 Printing	140	140	140	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	30	30	0	-30
25.2 Other services	137,248	152,452	139,895	2,647
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	467	467	0	-467
25.4 O&M of facilities	118	118	25	-93
25.5 R&D of contracts	793	793	0	-793
25.6 Medical care	23	23	0	-23
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,590	3,590	3,466	-124
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	184	184	0	-184
26.0 Supplies and materials	21,993	21,993	22,772	779
31.0 Equipment	23,634	23,634	31,935	8,301
Total, Other Object Classes	244,292	259,496	216,097	-28,195
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,518,235	2,499,439	2,837,294	319,059
Full Time Equivalents	19,853	19,853	20,714	861

Inspections Trade and Travel Facilitation Mission Statement

The purpose of Inspections, Trade and Travel Facilitation at Ports of Entry (POEs) is to facilitate the flow of legitimate travel and trade across U.S. borders, while ensuring that threats to the United States are not allowed entry, using technology, intelligence and risk information, targeting, and international cooperation in the screening of entering international cargo and travelers and departing export cargo. This program reduces the potential of terrorists, instruments of terror, and contraband from entering our country, while facilitating the legal flow of people and trade by deploying CBP officers, agricultural specialists, and import specialists to the ports of entry. The goal of this program is to improve compliance with trade regulations and other mandatory import/export guidance while increasing the security of the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,414,467	1,391,687	1,626,064	211,597
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,480	7,480	7,605	125
11.5 Other personnel compensation	171,559	171,559	167,746	-3,813
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	0	0	0	0
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Service Pay	0	0	0	0
12.1 Benefits	680,437	669,217	819,782	139,345
12.4 Allowances	0	0	0	0
12.6 Temp Quarters	0	0	0	0
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,273,943	2,239,943	2,621,197	347,254

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000,000 is for trade compliance and enforcement positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,190,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,391,000 is to merge two National Targeting & Analysis groups. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,543,000 is for rescoping IAP program in Incheon and Warsaw. In 2014, a decrease of -\$12,310,000 is for the elimination of work performed by CBPOs for other DHS Entities. In 2014, a decrease of -\$16,000,000 is for Foreign Language Awards Program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,130,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,369,000 is for National Account Manager, Rulings, & Revenue Policy staff. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,518,000 is for commercial targeting enforcement staff. In 2014, a decrease of -\$34,000,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,341,000 is for tactical analytical units. In 2014, an increase of \$110,000,000 is a restoration of the base. In 2014, an increase of \$13,000,000 is for Realigning OIT to OT to fund ACE Business Office. In 2014, an increase of \$153,235,000 is for a pay adjustment for workforce maturation. In 2014, an increase of \$18,643,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$4,643,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$52,396,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$75,129,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$11,700	\$11,700	\$8,141	-\$3,559

In 2014, a decrease of -\$147,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$560,000 is for rescoping IAP program in Incheon and Warsaw. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,707,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$2,980,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$875,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,279	\$1,279	\$438	-\$841

In 2014, a decrease of -\$143,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$507,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$610,000 is for rescoping IAP program in Incheon and Warsaw. In 2014, an increase of \$419,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,115	\$1,115	\$209	-\$906

In 2014, a decrease of -\$13,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$53,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$840,000 is to suspend WHTI/LBI procurement.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$37,406	\$37,406	\$3,001	-\$34,405

In 2014, a decrease of -\$10,000,000 is for port runner/absconder mitigation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$18,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,572,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$815,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$4,572	\$4,572	\$6,075	\$1,503

In 2014, a decrease of -\$161,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, an increase of \$1,489,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$195,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$30	\$30	0	-\$30

In 2014, a decrease of -\$30,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$137,248	\$152,452	\$139,895	\$2,647

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, a decrease of -\$160,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,695,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,423,000 is to suspend WHTI/LBI procurement. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,450,000 is for firearms qualifications. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,811,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$763,000 is for rescoping IAP program in Incheon and Warsaw. In 2014, an increase of \$10,800,000 is for the CBP Mobile Program. In 2014, an increase of \$4,150,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$8,000,000 is for integrated traveler processing.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$467	\$467	0	-\$467

In 2014, a decrease of -\$201,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$266,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$118	\$118	\$25	-\$93

In 2014, a decrease of -\$93,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 Research & Development	\$793	\$793	0	-\$793

In 2014, a decrease of -\$793,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$23	\$23	0	-\$23

In 2014, a decrease of -\$19,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$3,590	\$3,590	\$3,466	-\$124

In 2014, a decrease of -\$210,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$56,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$142,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$184	\$184	0	-\$184

In 2014, a decrease of -\$184,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$21,993	\$21,993	\$22,772	\$779

In 2014, a decrease of -\$30,000 is for the transfer of FOIA to Office of Commissioner. In 2014, a decrease of -\$836,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$96,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$1,650,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$91,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$23,634	\$23,634	\$31,935	\$8,301

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,546,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$250,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$411,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$760,000 is to suspend WHTI/LBI procurement. In 2014, an increase of \$12,268,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,274	3,294	3,274	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,274	3,294	3,274	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,274	3,294	3,274	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection (Trust Fund) Mission Statement

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is an Army Corps of Engineers (COE) fee, which is collected for the operation and maintenance, as well as improvements, of U.S. channels and harbors. CBP is reimbursed for a portion of the costs associated with the collection of the fee for the COE.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
International Cargo Screening
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	26,856	26,856	20,702	-6,154
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	46	46	49	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,017	2,017	2,069	52
12.1 Benefits	14,277	14,277	11,671	-2,606
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	43,196	43,196	34,491	-8,705
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	994	994	635	-359
22.0 Transportation of things	755	755	683	-72
23.1 GSA rent	1,529	1,529	110	-1,419
23.2 Other rent	2,648	2,648	2,648	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8,617	1,917	14,706	6,089
25.2 Other services	15,285	15,741	10,814	-4,471
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,906	4,906	4,906	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,730	2,730	2,730	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	348	348	297	-51
31.0 Equipment	249	249	240	-9
Total, Other Object Classes	38,061	31,817	37,769	-292
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	81,257	75,013	72,260	-8,997
Full Time Equivalents	287	287	258	(29)

International Cargo Screening Mission Statement

International Cargo Screening (ICS), which includes CBP's Container Security Initiative (CSI) and Secure Freight Initiative (SFI), enhance the security of maritime containerized shipping from exploitation by terrorists. ICS's goal is three-fold: (1) to expand operations to new critical international seaports; (2) to secure and improve operations at existing ports; and (3) to encourage global efforts to enhance maritime container security through capacity building. Working with foreign administrations, CSI is designed to achieve a more secure maritime trade environment while ensuring the need for efficiency in global commerce. The three core elements of the program are: (1) establishing security criteria and identify high-risk containers; (2) scanning those containers identified as high-risk prior to arrival at U.S. ports; (3) using technology to quickly scan high-risk containers.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	26,856	26,856	20,702	-6,154
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	46	46	49	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,017	2,017	2,069	52
12.1 Benefits	14,277	14,277	11,671	-2,606
Total, Salaries & Benefits	43,196	43,196	34,491	-8,705

In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,569,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs. In 2014, an increase of \$299,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$565,000 is for realigning International Affairs Personnel to Office of Training & Development.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$994	\$994	\$635	-\$359

In 2014, a decrease of -\$359,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$755	\$755	\$683	-\$72

In 2014, a decrease of -\$72,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,529	\$1,529	\$110	-\$1,419

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,419,000 is for CSI dedicated circuits efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$8,617	\$1,917	\$14,706	\$6,089

In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,700,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, a decrease of -\$243,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs. In 2014, an increase of \$13,032,000 is to restore the CSI base to FY11 level.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$15,285	\$15,741	\$10,814	-\$4,471

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,471,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$348	\$348	\$297	-\$51

In 2014, a decrease of -\$51,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$249	\$249	\$240	-\$9

In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Other international programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,560	6,560	13,872	7,312
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	192	192	186	-6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	237	237	677	440
12.1 Benefits	2,283	2,283	6,485	4,202
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,272	9,272	21,220	11,948
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	252	252	727	475
22.0 Transportation of things	124	124	103	-21
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	197	197	524	327
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
25.2 Other services	623	688	1,533	910
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	120	120	0	-120
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	2	0	-2
26.0 Supplies and materials	16	16	164	148
31.0 Equipment	78	78	469	391
Total, Other Object Classes	1,412	1,477	3,520	2,108
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	10,684	10,749	24,740	14,056
Full Time Equivalents	80	80	96	16

Other international programs Mission Statement

The goal of Other International Programs is to extend the U.S. zone of security beyond U.S. Borders by promoting international border security and global standards. In this arena, CBP implements programs and initiatives that support the U.S. Government's objectives in anti-terrorism, border security, non-proliferation, export controls, immigration and capacity building. This program's efforts foster and facilitate legitimate international trade, increase compliance, build alliances to combat trans-national crime, reduce corruption, strengthen border controls, promote the rule of law and enhance economic stability throughout the world. This is accomplished through the development and maintenance of collaborative relations with foreign governments, the development of international strategies, and representation of CBP positions in various international forums, international technical assistance and training, and the negotiation of international agreements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,560	6,560	13,872	7,312
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	192	192	186	-6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	237	237	677	440
12.1 Benefits	2,283	2,283	6,485	4,202
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,272	9,272	21,220	11,948

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,635,000 is for International Affairs attaches. In 2014, a decrease of -\$46,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$144,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$3,916,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$9,569,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$252	\$252	\$727	\$475

In 2014, a decrease of -\$119,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$161,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$26,000 is for International Affairs attaches. In 2014, an increase of \$781,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$124	\$124	\$103	-\$21

In 2014, a decrease of -\$21,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$197	\$197	\$524	\$327

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$85,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$416,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$623	\$688	\$1,533	\$910

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,003,000 is for International Affairs attaches. In 2014, a decrease of -\$250,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$272,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$3,435,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$120	\$120	0	-\$120

In 2014, a decrease of -\$120,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2	\$2	0	-\$2

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$16	\$16	\$164	\$148

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for International Affairs attaches. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$156,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$78	\$78	\$469	\$391

In 2014, a decrease of -\$26,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$417,000 is for realignment of funding for Office of International Affairs.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
C-TPAT**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,372	20,372	18,015	-2,357
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15	15	15	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2834	2834	2858	24
12.1 Benefits	7,662	7,662	7,018	-644
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	30,883	30,883	27,906	-2,977
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	10,695	10,695	8,876	-1,819
22.0 Transportation of things	5	5	5	0
23.1 GSA rent	488	488	488	0
23.2 Other rent	232	232	232	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	502	502	502	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2 Other services	980	1,255	980	0
25.5 R&D of contracts				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	241	241	241	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	350	350	350	0
31.0 Equipment	603	603	603	0
Total, Other Object Classes	14,096	14,371	12,277	-1,819
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	44,979	45,254	40,183	-4,796
Full Time Equivalents	123	123	123	-

C-TPAT Mission Statement

The Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) is a partnership between the Federal government and private industry. It is an effort that CBP has undertaken with the business community to secure the supply chain. The goal of C-TPAT is to develop and maintain a secure supply chain, from factory floor to port of entry, which enables CBP to facilitate trade and ensure safe and secure borders. C-TPAT is designed to use and enhance the security processes and procedures currently employed by the trade community and ensure that international shipments are not compromised or diverted by terrorists or their accomplices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,372	20,372	18,015	-2,357
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15	15	15	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2834	2834	2858	24
12.1 Benefits	7,662	7,662	7,018	-644
Total, Salaries & Benefits	30,883	30,883	27,906	-2,977

In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,200,000 is to extend C-TPAT validation cycle to 4 Years. In 2014, an increase of \$223,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$10,695	\$10,695	\$8,876	-\$1,819

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,819,000 is to extend C-TPAT validation cycle to 4 Years.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP)
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	416	416	416	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3	3	3	-
25.2 Other services	-	39	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,574	2,574	2,574	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	50	50	50	-
31.0 Equipment	3,268	3,268	3,268	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,311	6,350	6,311	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	6,311	6,350	6,311	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) Mission Statement

CBP's trusted traveler programs enhance the agency's ability to expedite the process and facilitate known, low risk trusted travelers arriving into the United States by allowing CBP officers additional time to focus on higher risk, unknown travelers; develop and implement national policies related to trusted traveler programs; provide guidance to the field locations on the operation of trusted traveler programs; strategize the growth of current programs and the development and implementation of new programs; and respond to congressional and industry inquiries of trusted traveler program related matters.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Inspection and Detection Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,459	7,459	7,373	-86
12.1 Benefits	54	54	52	-2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	7,513	7,513	7,425	-88
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	8	8	8	0
23.2 Other rent	249	249	249	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	7	7	7	0
25.2 Other services	138,751	139,660	102,828	-35,923
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,561	1,561	1,561	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	448	448	448	0
31.0 Equipment				
Total, Other Object Classes	141,024	141,933	105,101	-35,923
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	148,537	149,446	112,526	-36,011
Full Time Equivalents	86	86	86	-

Inspection and Detection Technology Mission Statement

The CBP reliance on Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technology to secure the borders has become more and more critical. In conjunction with CBP's many other initiatives (24-Hour and Trade Act rules, Automated Targeting System (ATS), Container Security Initiative (CSI), Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) etc.), NII is part of a multi-layered approach which allows CBP to work smarter and faster in recognizing potential terrorist threats. These complementary layers enhance security and protect our nation. CBP has long recognized that an adversary can defeat any single system or device. For this reason, CBP cannot rely on any single technology or inspection process. Instead, CBP uses various technologies in different combinations to substantially increase the likelihood that a nuclear or radiological weapon, weapons grade material, illegal aliens, or other contraband being smuggled across the United States borders will be detected. NII technologies are viewed as force multipliers that enable CBP officers to screen or examine a larger portion of the stream of commercial traffic while maintaining the flow of legitimate trade, cargo and travelers. Since 9/11, NII technology has been the cornerstone of the CBP multi-layered enforcement strategy. Technologies currently deployed to our nation's land, sea and airports of entry include large-scale X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems, as well as a variety of portable and handheld technologies, to include radiation detection technology.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,459	7,459	7,373	-86
12.1 Benefits	54	54	52	-2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	7,513	7,513	7,425	-88

In 2014, a decrease of -\$10,000 is for NII investments and O&M. In 2014, a decrease of -\$100,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$22,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$138,751	\$139,660	\$102,828	-\$35,923

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,557,000 is for CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,386,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$30,980,000 is for NII investments and O&M.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Systems for Targeting
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,427	5,427	5,437	10
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	23	23	23	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	82	82	82	0
12.1 Benefits	161	161	163	2
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,693	5,693	5,705	12
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	1,213	702	11,760	10,547
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	674	674
23.1 GSA rent	115	0	2,498	2,383
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	755	755
25.2 Other services	47,120	18,344	65,699	18,579
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,372	9,914	9,914	-458
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	2,070	2,070
31.0 Equipment	7,000	7,000	10,869	3,869
Total, Other Object Classes	65,820	35,960	104,239	38,419
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	71,513	41,653	109,944	38,431
Full Time Equivalents	62	62	62	-

Systems for Targeting Mission Statement

At the core of CBP's ability to achieve its critical border security objectives and maintain the flow of lawful commerce is CBP's ability to identify high-risk travelers and goods for inspection while allowing the vast majority of law abiding travelers and commerce to continue to their destination without unnecessary delay. Legislation and regulatory action, such as the Trade Act of 2002 and the Safe Port Act, respectively, have made it mandatory to provide advance information about passengers and goods arriving in the U.S. CBP uses computer technology and rule-based applications to analyze the data provided on passengers and shipments arriving in the U.S. CBP applies its targeting methods against the data to determine which passengers or shipments need to be segregated for a closer look and possibly inspection. The main platform CBP uses to analyze arriving passenger and shipment data is the Automated Targeting System (ATS). ATS is a web-based enforcement and decision support tool that is the cornerstone for all CBPs targeting efforts. ATS incorporates intelligence information and technologies to target suspect inbound and outbound shipments for examinations and passengers for inspection. In this way, ATS allows CBP officers to focus their efforts on cargo shipments and passengers that most warrant further attention. ATS standardizes names, addresses, ship names, and similar data so these data elements can be more easily associated with other business data to form a more complete picture of a passenger, import, or export in context with previous behavior of the parties involved. Every passenger and shipment processed through ATS is subjected to a real-time risk evaluation. Risk assessment strategies are multi-tiered in their approach and are founded on complex statistical studies, data analysis, and rules based on knowledge engineering.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,427	5,427	5,437	10
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	23	23	23	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	82	82	82	0
12.1 Benefits	161	161	163	2
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,693	5,693	5,705	12

In 2014, an increase of \$12,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,213	\$702	\$11,760	\$10,547

In 2014, a decrease of -\$511,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$5,240,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$5,818,000 is for targeting systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	\$674	\$674

In 2014, an increase of \$319,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$355,000 is for targeting systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$115	0	\$2,498	\$2,383

In 2014, a decrease of -\$115,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$1,183,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$1,315,000 is for targeting systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	\$755	\$755

In 2014, an increase of \$358,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$397,000 is for targeting systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$47,120	\$18,344	\$65,699	\$18,579

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,137,000 is for a PPA realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$29,029,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$20,542,000 is for targeting systems. In 2014, an increase of \$21,203,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$7,000,000 is for realignment of funding for Targeting Systems.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$10,372	\$9,914	\$9,914	-\$458

In 2014, a decrease of -\$458,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$2,070	\$2,070

In 2014, an increase of \$1,089,000 is for targeting systems. In 2014, an increase of \$981,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$10,869	\$3,869

In 2014, an increase of \$1,834,000 is for Automated Targeting Systems O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$2,035,000 is for targeting systems.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
National Targeting Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	25,616	25,616	34,095	8,479
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	199	199	201	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,694	6,694	6,882	188
12.1 Benefits	13,191	13,191	18,051	4,860
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	45,700	45,700	59,229	13,529
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	5,056	4,306	4,514	-542
22.0 Transportation of things	626	626	614	-12
23.2 Other rent	111	111	111	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	103	103	152	49
25.2 Other services	616	934	618	2
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.4 O&M of facilities				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	13	13	16	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	108	108	123	15
31.0 Equipment	367	367	97	-270
Total, Other Object Classes	7,000	6,568	6,245	-755
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	52,700	52,268	65,474	12,774
Full Time Equivalents	306	306	338	32

National Targeting Center Mission Statement

The priority mission of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's National Targeting Centers is to provide around-the-clock tactical targeting and analytical research support for CBP anti-terrorism efforts. The NTC facilities are primarily staffed by CBP officers, border patrol agents, and field analysis specialists who are experts in passenger and cargo targeting for air, sea, and land operations in the inbound and outbound environments. The NTC staff develops tactical targets from raw intelligence in support of the CBP mission to detect and prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. NTC supports all CBP field elements, including CSI personnel stationed in countries throughout the world, with additional research assets for passenger and cargo examinations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	25,616	25,616	34,095	8,479
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	199	199	201	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,694	6,694	6,882	188
12.1 Benefits	13,191	13,191	18,051	4,860
Total, Salaries & Benefits	45,700	45,700	59,229	13,529

In 2014, an increase of \$368,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$5,322,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$7,839,000 is for the National Targeting Center.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,056	\$4,306	\$4,514	-\$542

In 2014, a decrease of -\$750,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$208,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$626	\$626	\$614	-\$12

In 2014, a decrease of -\$12,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$103	\$103	\$152	\$49

In 2014, an increase of \$49,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$616	\$934	\$618	\$2

In 2014, an increase of \$2,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$13	\$13	\$16	\$3

In 2014, an increase of \$3,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$108	\$108	\$123	\$15

In 2014, an increase of \$15,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$367	\$367	\$97	-\$270

In 2014, a decrease of -\$270,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training at the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,898	2,898	2,698	-200
12.1 Benefits	831	831	765	-66
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,729	3,729	3,463	-266
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	11,251	11,251	14,599	3,348
22.0 Transportation of things	6	6	29	23
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	382	382	393	11
25.2 Other services	16,525	20,457	24,957	8,432
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment				
26.0 Supplies and materials	1307	1,307	2,016	709
31.0 Equipment	934	934	2,194	1,260
Total, Other Object Classes	30,405	34,337	44,188	13,783
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	34,134	38,066	47,651	13,517
Full Time Equivalents	32	32	30	(2)

Training at the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to develop and deliver basic, mid, and advanced level training programs for all CBP employees, especially mission critical occupations (e.g., CBP Officers, Agricultural Specialists, Imports Specialists, and Entry Specialists) at the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of combating terrorism, improving border security, improving inspection and control, and facilitating trade.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,898	2,898	2,698	-200
12.1 Benefits	831	831	765	-66
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,729	3,729	3,463	-266

In 2014, a decrease of -\$14,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$282,000 is for training and development. In 2014, an increase of \$30,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$11,251	\$11,251	\$14,599	\$3,348

In 2014, a decrease of -\$869,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$4,217,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$6	\$6	\$29	\$23

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$27,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$382	\$382	\$393	\$11

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$13,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$16,525	\$20,457	\$24,957	\$8,432

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,526,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$309,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$471,000 is for training and development. In 2014, an increase of \$7,038,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade. In 2014, an increase of \$3,700,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,307	\$1,307	\$2,016	\$709

In 2014, a decrease of -\$206,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$915,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$934	\$934	\$2,194	\$1,260

In 2014, a decrease of -\$367,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, an increase of \$1,627,000 is for CBPOs staffing level to promote travel and trade.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Border Security Control
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,626,537	1,614,504	1,798,783	172,246
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,939	3,939	3,893	-46
11.5 Other personnel compensation	646,208	646,208	583,910	-62,298
12.1 Benefits	932,733	925,333	1,050,506	117,773
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,209,417	3,189,984	3,437,092	227,675
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	24,336	24,336	17,667	-6,669
22.0 Transportation of things	2,704	2,704	2,447	-257
23.2 Other rent	19,089	19,089	9,500	-9,589
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	28,351	28,351	7,310	-21,041
24.0 Printing				
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	53	53	39	-14
25.2 Other services	91,784	113,394	63,284	-28,500
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	7,227	7,227	5,000	-2,227
25.4 O&M of facilities	125	125	0	-125
25.5 R&D of contracts	6	6	0	-6
25.6 Medical care				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	23,928	23,928	23,800	-128
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,295	1,295	0	-1,295
26.0 Supplies and materials	115,287	115,287	110,563	-4,724
31.0 Equipment	26,703	26,703	23,508	-3,195
91.0 Unvouchered	122	122	107	-15
Total, Other Object Classes	341,010	362,620	263,225	-77,785
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	3,550,427	3,552,604	3,700,317	149,890
Full Time Equivalents	23,214	23,214	22,955	(259)

Border Security Control Mission Statement

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) has been delegated with the authority and responsibility to deliver the Executive Branch Program for Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry. The primary purpose of this program is to prevent the entry of terrorists and their instruments of terror, illegal immigrants, and contraband, while facilitating the legitimate flow of people, goods, and services on which the economy depends. The program will be accomplished through the judicious use of resources including personnel, surveillance technology, communications, transportation, facilities, and mission support activities. Border Patrol agents deter uncontrolled entry into the interior of the U.S. by: the rapid detection, interception, and apprehension of illegal entrants at or near the border; interdicting or deterring illegal aliens, drug smugglers, potential terrorists and criminals from attempting illegal entry between ports-of-entry; and causing persons seeking admission into the U.S. to present themselves at designated ports for inspection.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,626,537	1,614,504	1,798,783	172,246
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,939	3,939	3,893	-46
11.5 Other personnel compensation	646,208	646,208	583,910	-62,298
12.1 Benefits	932,733	925,333	1,050,506	117,773
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,209,417	3,189,984	3,437,092	227,675

In 2014, a decrease of -\$17,732,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$19,433,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, a decrease of -\$22,040,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$47,855,000 is for Border Patrol Agent overtime. In 2014, a decrease of -\$52,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$8,000,000 is for an efficiency to OBP holiday pay. In 2014, a decrease of -\$851,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$26,044,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$270,565,000 is for a pay adjustment for workforce maturation. In 2014, an increase of \$47,029,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$24,336	\$24,336	\$17,667	-\$6,669

In 2014, a decrease of -\$121,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,439,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,067,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$42,000 is for OBP horse patrol.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$2,704	\$2,704	\$2,447	-\$257

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for OBP horse patrol. In 2014, a decrease of -\$200,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$56,000 is for a travel efficiency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$19,089	\$19,089	\$9,500	-\$9,589

In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,589,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$28,351	\$28,351	\$7,310	-\$21,041

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,019,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,307,000 is for the deactivation of 9 inland Border Patrol stations. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,583,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$138,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$15,976,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$28,000 is for OBP horse patrol. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$984,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$53	\$53	\$39	-\$14

In 2014, a decrease of -\$10,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$91,784	\$113,394	\$63,284	-\$28,500

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,200,000 is for OBP support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,863,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,819,000 is for CBP Transportation program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,000 is for a travel efficiency. In 2014, a decrease of -\$611,000 is for OBP horse patrol.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$7,227	\$7,227	\$5,000	-\$2,227

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,900,000 is for firearms qualifications. In 2014, a decrease of -\$327,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$125	\$125	0	-\$125

In 2014, a decrease of -\$125,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$23,928	\$23,928	\$23,800	-\$128

In 2014, a decrease of -\$128,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$1,295	\$1,295	0	-\$1,295

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,295,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$115,287	\$115,287	\$110,563	-\$4,724

In 2014, a decrease of -\$184,000 is for OBP horse patrol. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,528,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$26,703	\$26,703	\$23,508	-\$3,195

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000,000 is for OBP support. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,550,000 is for Fleet Acquisition and Management. In 2014, a decrease of -\$134,000 is for OBP horse patrol. In 2014, a decrease of -\$497,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$122	\$122	\$107	-\$15

In 2014, a decrease of -\$15,000 is for a travel efficiency.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Training Between the Ports of Entry
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	21,643	27,405	16,519	-5,124
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	229	229	224	-5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,200	5,200	3,981	-1,219
12.1 Benefits	10,027	12,865	8,133	-1,894
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	37,099	45,699	28,857	-8,242
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	12,989	12,989	11,649	-1,340
22.0 Transportation of things				
23.2 Other rent				
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	127	127	127	0
25.2 Other services	27,197	27,739	12,697	-14,500
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.4 O&M of facilities				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment				
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,354	1,354	1,354	0
31.0 Equipment	1,244	1,244	1,244	0
Total, Other Object Classes	42,911	43,453	27,071	-15,840
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	80,010	89,152	55,928	-24,082
Full Time Equivalents	304	304	132	(172)

Training Between the Ports of Entry Mission Statement

The Office of Training and Development exists to provide core operational training for Border Patrol Agents whose primary responsibility lies between the ports of entry. This training empowers CBP employees with the necessary skill sets to achieve the goal of safeguarding the borders of the United States. This training ensures that CBP is able to rapidly deploy a highly motivated, well-trained workforce, both on a temporary and permanent basis, who can quickly respond to potential terrorist threats, shifts in smuggling patterns and other national security threats.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	21,643	27,405	16,519	-5,124
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	229	229	224	-5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,200	5,200	3,981	-1,219
12.1 Benefits	10,027	12,865	8,133	-1,894
Total, Salaries & Benefits	37,099	45,699	28,857	-8,242

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,533,000 is for training and development. In 2014, a decrease of -\$15,679,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$370,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$8,600,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$12,989	\$12,989	\$11,649	-\$1,340

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,340,000 is for training and development.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$27,197	\$27,739	\$12,697	-\$14,500

In 2014, a decrease of -\$14,500,000 is for training and development.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	162,588	162,588	162,324	-264
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	30	30	30	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	40,469	40,469	40,194	-275
12.1 Benefits	79,079	79,079	78,780	-299
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	282,166	282,166	281,328	-838
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	493	493	441	-52
22.0 Transportation of things	1179	1,179	1,138	-41
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	50	50	50	0
24.0 Printing				
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	37	37	-	-37
25.2 Other services	2,388	4,150	2,264	-124
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4	4	-	-4
26.0 Supplies and materials	1324	1,324	1,295	-29
31.0 Equipment	260	260	253	-7
Total, Other Object Classes	5,735	7,497	5,441	-294
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	287,901	289,663	286,769	-1,132
Full Time Equivalents	1,748	1,748	1,728	(20)

Air and Marine Operations Personnel Compensation and Benefits Mission Statement

The purpose of Air and Marine Salaries is to apply the skills and expertise of CBP air and marine personnel to deter, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism arising from unlawful movement of people and goods across the borders of the United States. Having aircraft and vessels along the borders reduces the quantity of drugs entering the U.S. and minimizes threat levels. The goal of this program is to deny the use of air, land and coastal waters for conducting acts of terrorism and other illegal activities against the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	162,588	162,588	162,324	-264
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	30	30	30	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	40,469	40,469	40,194	-275
12.1 Benefits	79,079	79,079	78,780	-299
Total, Salaries & Benefits	282,166	282,166	281,328	-838

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,721,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, a decrease of -\$395,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, an increase of \$2,278,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$493	\$493	\$441	-\$52

In 2014, a decrease of -\$52,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,179	\$1,179	\$1,138	-\$41

In 2014, a decrease of -\$41,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$37	\$37	0	-\$37

In 2014, a decrease of -\$37,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$2,388	\$4,150	\$2,264	-\$124

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,762,000 is the adjustment for .612% Annualized CR. In 2014, a decrease of -\$124,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$4	\$4	0	-\$4

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$1,295	-\$29

In 2014, a decrease of -\$29,000 is for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$260	\$260	\$253	-\$7

In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000 is for management efficiencies.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Salaries and Expenses
US VISIT
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	30,365	30,365
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	296	296
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	303	303
12.1 Benefits	-	-	9,588	9,588
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	40,552	40,552
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	300	300
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	252	252
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	5,441	5,441
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	3,878	3,878
25.2 Other services	-	-	27,368	27,368
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	13,999	13,999
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	114,118	114,118
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	184	184
31.0 Equipment	-	-	47,441	47,441
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	212,981	212,981
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	253,533	253,533
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	283	283

US VISIT Mission Statement

The mission of the US-VISIT program is to provide biometric identification through the collection, maintenance, and sharing of biometric information and selected biographic data to authorized DHS, Federal, State, local government and law enforcement agencies, and through international data-sharing agreements with strategic foreign partners in support of the DHS mission. Through its use of biometrics, US-VISIT collects, stores, and shares digital finger scans and digital photographs for subsequent verification. This biometric information is paired with biographic information used to establish and verify an individual's identity, as well as match that identity against criminal and immigration violator watchlists.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	30,365	30,365
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	296	296
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	303	303
12.1 Benefits	-	-	9,588	9,588
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	40,552	40,552

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$300	\$300

In FY 2014, an increase of \$300,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	\$252	\$252

In FY 2014, an increase of \$252,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	0	\$5,441	\$5,441

In FY 2014, an increase of \$5,441,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	\$3,878	\$3,878

In FY 2014, an increase of \$3,878,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	0	0	\$27,368	\$27,368

In FY 2014, an increase of \$27,368,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	\$13,999	\$13,999

In FY 2014, an increase of \$13,999,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	\$114,118	\$114,118

In FY 2014, an increase of \$114,118,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	\$184	\$184

In FY 2014, an increase of \$184,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	0	0	\$47,441	\$47,441

In FY 2014, an increase of \$47,441,000 is from a transfer of the US-VISIT program to CBP.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	50,752	50,752	50,752
Increases			
Efficiency through Contractor Conversions	-	-	308
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	-	-	181
Transfer of US-VISIT to CBP	-	-	338
2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1	-	-	130
2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1	-	-	32
2012 Immigration Advisory Program - Year 1	-	-	5
Increase to CBPOs Staffing Level to Promote Travel and Trade	-	-	923
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	1,917
Decreases			
Tactical Analytical Units	-	-	(48)
Training and Development	-	-	(22)
Realignment of Wage Grade Facilities Positions	-	-	(220)
US-VISIT Mission Support Staff	-	-	(55)
Commercial Targeting Enforcement Staff	-	-	(20)
Print Shop Services	-	-	(1)
Managed Hiring & Support Services	-	-	(392)
CBP IT Infrastructure & Systems Support	-	-	(25)
Workforce Shaping	-	-	(100)
Overseas Programs (Attaches)	-	-	(11)
National Account Manager; Rulings; & Revenue Policy Staff	-	-	(21)
Merge 2 National Targeting & Analysis Groups	-	-	(12)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(927)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	50,752	50,752	51,742
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	990

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
MA Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	\$26,520	\$26,195	\$51,805	\$25,285
MA Border Security and Control between Ports of Entry	26,520	26,195	51,806	25,286
US VISIT	0	0	26,766	26,766
Total Working Capital Fund	\$53,040	\$52,390	\$130,377	\$77,337

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

CBP requests 308 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

VI. Addendum

FY 2013 Northern Border Staffing and Funding

The following information provides the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) staffing plans and enforcement initiatives at the Northern Border ports of entry (POEs), pursuant to the legislative requirement in the Senate Report 112-169.

CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) employs a layered defense strategy and utilizes personnel, cutting-edge technology, and canine detection teams to screen people, vehicles, and cargo attempting entry into the United States through designated POEs. Currently, OFO operates 95 land POEs on the U.S.-Canada border, including 3 in Alaska.

OFO regularly develops special operations in coordination with area POEs based on current intelligence trends and analysis developed and reviewed by the Tactical Analytical Units and in cooperation/coordination with the Intelligence Community. Many of these special operations focus on current threat analysis that includes inbound/outbound narcotics and currency smuggling and are conducted in a pulse and surge fashion in order to maximize the effect, both inbound to the United States and outbound to Canada. Beyond threat specific operations, OFO employs several enforcement initiatives to include:

Project North Star: Project North Star is a bi-national, multi-agency forum that further strives to enhance existing communication, cooperation, and partnerships between U.S. and Canadian law enforcement personnel. The aim is to promote and improve cross-border networking, intelligence gathering and sharing, targeting, prosecution, training, and coordinated planning among local, state/provincial, and federal law enforcement.

Border Enforcement Security Task forces (BESTs): U.S.- and Canada-integrated investigations occur in part through the BESTs, led by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). BESTs incorporate personnel from ICE, CBP, U.S. Coast Guard, Canada Border Services Agency, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other key U.S. and Canadian federal, state, and local agencies. BESTs were developed as a comprehensive approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling transnational criminal organizations, including drug trafficking organizations, posing significant threats to border security.

Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs): Canada and the United States have cooperated since 1997 through Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs), which are now international models for cooperation. IBETs work in an integrated land, air, and marine environment within their authorities at and along the border and complement the authorities of other U.S. law enforcement agencies.

OFO has approximately 17 percent of its CBP Officers assigned to Northern Border POEs. The current staffing plan includes 3,677 CBP Officers positions. CBP expects to maintain this level of staffing throughout Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. The salary and expense funding required to maintain this level, to include overtime, is approximately \$446.1 million annually.

Periodically throughout the year, OFO re-evaluates its staffing allocations based on the threat, current and future operations, and workload analysis; and makes adjustments as necessary. In August 2013, OFO will determine the FY 2014 CBP Officer staffing allocations by Field Office and POEs. At that time, OFO will make adjustments to FY 2014 Northern Border staffing.

The Northern Border staffing allocations by field office are identified below:

Field Office	CBP Officers Assigned to Northern Border POEs
Boston	568
Buffalo	1,114
Detroit	880
Portland	20
Seattle	1,095
Total Assigned to Northern Border POEs	3,677

Vehicle Fleet Life Cycle Revision

The following information provides the rationale and analysis related to the extension of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) vehicle life cycles, pursuant to the legislative requirement in the House Report 112-492. Extension of current vehicle replacement lifecycles was identified during an internal assessment of the CBP fleet program as an approach to help ensure CBP's highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve our core missions. The increasing vehicle replacement life cycle criteria results in resource savings that are necessary to offset growing personnel costs. CBP analyzed historical replacement trends and operational considerations, and this analysis determined that new replacement criteria for the motor vehicle fleet are appropriate. These replacement criteria should not impact mission performance, are in the best interest of taxpayers, do not jeopardize agency readiness or effectiveness, and are expected to be in place through Fiscal Year (FY) 2014.

Retention of mission capability and optimal use of taxpayer resources were the foremost considerations in formulating the recommended changes to fleet-replacement criteria. These considerations are evident in the transition to variable criteria used for the multiple CBP operating offices rather than proposing a "one size fits all" solution. In particular, operating environments and usage conditions are significant criteria for determining appropriate replacement cycles, as demonstrated in the recommendation that U.S. Border Patrol vehicle life cycles only extend a single year (see Table 1), in recognition of more rigorous operating demands placed upon those vehicles. Other offices' vehicles operate in less-demanding paved environments that allow additional years of service prior to replacement. CBP believes these recommended changes are operationally sound, fiscally responsible, and serve as an example of prudent stewardship of taxpayer resources.

	CBP Vehicle Replacement Cycle Criteria (values in years)									
	Other		Sedan		SUV		Truck		Van	
Office	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Internal Affairs	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Air and Marine	10	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
Border Patrol	10	10	3	6	5	6	5	6	6	8
Field Operations	10	10	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Information and Technology	10	7	8	10	8	6	8	6	8	10
Training and Development	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other Offices	10	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10

The CBP Mobile Assets Program Management Office (MAPMO) conducted an analysis on 2009 and 2010 actual vehicle retirement data for all CBP operational offices and determined the average age of disposition for each vehicle type within each office (see Tables 2 and 3). MAPMO also determined the overall average retirement mileage and age by vehicle type for the entire agency for FYs 2009 and 2010 (see Table 4).

Table 2					
FY 2009 Average Retirement Age					
Office	Other	Sedan	SUV	Truck	Van
Air and Marine	19	10	11	13	19
Human Resource Management		4		4	
Internal Affairs		6	11		
Border Patrol	19	7	7	6	14
International Trade		5			
Field Operations	17	7	7	9	8
Grand Total	18	8	8	7	9

Table 3					
FY 2010 Average Retirement Age					
Office	Other	Sedan	SUV	Truck	Van
Commissioner			3		
Administration		5			7
Air and Marine		9	8	12	
Border Patrol	14	8	7	7	8
International Trade		5			7
Field Operations	15	7	7	8	8
Information and Technology					2
Grand Total	15	7	7	7	8

Table 4				
FY 2009-10 CBP Vehicle Retirement Statistics Analysis				
Vehicle Type	FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Average Mileage	Average Age (in years)	Average Mileage	Average Age (in years)
Other	46,603	18	38,716	15
Sedan	53,580	8	45,701	7
SUV	79,466	8	64,341	7
Truck	71,875	7	66,518	7
Van	42,558	9	43,725	8
Grand Total	62,947	9	54,200	8

Based upon the data analysis, MAPMO coordinated with CBP offices to determine revised criteria that better suited actual vehicle retirement performance and norms. The investment, for example, in border access roads improves the operating environment for the CBP fleet. The components provided feedback on acceptable retirement ages due to operating conditions and mission needs. The revised criteria more accurately articulate funding requirements to sustain the acquisition cycle of the fleet. The resultant benefit from criteria adjustments will provide cost avoidance in FY 2013 related to replacement of vehicles. Replacement criteria changes

defer the replacement of vehicles for 1-3 years, as illustrated in Table 1, depending upon office and vehicle type. Changes in these criteria ultimately reduce the number of times a vehicle is replaced over a 20-year period by approximately one turn and increase the reliance on appropriate vehicle maintenance funding. Specifically, under the old replacement criteria, 5,325 vehicles are eligible to be replaced in FY 2013; however under the new parameters, only 2,774 are eligible for replacement. This leads to a reduction in the gap between CBP vehicle replacement requirements and anticipated vehicle replacements based upon projected funding levels.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

U.S. Customs and Border Protections (CBP) core mission of securing our nation's borders, while facilitating the flow of legitimate travel and trade is complex and constantly evolving. As a result, sufficient maintenance and modernization of CBP's automated systems is critical to meet our organizational mandates and to achieve 24x7 availability of critical functionality to CBP officers and Border Patrol agents. Modernization efforts, in particular, often increase the efficiency of CBP's workforce as they have better and faster access to data and services that help frontline personnel to protect the nation's borders and facilitate the flow of cargo and people. CBP's automation framework comprises two large information technology structures: the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) and Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS).

ACE represents the most ambitious automation effort CBP has undertaken to date. It is being developed and deployed in phases. The deployed ACE capabilities have already yielded tangible benefits to CBP, other government agencies, and the trade community. As ACE functionality is introduced the associated segments of its predecessor, the Automated Commercial System (ACS), will be retired. The plan is to complete core ACE capabilities in the next three years and this will be accomplished by developing and deploying useful segments of capability on a periodic basis. As each segment is completed, users will have more robust, easy-to-use and accessible tools to aid in securing U.S. borders, facilitating legitimate trade, and targeting illicit goods. Incremental development and deployment will be obtained by utilizing an Agile development methodology and framework. Product backlogs as identified and prioritized by CBP internal customers will define the capabilities needed within the three year window for ACE core functionality that may include but not limited to: Cargo Release, Entry Summary Edits, Exports, ITDS, and Air Manifest. The program has made great progress reducing ACE Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs, along with identifying internal sources of CBP funds to support remaining ACE development.

CBP manages the operational availability of its IT infrastructure via COPPS, which provides nearly all the CBP IT infrastructure necessary to operate and maintain the mission-critical IT systems used to secure the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. COPPS funds also support the multi-year modernization of TECS, a key system for border enforcement that shares information concerning people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the United States, and Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE), which focuses on enhancing our system infrastructure and the supporting enterprise services that enhance our continuity of operations.

B. Budget Activities:

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/ International Trade Data System (ITDS)

ACE is an initiative originally designed to re-engineer trade business processes and modernize the IT systems that support them. Initially, ACE was created in response to the Title VI of the *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, (P.L. 103-182, commonly referred to as the Modernization Act of December 1993), to focus on import processing. Later, other elements of customs modernization, such as enforcement, were included. An overarching goal of the Modernization Act was to place greater responsibility for compliance with import requirements on the trade community.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 changed ACE's focus from a multi-year modernization effort to an initiative to enhance national border security and expedite lawful trade. This allows for unprecedented integration of information and communication between CBP, other participating government agencies (PGAs), and the trade community. This change in direction incorporated the International Trade Data System (ITDS) into the ACE initiative. ITDS assists PGAs in making use of ACE to support their border security, product safety, and international trade missions by helping the PGAs design, develop, and integrate their requirements into ACE Cargo Release functionality. ITDS also provides guidance on the legal implications of PGA integration into ACE and serves as a forum for agency issues. Through ITDS, ACE provides a "single window" for filing and facilitating the exchange of trade and transportation information to improve business operations and facilitate lawful trade. A total of 47 government agencies are currently participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative.

CBP has aligned ACE with the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 2: Securing and Managing our Borders. ACE helps reduce our Nation's vulnerability to changing threats without diminishing economic security, by providing threat awareness, prevention, and protection for the homeland. Specifically, ACE provides DHS personnel with automated up-to-date tools and information to help them decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo should be targeted because it poses a potential risk and what cargo should be expedited because it complies with U.S. laws. ACE also supports the revenue collection activity under QHSR Mission 6, Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Activity.

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS)

COPPS funding supports COPPS IT infrastructure, TECS modernization, and TPSE. COPPS provides nearly all of CBP's IT infrastructure to operate and maintain the mission-critical IT systems used to secure the borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. The TECS Modernization Program is a multi-year project dedicated to modernizing TECS which will improve and sustain DHS and other Federal agency screening capabilities into the future and support new screening requirements and capabilities. It provides critical border enforcement and POE processing capabilities and is a key tool for the sharing of data information for consideration of benefits and regarding inadmissible individuals. TPSE focuses on enhancing our system infrastructure and provides continuous, uninterrupted availability of operational systems.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2014, DHS requests \$340,105,000 and 82 positions and 82 FTE for Automation Modernization.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
ACE/ITDS	68	68	140,000	81	81	135,857	81	81	140,830	13	13	830	-	-	-	13	13	830
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	1	1	194,275	1	1	195,433	1	1	199,275	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	69	69	334,275	82	82	331,290	82	82	340,105	13	13	5,830	-	-	5,000	13	13	830
Total, Automation modernization:	69	69	334,275	82	82	331,290	82	82	340,105	13	13	5,830	-	-	5,000	13	13	830
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	69	69	334,275	82	82	331,290	82	82	340,105	13	13	5,830	-	-	5,000	13	13	830
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	69	69	334,275	82	82	331,290	82	82	340,105	13	13	5,830	-	-	5,000	13	13	830

1. The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.
2. FY 2012 FTE displayed in the Congressional Justification for CBP are Revised Enacted.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
ACE/ITDS
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: ACE/ITDS

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	68	68	140,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	13	13	830
2014 Current Services	81	81	140,830
2014 Total Request	81	81	140,830
Total Change 2012 to 2014	13	13	830

PPA: ACE/ITDS

CBP requests \$ 140.830 million for ACE/ITDS. This request includes:

- An increase of \$7.762 million to maintain current operational capability;
- An increase of \$68 thousand for pay increase;
- A decrease of -\$7.0 million for Realignment of Funding for Targeting Systems;

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/ International Trade Data System (ITDS) is a CBP program designed to modernize the business processes and information technology systems essential to securing U.S. borders, facilitating the flow of legitimate shipments, and targeting illicit goods. ACE modernizes and enhances trade processing with features that provide account-based, consolidated, and automated border processing. It provides a centralized online access point to connect CBP, participating government agencies (PGAs), and the trade community. ACE interfaces with and consolidates information from targeting, the Automated Commercial System, border enforcement systems, and PGA systems. ITDS is the mechanism for coordinating intergovernmental involvement with ACE.

ACE/ITDS benefits include:

- Enhanced cargo control business processes for imports and exports;
- Reduction of costly labor- and paper-intensive activities;
- Reporting of trade data to multiple agencies via a single, secure, Internet based portal;
- Enhanced revenue collection capability; and
- Ability to view and manage trade activity from a national account perspective.

In addition, ACE allows other government agencies to better fulfill the mandate set forth under the *Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-347), which requires agencies with licensing and admissibility requirements to participate in ITDS. ACE is the platform through which the vision and goals of the ITDS will be achieved by facilitating collection and distribution of standard electronic import and export data required by all Federal agencies that participate in ITDS. Currently 47 government agencies are participating in the ACE/ITDS initiative. Once fully utilized, ACE will provide unprecedented interagency coordination and information sharing, ultimately making ACE the “single window” for the collection and dissemination of trade data.

The plan is to finish core trade processing capabilities in ACE in approximately three years and to modernize the collections process. At that time ACS will be fully turned off. In FY 2013 and FY 2014 CBP will accomplish this plan through achieving cost efficiencies in Operations and Maintenance requirements and redirecting those savings to additional development. Estimated savings in cost efficiencies is projected to be around five million annually that will be made available for completing core ACE functionality.

Capabilities Delivered:

To date, ACE has deployed capabilities, which address the first four of the five planned phases for the cargo business processing lifecycle:

- Pre-arrival (manifests are submitted prior to cargo entering United States (U.S.);
- Arrival (cargo arrives at U.S. Port of Entry);
- Cargo release (CBP releases cargo for consummation);
- Post-release (Entry Summaries are submitted (if they have not been pre-filed), reviewed, and liquidated, so that issues associated with payments of duty, taxes, and fees can be resolved; and,
- Collections (collecting duties, fees, and taxes of imports and exports).

The following table shows total revenue collected, broken down by Duties, Taxes and Fees (or Miscellaneous Collections):

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Revenue Collected	\$34,480,143,906	\$29,529,729,864	\$32,023,009,855	\$37,180,898,372	\$39,404,171,101
Actual Duty Collections	\$27,800,000,000	\$23,445,340,326	\$25,629,936,745	\$29,830,547,586	\$31,160,245,897
Actual Taxes	\$2,380,143,906	\$2,460,572,052	\$2,722,274,659	\$2,855,564,187	\$3,000,169,532
Actual Misc Collections	\$ 4,300,000,000	\$ 3,623,817,486	\$ 3,670,798,451	\$ 4,494,786,599	\$ 5,243,755,672

Table 1 lists each deployed ACE capability by release (i.e. a major set of related functionality implemented in production) and phase in the cargo business processing lifecycle. The deployed ACE capabilities strengthen national security, facilitate the flow of legitimate trade, and provide industry with new tools that save them money and help them comply with U.S. laws.

Table 1: Capabilities Delivered in ACE

<i>Capabilities Delivered in ACE</i>		
Phase	Capability	Significance
Pre-Arrival and Arrival	Screening & Targeting Capabilities <i>ACE dollars have funded development of the Automated Targeting System (ATS) since 2001</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves ability to keep dangerous cargo out of U.S. and focus government resources on higher risk shipments. Makes more data available for assessing security, safety, and compliance. Speeds import of legitimate goods, enhancing economic viability for U.S. consumers. Advances data for 100 percent of ocean imports for targeting pre-departure, identifying threats before arrival in the U.S. Modernizes “pipeline” that provides commercial cargo data to targeting system, allowing CBP to be more efficient.
	Truck Manifest (Delivered 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings of \$39.5M/year for CBP processing.* 33 percent faster processing with ACE electronic manifest, increasing efficiencies for CBP and business. Complies with 2002 Trade Act, requiring advanced electronic submission of trade data. Automates paper process, reducing costs for trade and CBP and providing nationwide tracking. Identifies high risk shipments prior to arrival in U.S., allowing CBP to stop risky cargo before it reaches the U.S. Expedites processing of legitimate cargo at time of arrival, increasing efficiencies for CBP and trade. Provides data to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) for enforcement of truck safety border project.
	Rail and Sea Manifest (Delivered 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 9/29/12, 100 percent of rail and sea manifests are entered in ACE, providing easier access to information and increasing the efficiency of CBP Officers (CBPOs). Advances goal of processing all imports on single, “Multi-Modal” platform, reducing cycle time. Identifies high risk cargo prior to arrival in U.S., allowing CBP to stop risky cargo before it reaches the U.S. Facilitates pre-arrival processing of legitimate cargo, enhancing economic viability for trusted traders. 100 percent of in-bond data for rail, ocean and truck shipments is entered in ACE, allowing for simpler and quicker CBP processing and better shipment visibility and control, a GAO-identified issue. (PGAs) are now able to directly refer or hold certain cargo for more review, increasing security and protection for U.S. consumers.
	Export Manifest via Document Image System (Pilot initiated April 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic submission of ocean carrier manifests which were previously submitted on paper, significantly increasing efficiencies. Promotes President’s National Export Initiative (NEI). Data collected allows export manifests to link to targeting for the first time.
	Export Processing (Delivered draft, June 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes President’s National Export Initiative (NEI). Complies with 2002 Trade Act, requiring advanced, electronic submission of export data. New electronic availability of export data improves targeting for high risk exports prior to departure.

Cargo Release	Simplified Entry – First part of ACE Cargo Release (Initial pilot for air cargo, delivered May 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlines data required from Trade, reducing costs to industry. Allows Trade to provide data earlier in transportation chain and update data up until conveyance arrival, helping CBP pinpoint risks and increasing efficiencies for both CBP and Trade.
	PGA Interoperability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously unavailable data is now provided from ACE to PGAs for safety targeting on imports, increasing all agencies’ ability to segment risk and focus on those shipments with security, health and safety, and admissibility concerns. Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) and Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) are receiving data. Expansion to other agencies in progress.

Phase	Capability	Significance
Post-Release	ACE Accounts (Initial delivery 2003 with corresponding capabilities growing with subsequent ACE deliveries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings of \$0.2M/year in CBP processing* Online, free access to data previously only available to CBP provided to 590 PGA Users from 47s PGAs and 20,051 Trade accounts Enables account-based processing vs. transaction by transaction processing, which benefits large traders by aggregating import information for subsidiary entities (e.g. GE has 495 importer numbers). Supports CBP priority program Centers of Excellence and Expertise by enabling account-based approach to traders.
	ACE Reports (Initial delivery 2003 with corresponding capabilities growing with subsequent ACE deliveries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings of \$4.2M/year in ACE reports and ACE navigational capabilities.* Provides trade with simple technology to access their data not previously available. Equips CBP with easy to access data and visibility to information across agency. Meets need for making information available, as evidenced by >60,000 ACE reports run per month by CBP, PGA and Trade users.
	Monthly Statement Payment (Delivered 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernizes collection capability to better align with business practice, resulting in current 63 percent of duties and fees paid via ACE. Capability to migrate from daily payments to interest-free monthly payments, realizing significant cash flow benefits for importers and brokers.
	Entry Summary Filing (Delivered 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings of \$1.6 million annually in CBP processing and validation costs.* Paperless filings in ACE allow courier cost reductions as high as 43 percent. Replacement of paper process with automated Census overrides and warnings increases efficiencies and reduces costs for government and industry. Allows Trade better access to information by expanding system queries. Allows CBP to screen incoming data, resulting in more efficient reviews and cost reductions for CBP and Trade.
	Antidumping/ Countervailing Duty transaction processing and case management (Delivered 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings of \$0.6 million annually in CBP processing costs.* Conversion of AD/CVD case tracking process between CBP and Department of Commerce from paper-based to electronic greatly simplifies the process for CBP, DOC, and Trade and provides online, nationwide visibility to the data

Courtesy Notice Report (Delivered 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated savings to CBP of \$3.4 million annually. Delivery of this report replaces a previous report that CBP was required to print and post.
Electronic Entry Summary Corrections (Delivered 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automation of the paper-based system allows Trade to electronically correct previously submitted entry summary data. Automated CBP screening provides risk assessment of corrected data for the first time. Uniform process increases the predictability of the supply chain and reduces costs for Trade.
Document Image System for Entry Summary (Capability delivered 2010, Pilot initiated April 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade can electronically supply documentation that was previously required in paper format.
Responses to CBP Information Requests (Delivered 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows CBP to request and Trade to provide additional information online. Nationwide visibility eliminates duplicate requests to business community, reducing costs to trusted traders and thus reducing costs to the end consumers.

* Estimates are based on an independent study from Industrial Economics, Inc., 3/12/12. Dollar savings is based on monetization of CBP labor hour savings.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$140,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$135,857	FY 2014 Activity Request \$140,830
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS)	ACE will form the one system that provides a single window for CBP to interact, manage, and oversee the import and export data, custodial revenue management, and enforcement systems to provide end - to - end visibility of the entire trade cycle. In addition, ACE will reduce Government and private sector costs through the elimination of unnecessary paperwork and enable electronic processing of manifests, entry, and other trade documentation. With more automated tools and information CBP will be able to decide, before a shipment reaches U.S. borders, what cargo to target for further investigative action because it poses a potential risk, and what cargo to expedite because it complies with U.S. laws.	

Discussion of Selected Adjustments-to-Base

Due to the federalization of contractors, the Salaries and Benefits (S&B) requirement has increased by \$3.56 million, totaling \$12.1 million. The program is using these savings to continue developing ACE. The total FTE supported by the ACE PPA has increased from 68 to 81.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1	1	194,275
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	1	1	194,275
2014 Program Change	-	-	5,000
2014 Total Request	1	1	199,275
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	5,000

CBP requests \$199.275 million for COPPS. The request includes:

- An increase of \$5.0 million for TECS Modernization;

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS) PPA supports the following three areas, which are described in greater detail below:

- **COPPS IT Infrastructure:** Operation and maintenance of a complex network of hardware, software, and data switches and routers that must be in place to transmit screening, targeting, terrorist watch list, and apprehension data from CBP’s mission-critical IT systems to the front line.
- **TECS Modernization:** Multi-year project that will enhance CBP’s passenger screening capabilities by developing and deploying a modernized TECS to transition to the CBP common IT infrastructure and to better meet operational needs of CBP officers at our nation’s POEs.
- **Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancement (TPSE):** 24x7x365 systems operational availability to meet processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening.

COPPS IT Infrastructure

The COPPS IT infrastructure is the data network that supports the data storage, transmission, and delivery of all vetting/screening data from CBP and/other DHS data centers to CBP’s front line. It is a complex network of field equipment hardware, software, data routers and switches in each of CBP’s 1,200 field locations that connects to the data center to provide data storage, retrieval, engineering, network monitoring, and other capabilities. The IT infrastructure supports the day-to-day requirements of CBP’s mission support personnel and provides connectivity and data transmission for users within CBP, PGAs, and CBP’s trade and travel partners. It also connects users to a vast array of data related

to operational areas of passenger and cargo processing, targeting, and border enforcement, as well as mission support areas of finance, human resource, and training. The IT infrastructure enables users of CBP applications to connect to CBP's mission critical applications (hosted at CBP and DHS data centers), to access data necessary to conduct the mission of CBP nearly every minute of every day.

As such, it is critical that CBP's IT infrastructure is secure, available, and reliable without interruption to enable CBP officers and agents to make timely decisions and take appropriate action to protect our Nation. The network and application systems must also be accessible to meet growing pre-screening requirements in response to changing risks and threats and the growth of international trade and immigration. On a typical day CBP systems process data from over 1,000,000 inbound passengers; 350,000 passenger vehicles; 60,000 truck, rail, & sea containers; 2,500 aircraft; 550 vessels; and 85,000 merchandise entries, and collect over \$74 million in revenue. The processing of these passengers, vehicles, and containers is dependent on the availability of and quick data response from CBP's IT infrastructure to transmit passenger and cargo vetting and screening data to the front-line. CBP's infrastructure provides rapid access to vetting data so that admissibility decisions can be made by CBP's front line within seconds and pre-departure manifest data from world-wide locations can be received and vetted, providing a board/no-board response before the departure of international flights destined for the United States. The applications supported by CBP's IT infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provide for more efficient and effective sharing of information among trade and law enforcement agencies.

CBP Infrastructure serves a variety of Federal, state, local, and international government agencies. These agencies have varying missions and strategic goals but collectively their purpose is to minimize threats to the American people. The IT systems are vital tools that CBP and other federal agencies depend on to improve the security of our borders and support our Ports of Entry. The systems assist CBP Officers in identifying potential threats, including terrorists, weapons of mass destruction and bioterrorism. The systems provide the means by which U.S. Criminal and Trade Laws are enforced and provide the capability to collect tariffs and taxes related to international trade and commerce.

The majority of COPPS supports on-going necessary operations and maintenance of network engineering services, data center services, Technical Support Desk (help desk), annual hardware/software licensing and maintenance, and e-mail. Network Services include the hardware, software, and communication services that allow any two computers or other devices too quickly and effectively exchange data. These services are described in greater detail below.

Data center services	The facilities used for equipment and the storage, management, and dissemination of electronic data and information to users. Data center operations include the management and oversight of data center facilities and computer operations activities. For example validating and documenting any change made to production systems; providing email services, and incident reporting from the Situation Room. These services support CBP activities 24x7x365.
Help desk services	Provide information, assistance, and 24x7x365 support to troubleshoot problems with computers and other information technology products. The Technology Service Desk is the initial single point of contact for reporting system, application, email, LAN, communications, and

	hardware problems for CBP IT worldwide.
Hardware	Includes backup generators, scanners, hand held computers, a network operations center, Local and Wide Area Networks, routers, encryptors, gateways, firewalls, mainframe computers, workstations, file/email/database/application servers, modems, and Value Added Network (VAN) connections. Software includes application development tools, Operating Systems, Program and Configuration Management tools, Office Automation tools, Section 508 tools, testing tools, LAN/WAN administration tools, and other management tools.
Email Services	Include the acquisition, deployment, and ongoing support for email platform hardware and software. Examples of costs included in email services are system software (e.g. Microsoft Outlook), hardware (servers, workstations, storage – Storage Area Network (SAN), tape backup), diagnostic tools, troubleshooting tools, antivirus, intrusion detection, and management tools for change, configuration and release management.

All of CBP’s major mission-critical systems, applications, and programs, as well as mission support applications, depend on the information technology infrastructure to access and transmit data from some 3,600 CBP facilities to the CBP National Data Center (NDC). Listed below are some of CBP’s major applications:

- Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) / International Trade Data System (ITDS);
- Automated Commercial System (ACS);
- TECS;
- Automated Export System (AES);
- Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) and e-APIS;
- CAOS (Combined Automated Operating System);
- Free and Secure Trade (FAST);
- Seized Asset and Case Tracking System (SEACATS);
- CBP’s Financial and Human Resources Management Systems;
- Port Radiation Identification Detection and Evaluation (PRIDE) system;
- Enterprise Data Warehouse system;
- Border Patrol Enforcement Tracking System 2 (BPETS2);
- Automated Targeting Systems (various ATS environments);
- Container Security Initiative (CSI);
- Secure Freight Initiative (SFI);
- Global Enrollment System/Global Online Enrollment System (GES/GOES);
- Electronic System Travel Authorization (ESTA);
- US Passport;
- Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI);
- DHS Secure Flight;
- DHS Router;
- Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (eGIS);
- ENFORCE (E3); and

- Virtual Learning Center (VLC).

These systems directly support CBP’s mission. Many of these IT systems are funded by and described under other programs and/or accounts, but all are dependent on the basic IT infrastructure funded primarily by COPPS.

TECS Modernization

TECS Modernization is also funded within the COPPS PPA. TECS is a key passenger border enforcement system for CBP and DHS and plays an essential role in the screening of travelers entering the U.S. and supporting the screening requirements of other federal agencies. Maintaining TECS functionality is critical to CBP’s border enforcement mission. The current TECS system is more than 20 years old and uses technology that will be increasingly difficult to support in the future. It is also expensive to maintain and is not easily adapted to meet operational challenges. The following multi-year TECS Modernization projects will update and improve the system:

Secondary Inspection	Consolidates and replaces the functionality of three legacy processes for supporting passport control (immigration), baggage control, and agriculture inspections as well as the ability to view the results of previous secondary inspections. It will also modernize inspection logs, where additional information is documented regarding physical inspection of travelers, vehicles, or their belongings. It also navigates to the adverse actions application. This project will migrate the secondary inspection data from the legacy system to the target databases.
High Performance Primary Query (HPPQ)	Supports person and vehicle searches to better integrate available data within TECS and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of primary inspections. The Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) will also be modernized under this project. This is the first TECS Modernization project to initiate the migration of data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Travel Document and Encounter Data (TDED)	Provides improved functionality for querying and validating travel documents and encounter data for passengers and conveyances. This project will support the migration of travel document and encounter data from the legacy system to the target databases.
Lookout Record Data and Services	Migrates mainframe-based lookout records to target infrastructure and provide CBP and will support the creation and maintenance of the lookout records. The project will also support internal CBP systems and external agencies with access to lookout records and TECS screening/vetting via services.

Primary Inspection Processes	Completes modernization for existing primary applications (Air, Sea, and Land), transitioning data and processing off of the legacy system and onto the modernization infrastructure and target databases. Business operations will be modernized to support random referral and operational messaging to primary officers (CAOS - Combined Automated Operating System).
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TECS provides critical POE border enforcement and is the primary lookout record database for all of DHS. TECS currently:

- Provides subject record “watch list” processing for DHS and other agencies (this includes maintenance of lookout records and vetting services against these records with PGAs and international partners);
- Supports primary and secondary inspections for persons and conveyances at the POEs;
- Tracks crossing history for persons and conveyances;
- Receives and processes passenger manifests from carriers;
- Provides screening services for more than 20 PGAs, trusted traveler programs, ESTA, and supports targeting analysis;
- Supports more than 70,000 users from over 20 federal agencies responsible for screening to determine benefits, traveler processing, investigations, case management, and intelligence;
- Provides entry/exit data to other systems/agencies;
- Provides a real time interface with Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) and Integrated Automated Fingerprint Information System (IAFIS) for on-line-queries of wants/warrants and criminal history records;
- Provides a real-time interface to National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (Nlets) for on-line queries of driver’s licenses, vehicle registration and state wants/warrants from all 50 states and Canada;
- Provides a real time interface with the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system for collection and verification of fingerprints of non-U.S. citizens;
- Provides a real-time interface to travel document issuing authorities (the travel document photos and biographic data are displayed at primary and secondary inspection, and made available for data share with other federal stakeholders as provisioned in the memoranda of understanding. These issuing authorities include the Department of State, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, CBP’s Trusted Traveler Programs, departments of motor vehicles of states and Canadian provinces with enhanced driver’s licenses, and tribal authorities);
- Processes over two million transactions daily; and
- Supports the case management solution for ICE investigations including functions such as Investigative Case Management, Money Laundering Tracking and Reporting, Casino and Bank Secrecy Act data, Telephone Analysis and other functionalities unique to ICE’s mission.

Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements

Terrorism Prevention Systems Enhancements (TPSE) is also funded within the COPPS PPA. TPSE was initiated in FY 2008 to ensure uninterrupted availability of IT systems and monitoring in the

Passenger and Targeting areas by enhancing critical IT infrastructure. The TPSE infrastructure enhancements will be implemented at CBP’s National Data Center (NDC), the two DHS Data Centers, and targeted POEs, thereby improving availability and reliability. TPSE will further CBP’s efforts to provide uninterrupted availability of operational systems to meet the future processing and storage/backup requirements for passenger screening while enhancing the existing systems. Strategic investments such as TPSE will ensure that the critical infrastructure services that enable continuous passenger systems operations are improved to meet the mission demand and withstand threats which could compromise system availability.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$139,141	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$140,299	FY 2014 Activity Request \$139,141
Infrastructure	CBP Infrastructure is the Information Technology (IT) backbone that supports all of CBP’s systems. The systems supported by CBP Infrastructure allow for a unified border presence and provides for more efficient and effective information sharing amongst trade and law enforcement agencies. Funding for Infrastructure is funded out of these PPAs: APHIS, Immigration User Fee, HQ01 Management & Administration at The Ports of Entry, and HQ01 Management & Administration Between the Ports of Entry. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$530,799 in FY 2012, \$531,957 in FY 2013, and \$470,694 in FY 2014.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$50,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$50,000	FY 2014 Activity Request \$55,000
TECS Modernization	The focus of CBP TECS Mod is to improve the technological and data sharing functions at and between the Ports of Entry (POEs) and to improve Primary and Secondary Inspection processes at border POEs. CBP TECS Mod will also modernize the core TECS subject record and support services for all TECS users. This modernization effort predominantly includes new applications and host system components that are specific to the CBP mission.	

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: TECS Modernization
PPA: Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	50,000
Program Increase							-	-	5,000
Total Request	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	55,000

Description of Item

DHS requests a \$5 million increase to the TECS Modernization program. This modernization effort is to be completed in September 2015. TECS is a key border enforcement system for CBP and DHS. As such, TECS provides critical processing capabilities for the sharing of information about people who are inadmissible or may pose a threat to the security of the United States. TECS is the primary lookout record database for all of DHS and plays an essential role in the screening of travelers entering the U.S. and in supporting the screening requirements of other federal agencies.

Justification

Modernizing TECS functionality is critical to CBP's border enforcement mission. The current TECS system is more than 20 years old and uses technology that will be increasingly difficult to support in the future and expensive to maintain. The multi-year Modernization project will employ an incremental approach that addresses seven objectives as established in the CBP Mission Needs Statement:

1. Reduce the possibility of missing someone who should be intercepted by improving data integration and search capabilities.
 - a. TECS Modernization will improve both the integrity of data as well as search capabilities so front-line CBP officers can effectively make border crossing decisions;
2. Improve access to person-centric information by Government officials.

- a. TECS Modernization will provide an updated system with better access, improved information sharing, and tighter security over sensitive person-centric information;
- 3. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of secondary inspections.
 - a. TECS Modernization will simplify and streamline one of the most important CBP functions, Secondary Inspections. TECS Modernization will eliminate the need to re-enter redundant data and make it easier for end users to do their jobs;
- 4. Improve flexibility to incorporate new capabilities and respond to evolving threats.
 - a. TECS Modernization will provide a more modular environment, more receptive to changes for meeting critical business objectives;
- 5. Provide a highly reliable and scalable system with quick response times.
 - a. TECS Modernization is built on a much more scalable foundation so that CBP can grow and meet new emerging requirements;
- 6. Eliminate dated technologies that are no longer able to support the CBP mission over the long term.
 - a. TECS Modernization will provide newer technologies that make it easier to maintain the system without taking the entire system down which disrupts critical field activities; and
- 7. Comply with CBP and DHS mandates such as Service Oriented Architecture.
 - a. TECS Modernization will significantly improve how components and functions can be combined and configured into an overall compliant architecture.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested funding will enhance the ability of TECS Modernization to meet technical and schedule requirements which allows for cost avoidance of maintaining the mainframe and associated database beyond FY 2015.

During FY 2013 TECS Modernization will have all five major projects under the TECS Modernization program underway. The requested increase of \$5 million will facilitate the coordination and dependencies between these projects, primarily High Performance Primary Query (HPPQ) and Primary Inspections Processing (PIP), to ensure that TECS Modernization stays on schedule and is completed by the end of FY 2015, and is not delayed into FY 2017. Not completing TECS Modernization by the end of FY 2015 extends CBP's reliance on expensive, unsupportable technology of critical border security functions for CBP, DHS, and OGAs who depend on TECS for their daily operations, which CBP will not be able to support.

The COPPS PPA supports the following CBP and DHS goals:

DHS Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

DHS Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders.

CBP Mission Set 2: Securing and Expediting Travel.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for U.S. Customs and Border Protection automated systems, [\$327,526,000] **\$340,105,000**¹, to remain available until September [2015] **2016**², of which not less than \$140,830,000 shall be for the Automated Commercial Environment. *Note.—A full year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

¹ [\$327,526,000] <u>\$340,105,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [2015] <u>2016</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	69	69	334,275
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Realignment of Funding for Targeting Systems	-	-	(7,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	(7,000)
Increases			
Increase to Maintain Current Operational Capability	-	-	7,762
ACE Contractor Insourcing	13	13	
Pay Increase	-	-	68
Total, Increases	-	-	7,830
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	830
Total Adjustments-to-Base	13	13	830
2014 Current Services	82	82	335,105
Program Changes			
Increases			
TECS Modernization	-	-	5,000
Total, Increases	-	-	5,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	5,000
2014 Request	82	82	340,105
2012 to 2014 Change	13	13	5,830

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	69	69	334,275
FY 2013 Annualized CR	82	82	331,290
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(7,000)
Increases	13	13	7,830
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	830
FY 2014 Current Services	82	82	335,105
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	5,000
Total, Program Changes	-	-	5,000
FY 2014 Request	82	82	340,105
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	13	13	5,830

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
ACE/ITDS	68	68	\$140,000	13	13	\$830	0	0	0	81	81	\$140,830	13	13	\$830
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support	1	1	194,275	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,000	1	1	199,275	0	0	5,000
Total	69	69	334,275	0	0	830	0	0	5,000	82	82	340,105	0	0	5,830

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$7,366	\$10,364	\$10,422	\$3,056
12.1 Benefits	1,322	1,851	1,861	539
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	8,688	12,215	12,283	3,595
Other Object Classes				
25.2 Other services	181,620	175,108	183,855	2,235
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	54,923	54,923	54,923	-
31.0 Equipment	89,044	89,044	89,044	-
Total, Other Object Classes	325,587	319,075	327,822	2,235
Total, Direct Obligations	334,275	331,290	340,105	5,830
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	334,275	331,290	340,105	5,830
Full Time Equivalents	69	82	82	13

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	7	7	7	-
GS-14	29	36	36	7
GS-13	21	27	27	6
GS-12	4	4	4	-
GS-11	2	2	2	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
GS-7	3	3	3	-
Total Permanent Positions	69	82	82	13
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	69	82	82	13
Average ES Salary	161,793	161,793	163,006	1,213
Average GS Salary	107,884	107,884	108,694	810
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
ACE/ITDS
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$7,292	\$10,290	\$10,348	\$3,056
12.1 Benefits	1,272	1,801	1,811	539
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,564	12,091	12,159	3,595
Other Object Classes				
25.2 Other services	84,161	76,491	81,396	(2,765)
31.0 Equipment	47,275	47,275	47,275	-
Total, Other Object Classes	131,436	123,766	128,671	(2,765)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	140,000	135,857	140,830	830
Full Time Equivalents	68	81	81	13

ACE/ITDS Mission Statement

ACE will provide tools and enhance the business processes that are essential to securing the U.S. borders from terrorists by providing intelligence required to target illicit goods, while ensuring the efficient processing of legitimate goods. ACE capabilities have been designed to identify potential risks, analyze information prior to arrival of people and cargo, and provide intelligence in easy-to-use formats. As a web-based system, ACE will provide users from government and the trade community with new, more efficient ways of accessing, processing, and sharing trade-related information.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$7,292	\$10,290	\$10,348	\$3,056
12.1 Benefits	1,272	1,801	1,811	539
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,564	12,091	12,159	3,595

In 2014, an increase of \$3,527,000 is for ACE contractor insourcing. In 2014, an increase of \$68,000 is for the 2013 pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$84,161	\$76,491	\$81,396	-\$2,765

In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,527,000 is for ACE contractor insourcing. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000,000 is for realignment of funding for Targeting Systems. In 2014, an increase of \$7,762,000 is for an increase to maintain current operational capability.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Automation Modernization:
Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$74	\$74	\$74	-
12.1 Benefits	50	50	50	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	124	124	124	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel				
23.2 Other rent				
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges				
25.2 Other services	97,459	98,617	102,459	5,000
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	54,923	54,923	54,923	-
26.0 Supplies and materials				
31.0 Equipment	41,769	41,769	41,769	-
Total, Other Object Classes	194,151	195,309	199,151	5,000
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	194,275	195,433	199,275	5,000
Full Time Equivalents	1	1	1	-

Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support Mission Statement

The Critical Operations Protection & Processing Support (COPPS) mission is to consolidate all U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Information Technology (IT) infrastructure requirements together.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	74	74	74	-
12.1 Benefits	50	50	50	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	124	124	124	-

No change from 2012 to 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$97,459	\$98,617	\$102,459	\$5,000

In 2014, an increase of \$5,000,000 is for TECS modernization.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	69	69	82
Increases			
ACE Contractor Insourcing	-	13	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	13	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	69	82	82
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	13

J. FY 2013 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and
Technology*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT)

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:

The Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT) appropriation supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) missions by delivering operationally appropriate, agile, and cost-effective detection and surveillance technology systems, Tactical Infrastructure (TI), and Tactical Communications Modernization (TACCOM). These technology systems enhance CBP's ability to know what is happening along our borders, referred to as situational awareness, and respond and resolve to illegal activity. Additionally, investments in surveillance technology, in particular, have a workforce multiplier effect. Prior to recent investments in technology, many Border Patrol agents provided situational awareness through detection related duties. With the deployment of fixed and mobile surveillance capabilities, the technology now performs those duties, freeing agents to focus on other vital tasks such as identification, tracking, interdiction, and resolution of events along our borders. As a result, these investments have a two-fold impact, both increasing visibility on the border and increasing Border Patrol's operational capabilities as agents can shift to other duties. Furthermore, these investments lead to more accurate and timely information which is critical to CBP's new risk-based operational strategy. By gaining sufficient situational awareness, CBP can determine the activity level in all border regions, monitor evolving threat patterns, and strategically deploy assets (agents and technology) based on threat.

DHS's border security mission, as outlined in the 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (Mission II – Securing and Managing Our Borders), is to prevent the illegal flow of people and goods across U.S. air, land, and sea borders, while both expediting the safe flow of lawful trade and commerce, and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations. DHS has set an objective of substantially increasing situational awareness at the Nation's borders in order to help detect and classify potential threats and effectively resolve them. In addition, DHS has made building our existing partnerships with our North American neighbors a priority in order to collaboratively address threats. Correspondingly, the mission of CBP, as outlined in the agency's Mission Statement, is to safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders, protect the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror, and enforce U.S. laws, while fostering our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

To turn the CBP mission into action, the Agency set goals in *CBP's Missions, Goals, and Priorities, FY 2011–2013*. For FY 2014, CBP will continue to work toward these goals. CBP's first outlined goal is to secure the southwest border by increasing the probability of apprehension and costs of attempting to enter the United States illegally or engaging in cross-border crime. Furthermore, another CBP goal for border enforcement is to secure the northern border, littoral borders, and associated airspace. The northern border spans thousands of miles where Federal law enforcement personnel assets are limited; therefore, intelligence, aviation assets, partnerships, and technology are essential to addressing threats and reducing vulnerabilities. Moreover, CBP continues to evaluate the conditions

and risks along the U.S. border in order to effectively address changing vulnerabilities and adjust priorities as required.

BSFIT supports the deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan, a multi-year effort to provide a cost-effective mix of technology solutions across all of Arizona. The deployment of the Arizona Technology Plan completes Phase IA of a CBP Analysis of Alternatives (AoA). This AoA was drafted in 2011 by CBP and presents a plan for cost-effective and operationally efficient technology deployment.

The AoA was divided into three phases: Phase IA, Phase IB, and Phase II. Phase IA of the AoA focuses on the Tucson and Yuma Border Patrol Sectors, while Phase IB focuses on the San Diego, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley Sectors. Phase II focuses on the El Centro, Marfa, Del Rio, and Laredo Sectors. Phase IA recommended a wide range of mature systems and analyzed the benefits of agent-centric, fixed, ground-mobile, and aviation alternatives. The options identified in Phase IB and II of the AoA were found to be suitable based on different threats, geographic areas, and terrain. In addition to the technologies considered in Phase IA, Phase IB, and II, the AoA also considered aerostats and other systems identified as appropriate alternatives. Future plans may include conducting business cases for investments in surveillance; command, control, and communications technologies; and additional TACCOM upgrades along the southwest and northern borders. Future plans also include continuing to work directly with the Department of Defense (DoD) on testing and, ultimately, reusing their assets.

CBP presently manages the BSFIT account which provides for several major capabilities, such as: (1) surveillance systems and technologies as part of the Arizona Technology Plan, and (2) expanded and secure Land Mobile Radio (LMR) systems through TACCOM. To complete the Arizona Technology Plan, CBP is preparing to award a major contract to acquire and deliver Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) systems to priority Border Patrol station Areas of Responsibility (AoR). It is anticipated that the IFT contract will be awarded by the beginning of FY 2014 and deliveries will start by FY 2015.

The TACCOM program was initially intended to upgrade sectors on the southwest border, but was later expanded to include all CBP sectors. It consists of 20 Focus Areas, each with approximately 50 to 60 communication sites. These geographical Focus Areas were established to ensure a uniform baseline of technology across the CBP TACCOM LMR infrastructure. CBP is now focused on completing ongoing modernization projects in 5 of the 20 geographic Focus Areas (Tucson, Yuma, Houlton, El Paso, and Rio Grande Valley) and conducting a Digital-in-Place (DIP) “capstone” replacement of any remaining legacy analog Land Mobile Radio (LMR) equipment in the remaining sectors. To date, modernization projects in Tucson and Yuma focus areas have been completed, while the Houlton, Rio Grande Valley, and El Paso focus areas are under development and scheduled to be completed in FY 2013. In addition, DIP replacement will ensure a uniform baseline technology across the CBP TACCOM infrastructure, and will also position CBP for migration to next-generation TACCOM capabilities.

In FY 2012, DoD notified DHS that DoD would no longer operate the Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Program, as it was no longer a mission requirement for the Department. TARS are fixed site, aerostat-based radar systems which provide air surveillance across the entire U.S.-Mexico Southern border (approximately 2,000 miles). They are designed to detect compliant and non-compliant low-

altitude aircraft attempting to smuggle narcotics or other contraband into the U.S. Because TARS is the only capability that provides visibility to identify this type of aircraft along the southern border, DHS and CBP agreed to take over the program beginning in FY 2014.

The BSFIT technology portfolio, including the Arizona Technology Plan, is managed by the Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition (OTIA) Program Management Office (PMO). BSFIT technology programs deliver detection and surveillance systems to both the southwest and northern borders – increasing situational awareness and assisting law enforcement personnel in identifying and resolving illegal activity. The TI program is managed by the Office of Administration’s Border Patrol Facilities and TI (BPFTI) PMO, and consists of projects that provide persistent impedance (fencing, etc.) and agent access (roads, drainage, etc.) to the border. TACCOM is managed by the Office of Information and Technology (OIT) Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO), and provides expanded digital, secure communications capabilities that enable CBP agents and officers to coordinate activities, thereby enhancing agent safety.

For additional information regarding the BSFIT technology portfolio, see the FY 2014-2017 Multi-Year Investment and Management Plan. This Plan was compiled pursuant to language set forth in the *Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74)* and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement and House Report 112-91. The Multi-Year Plan highlights CBP’s surveillance and communications investment projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The BSFIT appropriation consists of two major accounts, or Program, Projects, and Activities (PPA): 1) Development and Deployment, and 2) Operations and Maintenance.

- Development and Deployment (D&D):
 - D&D funds provide for the activities associated with acquisition programs, such as procurement, technical, and program management support; systems engineering services; advanced technology development; operational test and evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology.
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M):
 - O&M funds provide logistics support – supply, maintenance, repair, and training services – to operate and maintain all border surveillance technology deployments, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, inventory records management, field services, and training.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$351,454,000 for the FY 2014 BSFIT appropriation. The FY 2014 BSFIT request will fund acquisition, delivery, and sustainment of prioritized border security capabilities and services for CBP’s front-line agents and officers. Funding will also be used to respond to changing threats and

evolving operational needs. The Department's FY 2014 BSFIT request includes funding for the following:

1. **Integrated Fixed Towers (\$85.276 million)**—Southwest border technology investments remain focused in Arizona, using existing, proven technology tailored to the distinct terrain and population density of each border region. The FY 2014 appropriation request continues to fund the acquisition of IFT systems, as described in the Arizona Technology Plan. These systems will be classified as a Non-Developmental Items (NDI) and CBP will use a full and open competition acquisition strategy with a Firm Fixed Price contracting vehicle.
2. **Tactical Communications Modernization (\$54.300 million)**—The TACCOM program is managed by WSPO, which is responsible for upgrading the LMR systems used by CBP agents and officers. TACCOM systems are the primary communications lifeline for more than 44,000 agents and officers and are critical to the success of CBP missions and operations. TACCOM capabilities are fundamental tools that permit CBP agents and officers to coordinate their activities in all environments, thus increasing agent safety and effectiveness. In FY 2014, the TACCOM program is projected to continue DIP deployments nationwide and complete the decommissioning of legacy systems for the El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Houlton Border Patrol sectors.
3. **Tethered Aerostat Radar System (\$37.400 million)**—The TARS program has assisted CBP with interdicting suspect aircraft for more than 20 years and is a critical component of CBP's bi-national narcotics and contraband interdiction operations with Mexico. DHS is scheduled to take over ownership of the TARS program as part of a transfer from DoD in FY 2014. The appropriation request will provide O&M support in FY 2014 for the TARS units that are presently in operation along the U.S. Southern border.
4. **Program and Technical Support (\$43.069 million)**—Provides for activities related to technical and program support, such as systems engineering services, contractor PMO support, advanced technology road mapping, and modeling and simulation.
5. **Operations and Maintenance of Fielded Systems (\$131.409 million)** —Provides logistics support, supply, maintenance, repair, and training services to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology: Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	-	-	118,348	-	-	131,045	-	-	191,019	-	-	72,671	-	-	-	-	-	72,671
Development and Deployment	-	-	212,377	-	-	213,677	-	-	160,435	-	-	(51,942)	-	-	116,131	-	-	(168,073)
Program Management	205	205	54,375	205	205	54,708	-	-	-	(205)	(205)	(54,375)	-	-	-	(205)	(205)	(54,375)
Subtotal, Discretionary	205	205	385,100	205	205	399,430	-	-	351,454	(205)	(205)	(33,646)	-	-	116,131	(205)	(205)	(149,777)
Total, Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:	205	205	385,100	205	205	399,430	-	-	351,454	(205)	(205)	(33,646)	-	-	116,131	(205)	(205)	(149,777)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	205	205	385,100	205	205	399,430	-	-	351,454	(205)	(205)	(33,646)	-	-	116,131	(205)	(205)	(149,777)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	205	205	385,100	205	205	399,430	-	-	351,454	(205)	(205)	(33,646)	-	-	116,131	(205)	(205)	(149,777)

1. The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.
2. FY 2012 FTE displayed in the Congressional Justification for CBP are Revised Enacted.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Program Management
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Program Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	205	205	54,375
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(205)	(205)	(54,375)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(205)	(205)	(54,375)

CBP requests \$0 million for Program Management. The request includes:

- Decrease of -\$27.327 million for an adjustment in Program Management PPA and realign funding to Development & Deployment PPA;
- Decrease of -\$23.627 million for a transfer to realign OTIA funding to Salaries and Expenses
- Decrease of -\$3.247 million for a transfer to realign OTIA funding: TI
- Decrease of -\$.174 million for consolidation of rent into the Rent PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In response to direction in the conference report accompanying the *FY 2012 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-74) that “all funds for OTIA shall be requested within the “Salaries and Expenses” appropriation for fiscal year 2013,” CBP has taken two actions. Starting in FY 2014, all OTIA Government FTE and associated expenses were moved from the BSFIT PM PPA into either the S&E HQ M&A PPA or, in the case of those associated with tactical infrastructure, to Facilities Management. This funding restructuring complies with Congressional guidance and provides Congress a clearer, consolidated view of Government FTE throughout CBP. This also removes ambiguity regarding OTIA authority to use its organizational resources across CBP (i.e. non-BSFIT programs) to fulfill its role as CBP Component Acquisition Executive (CAE).

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Operations and Maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations and Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	118,348
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	72,671
2014 Current Services	-	-	191,019
2014 Total Request	-	-	191,019
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	72,671

CBP requests \$191.019 million for Operations & Maintenance. The request includes:

- Increase of \$37.4 million for the transfer of TARS O&M from DOD;
- Increase of \$21.5 million for annualization of prior deployment;
- Increase of \$14.9 million for non-recur 2012 Reprogramming
- Increase of \$5.035 million for an increase to the Operations & Maintenance PPA;
- Decrease of -\$3.0 million for Tactical Infrastructure O&M;
- Decrease of -\$3.0 million for RVSS OIT Legacy O&M; and
- Decrease of -\$ 164 thousand for Utilities Consolidation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics—supply, maintenance, repair, and training services—to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training.

O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, electrical systems, and debris removal. O&M also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store data so that future maintenance work can be clearly identified and planned. Finally, O&M provides M&R services for the real property associated with tower-based systems, including M&R of the site itself, mechanical and electrical components, fuel tanks, racks, and other components, and may even include the replacement of the entire physical tower itself.

Legacy RVSS are useful tools to the Border Patrol as they are already deployed and used across the southwest border. However, these legacy systems have outlived their expected life cycle, and

requirements for repairs have increased. CBP will undergo a review to determine an appropriate refresh plan for these assets.

TI helps U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) execute CBP missions. A decrease in O&M funding may impact the extent to which CBP will be able to repair roadways; remove debris and vegetation; and maintain fences, gates, lighting, and towers. Some operational impacts could result from this funding decrease, such as: impeding agent access to various areas along the border, and impacting agents' visibility in the field. CBP will accept the potential risks associated with the reduction in O&M funding for both Legacy RVSS systems and TI.

The Tethered Aerostat Radar System program is a multi-mission capability that supports both counter-narcotic enforcement and air domain awareness missions. As a transfer from DoD, TARS funding of \$37.4 million will provide O&M support in FY 2014 for the eight TARS units currently in operation along the U.S. border. Six sites are located on the Southern border with one in Florida and one in Puerto Rico. Program funding would support full operations and maintenance for TARS sites via a contract that provides for: a 24/7 TARS Control Center, logistics center, and depot support for government-furnished, prime mission, and ancillary equipment; minor equipment sustainment modifications and upgrades; and acceptance testing for all aerostats. Funding also allows for the purchase of special purpose vehicles, helium, utilities, support agreements, leases, as well as the delivery of surveillance data. The TARS program will provide a unique look-down capability from an altitude of 10,000 feet permitting a vast detection range of 180 nautical miles with a single system. No other capability exists today that provides visibility at this altitude level.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$8,488	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$9,988	FY 2014 Activity Request \$22,294
Block 1	The main mission for Block 1 Sustainment is increased situational awareness and persistence surveillance across the Tucson and Ajo Stations within the Tucson Sector. Block 1 technology supports CBP agents and officers to effectively detect, identify, classify and resolve illegal incursions at the border. Block 1 includes a deployment of towers with a suite of integrated day and night cameras, radars, unattended ground sensors and a communications package. Block 1 also includes an initial version of a common operating picture, which is the system that integrates the sensors, and displays the results at a command center. Block 1 covers approximately 53 miles of international border in Arizona. Funding for the Block 1 is funded out of this PPA and the Salaries and Expenses Headquarters Management and Administration (HQ M&A) at the POE (HQ01), and HQ M&A between the POE (HQ02). Total funding for this procurement activity is \$9,770 in FY 2012, \$11,270 in FY 2013, and \$22,734 in FY 2014.	

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$62,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$62,000	FY 2014 Activity Request \$48,994
Facilities Management & Engineering Tactical Infrastructure (FM&E TI)	The primary goal of the Tactical Infrastructure Program (TIP) is to support the operational requirements of the Office of Border Patrol (OBP) in an effort to directly serve the CBP mission of preventing illegal cross-border activity. The TIP provides the following activities in order to maximize the effectiveness of CBP personnel: Maintaining tactical infrastructure (TI), including fielded pedestrian and vehicle fencing; roads; lighting; low water crossings; bridges; drainage and grate systems; marine ramps; vegetation/debris removal; and other similar efforts, as per Border Patrol's (BP) operational needs. TIP projects are crucial in impeding and denying illicit cross-border activities, while also increasing visibility and access along the border for BP agents.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$0	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$0	FY 2014 Activity Request \$7,910
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	IFT is a system that provides automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. In threat areas where mobile surveillance systems cannot be a viable and/or long term solution, IFTs equipped with sensor suites and communication equipment, can be deployed to provide automated, persistent wide area surveillance for the detection, tracking, identification, and classification of illegal entries. When multiple IFT units are integrated into a system with a common operating picture (COP), Border Patrol will be able to increase situational awareness and be able to monitor a larger area of interest. With an IFT system, a single COP operator can maintain persistent surveillance over a large area whereas previously, multiple agents exposed to threats were required to provide coverage in the same amount of area. Funding for the Integrated Fixed Towers is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the POE, and HQ01 between the POE. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$119,394 in FY 2012, \$119,394 in FY 2013, and \$87,322 in FY 2014.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$13,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$13,000	FY 2014 Activity Request \$14,300
Tactical Communications (TACCOM) Modernization	CBP is responsible for securing the nation's borders against illegal entry of people and goods while facilitating legitimate travel and trade. To support this mission, CBP operates and maintains one of the largest Land Mobile Radio (LMR) tactical voice communications infrastructures in the Federal government. Tactical communications capabilities are essential to coordinating mission activities and protecting the safety of over 44,000 CBP law enforcement agents and officers. These agents and officers operate in remote areas where their radio is often their only communications channel to coordinate activities or summon assistance. By improving coverage, capacity,	

	<p>reliability, and encryption, the modernization effort provides critical communications support to the agents and officers who secure the nation's borders. CBP requires a uniform technology platform. LMR systems in use in CBP cover a variety of technology platforms. Bringing the enterprise to a common digital platform will simplify and improve operations, training, interoperability between sectors, and systems sustainment, as well as allowing for a Radio Over IP (ROIP) platform that will pave the way for interoperability solutions along and across the borders. Reliability and Availability. CBP requires high reliability and availability of LMR systems. Existing analog hardware has been in service since the late eighties and is failing at an increasing rate resulting in more downtime. Funding for the TAC-COM Modernization is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the POE and HQ01 between the POE. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$57,783 in FY 2012, \$67,783 in FY 2013, and \$78,854 in FY 2014.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$6,500	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$7,500	FY 2014 Activity Request \$6,200
Northern Border Remote Video Surveillance System (NB-RVSS)	<p>The NB-RVSS systems consist of day/night cameras attached to fixed towers, which allows the Border Patrol to monitor border activity through video transmissions to a control room. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. The NB - RVSS towers have expanded the coverage at the Northern Border where highly trafficked and illegal activities exist. Funding for the NB-RVSS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ02 Rent and FM02 FO&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$6,927 in FY 2012, \$7,927 in FY 2013, and \$6,637 in FY 2014.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$1,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$1,000	FY 2014 Activity Request \$16,600
Remote Video Surveillance System (RVSS)	<p>A RVSS is a remotely controlled system of either daylight or infrared cameras mounted to a permanent structure. The images are transmitted, monitored, and recorded at a central location. This system is deployed to monitor large spans of the international border or Critical Transit Nodes. This program will enhance the capability of providing situational awareness of border activity through persistent surveillance and detection to facilitate proper law enforcement resolution. These additional RVSS towers will expand the coverage of the RVSS system in Arizona in areas that are highly trafficked with illegal activities. At the current time, FY11 funding is being executed in acquisition of the RVSS system. Funding for the RVSS is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the POE and HQ01 between the POE. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$2,282 in FY 2012, \$2,282 in FY 2013, and \$17,916 in FY 2014.</p>	

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$4,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$4,500	FY 2014 Activity Request \$5,600
Mobile Surveillance Capabilities (MSC)	<p>The MSC program is an integrated suite of sensor equipment attached to the flat skid cargo bed of a Government-furnished Ford F-450 truck, with an operator workstation located inside the truck cabin. The purpose of MSC is to provide mobile area surveillance in remote rural areas over a range of 8 to 12 kilometers. This allows CBP to adjust the location of its surveillance capabilities to keep pace with the ever-changing border threat. The capabilities of MSC are detection, identification, and tracking of items of interest (IOIs) until successfully culminating in a Law Enforcement conclusion. Sensory equipment may include electro-optical/infrared (EO/IR) cameras, ground surveillance radars (GSR), laser range finders, laser illuminators, global positioning systems (GPS), and command, control, communication systems. Funding for the Mobile Surveillance Capabilities is funded out of this PPA and the HQ01 at the POE and HQ01 between the POE. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$4,570 in FY 2012, \$5,070 in FY 2013, and \$5,891 in FY 2014.</p>	

SUMMARY OF FY 2014 O&M FUNDING LEVELS:

The following table is a summary of the O&M funding levels anticipated for the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2014. As previously stated, O&M funding will be used for M&R services and to support recurring requirements based on life cycle logistics. O&M costs are forecasted to increase over the next several years in anticipation of technology deployment. O&M costs are also expected to increase due to the CBP adoption of the TARS Program, which was previously managed through DoD.

Summary of FY 2014 O&M Funding Levels (\$ in Thousands)	
Project	FY 2014 Funding
Fielded Systems	
Block 1	22,294
RVSS Legacy	10,849
Integrated Logistics Support Core	2,852
TARS	37,400
Subtotal	73,396
Arizona Technology Plan	
IFT	7,910
APSS	1,700
MSC	5,600
MSS	11,377
MVSS	644
RVSS (new and replacement)	16,600
TIDs	700
UGS	600
ULAD	100
Subtotal	45,231
Northern Border Projects	
Northern Border – AMDA	-
Northern Border – Integration Demonstration/OIC	2,898
Northern Border – RVSS/Northern Border Project	6,200
Subtotal	9,098
TACCOM	
TACCOM Maintenance	14,300
TI	
TI Maintenance	48,994
Total O&M	191,019

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Development and Deployment
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Development and Deployment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	212,377
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(168,073)
2014 Current Services	-	-	44,304
2014 Program Change	-	-	116,131
2014 Total Request	-	-	160,435
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(51,942)

CBP requests \$160.435 million for Development and Deployment. The request includes:

- Increase of \$77.366 million for an enhancement of IFT;
- Increase of \$40.0 million for Tactical Communication;
- Increase of \$27.327 million for realignment from the Program Management PPA;
- Decrease of -\$192.653 million for FY 2012 enacted BSFIT D&D;
- Decrease of -\$2.747 million for realignment of OTIA funding to Salaries and Expenses (S&E);
- Decrease of -\$1.235 million for Environmental Mitigation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

D&D funds new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (i.e. wheeled vehicles), and on the ground.

Additionally, D&D provides for related activities, such as technical support; systems engineering services; prime contractor program management; advanced technology development; Operational Test & Evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and TI.

D&D investment funding is requested as a program change, causing a portion of D&D funding to be recorded as a "new initiative." The adjustments-to-base reflect the non-recurrence of previous D&D program changes and funds previously requested through the Program Management PPA. The FY 2014 request consists of two D&D program increases – the IFT program and the TACCOM program.

FY 2014 funding for the Arizona Technology plan will be used to procure IFT deployments in Arizona. In addition, TACCOM will receive funding to continue with the DIP project and decommission legacy systems for the El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Houlton Border Patrol sectors. IFT will provide persistent surveillance and Command, Control, Communication, Coordination, and Intelligence capabilities needed by CBP. It will provide automated, wide-area surveillance in order to detect, track, identify, and classify illegal entries. This information will allow Border Patrol agents to respond in a timely and efficient manner. Furthermore, the DIP program will complete a one-for-one replacement of all narrowband systems nationwide to P25 standards and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption. This will enhance Border Patrol effectiveness by providing increased capability, security, and interoperability. More information about these programs is included in Section IV: Program Justification Changes.

SUMMARY OF FY 2014 D&D FUNDING LEVELS:

The following table is a summary of the D&D funding levels anticipated for the BSFIT Portfolio for FY 2014. As previously stated, D&D funding will be used for creating, testing, and deploying detection and surveillance technology systems; conducting environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities; and modernizing TACCOM. In addition, CBP will provide for technology management.

Summary of FY 2014 D&D Funding Levels (\$ in Thousands)	
Project	FY 2014 Funding
Arizona Technology Plan	
IFT	77,366
Northern Border Projects	
Northern Border	-
Other Technology and Management	
Environmental	1,765
Support Contracts	27,363
Southwest Field Office	353
Subtotal	29,481
TACCOM	
TACCOM	40,000
Technology Management	
Technology Management	13,588
Future Capabilities and Support	
Future Capabilities and Support	-
Total D&D	160,435

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$77,366

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	9,948
Program Increase							-	-	77,366
Total Request	-	-	119,394	-	-	119,394	-	-	87,314

Description of Item

The FY 2014 request for \$77.366 million is designed to support the acquisition and delivery of one or more IFT Areas of Responsibility (AoR) system deployments.

Justification

\$77.366 million is requested to support the deployment of effective surveillance technology along the highest trafficked areas of the southwest border in Arizona. Funds will be used to procure and deploy commercially available technology tailored to the operational requirements of the Border Patrol, distinct terrain, and population density of each border region. IFT will provide automated, wide-area surveillance to assist Border Patrol agents in responding to illegal entries in a timely and efficient manner. It is projected that the IFT contract will be awarded by FY 2014 and deliveries will start by FY 2015.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Funds requested will be used to respond to the operational needs of the Border Patrol in the border environment through surveillance and detection to facilitate apprehension.

IFT technology is a critical force multiplier which will increase both agent safety and operational effectiveness. Through detecting and identifying threats from a safe distance, Border Patrol Agents will be able to determine the time, method, and location of an interdiction – providing Agents with an operational advantage. Block 1 fixed tower systems have illuminated significant activity levels in the Border Patrol's Ajo AoR – an expansive remote area which was previously known for relatively high levels of trafficking and smuggling. Border Patrol Agents in the Ajo AoR are now able to respond to threats more effectively due to the technology; and, as a result, the quantity of apprehensions and

contraband seizures increased. Like the Block 1 fixed tower systems, CBP expects the IFT acquisition to enhance the security of high-traffic corridors that are tactically advantageous to smugglers and traffickers by providing persistent, wide-area surveillance.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Tactical Communication
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$40,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	25,183
Program Increase							-	-	40,000
Total Request	-	-	57,783	-	-	67,783	-	-	65,183

Description of Item

The FY 2014 request includes \$40 million in Development and Deployment funding that will be used to:

- Complete the decommissioning of legacy systems for the El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Houlton Border Patrol sectors;
- Continue implementation of Digital in Place (DIP) project; and
- Provide Wireless Systems Program Office (WSPO) support, such as contractor support staff, supplies, leases, travel, etc.

Justification

CBP’s Land Mobile Radio (LMR) TACCOM systems are the primary communications lifeline for more than 44,000 agents and officers, and are critical to the success of CBP missions and operations. The TACCOM program upgrades and expands legacy analog hand-held radio communications to provide new digital technology with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption protection, expanded coverage and capacity, and enhanced interoperability.

This project will use funds formerly planned for the Laredo Focus Area Modernization to refresh all remaining CBP analog land mobile radio equipment nationwide to the digital P25 interoperability standard with AES and Over the Air Rekeying (OTAR) capabilities. This refresh will mean more reliable communications and interoperability for front-line agents and officers. It will also serve as the baseline configuration from which to continue modernization under TacNet. This approach addresses CBP’s immediate need for a P25 AES platform and would allow CBP to achieve multiple benefits from working from a common, unified, and digitized platform by FY 2015. For instance, incorporating the P25 open standard would promote interoperability with Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and international law enforcement officers – utilizing latest secure voice communications

encryption (AES), location-based situational awareness through built-in GPS and improving operational availability.

TACCOM will now focus on decommissioning legacy systems for the El Paso, Rio Grande Valley, and Houlton Border Patrol sectors and conducting a DIP “capstone” replacement. DIP will not provide any of the coverage or capacity enhancements provided by the other modernization projects, but will ensure a uniform baseline technology across the CBP TACCOM infrastructure. Moreover, it will position CBP for migration to next-generation tactical communications capabilities. Through TacNet, CBP is analyzing the most operationally effective and cost efficient way to provide data and video communications to the current voice-only capability as the next generation of tactical communications to support current, emerging, and future requirements.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The TACCOM Modernization Program is upgrading tactical communications radio systems employed by CBP Border Patrol Agents, Air Interdiction Agents, Marine Interdiction Agents, and CBP Officers nationwide to provide a robust, open architecture, P25-based system.

The LMR systems are the primary communications lifeline for agents and officers and are critical to their safety, as well as the success of their missions and operations. Upgrades will benefit CBP law enforcement agents and officers by providing increased capability, including security, and improved interoperability. These improved abilities will enhance agent and officer effectiveness and enhance Border Patrol’s mobile and flexible response capabilities. For instance, incorporating the P25 open standard would promote interoperability with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and international law enforcement officers. Radio equipment that demonstrates compliance with P25 is able to meet a set of minimum requirements to fit the needs of public safety. The P25 standard was developed with Federal, state, and local representatives and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) governance. It was created by, and is intended for, public safety professionals. From this common platform, which is based on open standards, the TACCOM program facilitates interoperability with law enforcement agency partners as required by the CBP mission and defined by the communications requirements of the local OBP, OFO, and OAM branches. This also ensures that CBP’s LMR systems align with future DHS-wide wireless systems.

CBP’s approach to providing tactical voice communications capabilities to end-users has evolved over the years. The immediate need for a P25 AES platform would allow CBP to achieve all the operational, training, and sustainment benefits of working from a common, unified, and digitized platform by the end of FY 2015. The need for a more lifecycle cost-effective approach to tactical communications has driven CBP to pursue an AoA for the next generation of tactical communications delivery, and to re-scope its own TACCOM Modernization Program to minimize LMR investments while meeting critical near-term communications needs. The TACCOM investment will have a lifecycle of at least 10 years, and thus will support CBP law enforcement end-users through the transition period needed to establish a next-generation broadband network.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Environmental Mitigation
PPA: Development and Deployment
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,235)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,235)
Total Request	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,765

Description of Item

The \$1.235 million reduction represents a decrease in FY 2014 to bio-monitoring, re-vegetation efforts, habitat restoration and reintroduction, and the implementation of construction alterations.

Justification

In addition to manpower and technology increases, Tactical Infrastructure (TI) serves as an additional tool that allows CBP Border Patrol agents to do their job more effectively. Constructing, operating and maintaining tactical infrastructure is a key aspect of CBP’s efforts to fulfill its mission to secure the border. Roads, low-water crossings, temporary and permanent vehicle barriers, pedestrian barriers, stadium lighting, fencing, and bridges provide access, increase safety and enhance our law enforcement capabilities along the border. CBP has been steadfast in building, operating, and maintaining TI in an environmentally responsible manner. The Agency collaborates with local government, state, tribal, and Federal land managers, as well as with the interested public, to identify, understand, and, to the extent possible, minimize impacts to the environment. CBP will continue to promote environmental stewardship with the D&D funding provided in FY 2014.

Impact on Performance

CBP works closely with the Department of Interior (DOI) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA), collaborating to fulfill CBP’s enforcement mission while respecting and enhancing the environment. Funding for environmental mitigation is managed by CBP as part of the BSFIT appropriation.

Completion of infrastructure along the border, as well as identifying and minimizing potential impacts, has been a high priority for DHS and CBP. CBP is committed to responsible environmental planning, and will continue to work with DOI and USDA to maintain the Agency’s commitment to

environmental and cultural stewardship. The decrease in environmental mitigation funding will reduce bio-monitoring, re-vegetation efforts, habitat restoration and reintroduction, and the implementation of construction alterations. CBP will monitor the impact of this program change on a regular basis upon and after implementation, and continuously seek to make alternative changes/solutions in order to maintain appropriate capability needs along the southwest and northern borders and ensure that mission requirements are met.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for border security fencing, infrastructure, and technology, [\$327,099,000] \$351,454,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016². *Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

¹ ...[\$327,099,000] <u>\$351,454,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2015] <u>2016</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	205	205	385,100
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Tethered Aerostat Radar System	-	-	37,400
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(164)
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	(181)	(181)	(26,374)
Realigning of OTIA Funding: TI	(24)	(24)	(3,247)
Rent Consolidation	-	-	(174)
Total Transfers	(205)	(205)	7,441
Increases			
Annualization of O&M for 2013 BSFIT Deployments	-	-	21,500
Non-recur 2012 Reprogrammings	-	-	14,900
Increase to Operations & Maintenance PPA	-	-	5,035
Total, Increases	-	-	41,435
Decreases			
Non-recur 2012 Enacted BSFIT Development & Deployment	-	-	(192,653)
RVSS OIT Legacy O&M	-	-	(3,000)
Tactical Infrastructure O&M	-	-	(3,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(198,653)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(157,218)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(205)	(205)	(149,777)
2014 Current Services	-	-	235,323
Program Changes			
Increases			
Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT)	-	-	77,366
Tactical Communication	-	-	40,000
Total, Increases	-	-	117,366
Decreases			
Environmental Mitigation	-	-	(1,235)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(1,235)
Total Program Changes	-	-	116,131
2014 Request	-	-	351,454
2012 to 2014 Change	(205)	(205)	(33,646)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	205	205	385,100
FY 2013 Annualized CR	205	205	399,430
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	(205)	(205)	7,441
Increases	-	-	41,435
Decreases	-	-	(198,653)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	(205)	(205)	(149,777)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	235,323
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	117,366
Decreases	-	-	(1,235)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	116,131
FY 2014 Request	-	-	351,454
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(205)	(205)	(33,646)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and Maintenance	0	0	\$118,348	0	0	\$72,671	0	0	0	0	0	\$191,019	0	0	\$72,671
Development and Deployment	0	0	212,377	0	0	(168,073)	0	0	\$116,131	0	0	160,435	0	0	(51,942)
Program Management	205	205	54,375	(205)	(205)	(54,375)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(205)	(205)	(54,375)
Total	205	205	385,100	(205)	(205)	(149,777)	0	0	116,131	0	0	351,454	(205)	(205)	(33,646)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Proceeds of Sale	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$22,807	\$22,807	\$0	(\$22,807)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	80	80	0	(80)
12.1 Benefits	4,448	4,448	0	(4,448)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	27,335	27,335	0	(27,335)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	323	323	315	(8)
23.2 Other rent	82	82	40	(42)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	97	97	0	(97)
25.2 Other services	199,912	214,242	218,902	18,990
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,407	2,407	0	(2,407)
25.4 O&M of facilities	7,106	7,106	0	(7,106)
25.5 R&D of contracts	0	0	2,000	2,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7	7	32,152	32,145
31.0 Equipment	147,831	147,831	95,485	(52,346)
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	2,560	2,560
Total, Other Object Classes	357,765	372,095	351,454	(6,311)
Total, Direct Obligations	385,100	399,430	351,454	(33,646)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Offsetting Collections				
Total Requirements	385,100	399,430	351,454	(33,646)
Full Time Equivalents	205	205	-	0

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	4	4	-	(4)
GS-15	26	26	-	(26)
GS-14	78	78	-	(78)
GS-13	20	20	-	(20)
GS-12	27	27	-	(27)
GS-11	24	24	-	(24)
GS-9	12	12	-	(12)
GS-7	7	7	-	(7)
GS-6	3	3	-	(3)
GS-5	2	2	-	(2)
GS-4	1	1	-	(1)
GS-3	1	1	-	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	205	205	-	(205)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	205	205	-	(205)
Average ES Salary	168,410	168,410	-	(168,410)
Average GS Salary	108,092	108,092	-	(108,092)
Average Grade	14	14	-	(14)

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Operations and Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	0	0	75	75
25.2 Other services	118,348	131,045	158,792	40,444
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	32,152	32,152
Total, Other Object Classes	118,348	131,045	191,019	72,671
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Requirements	118,348	131,045	191,019	72,671
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and Maintenance Mission Statement

O&M funds support recurring requirements related to life cycle logistics-supply, maintenance, repair, and training services-to operate and maintain border surveillance technology systems, as well as legacy surveillance and communication systems. A combination of Government and contractor logistics activities will provide maintenance management, system support analysis, call center operations, asset management, spare parts storage, management and inventory records, field services, and training. In addition, O&M provides maintenance and repair (M&R) services for all types of TI, both legacy and newly constructed, to include maintenance and repair of fences, gates, roads, bridges, drainage structures, grates, lighting, electrical systems, and debris removal. O&M also includes the development and implementation of a tracking system to capture and store data so that future maintenance work can be clearly identified and planned. Finally, O&M provides M&R services for the real property associated with tower-based systems, including M&R of the site itself, mechanical and electrical components, fuel tanks, racks, and other components, and may even include the replacement of the entire physical tower itself.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$75	\$75

In 2014, an increase of \$75,000 is for the Tethered Aerostat Radar System.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$118,348	\$131,045	\$158,792	\$40,444

In 2014, a decrease of -\$164,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,000,000 is for RVSS OIT legacy O&M. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,000,000 is for Tactical Infrastructure O&M. In 2014, an increase of \$37,325,000 is for the Tethered Aerostat Radar System. In 2014, an increase of \$4,248,000 is to non-recur one-time 2012 reprogrammings. In 2014, an increase of \$5,035,000 is for an increase to the Operations & Maintenance PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	\$32,152	\$32,152

In 2014, an increase of \$32,152,000 is an Annualization of O&M for 2013 BSFIT Deployments.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Development and Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	0	0	240	240
23.2 Other rent	0	0	40	40
25.2 Other services	64,660	65,960	60,110	(4,550)
25.5 R&D of contracts	0	0	2,000	2,000
31.0 Equipment	147,717	147,717	95,485	(52,232)
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	2,560	2,560
Total, Other Object Classes	212,377	213,677	160,435	(51,942)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Requirements	212,377	213,677	160,435	(51,942)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Development and Deployment Mission Statement

D&D funds support new investments and surveillance and detection technologies, including sensor systems, radars, and day/night cameras, to improve CBP operational forces' ability to detect, identify, classify, and track illegal entries and items of interest across all border environments. These systems are deployed on fixed structures, mobile platforms (i.e. wheeled vehicles), and on the ground. Additionally, D&D provides for related activities, such as technical support; systems engineering services; prime contractor program management; advanced technology development; Operational Test & Evaluation support; and environmental planning, assessment, and mitigation activities associated with deploying technology and TI.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	0	0	\$240	\$240

In 2014, an increase of \$240,000 is for Tactical Communication.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	0	0	\$40	\$40

In 2014, an increase of \$40,000 is for Tactical Communication.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$64,660	\$65,960	\$60,110	-\$4,550

In 2014, a decrease of -\$61,763,000 is to non-recr 2012 BSFIT Development & Deployment. In 2014, an increase of

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
--	----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

\$27,213,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA. In 2014, an increase of \$30,000,000 is for Tactical Communication.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 R&D of contracts	0	0	\$2,000	\$2,000

In 2014, an increase of \$2,000,000 is for Tactical Communication.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$147,717	\$147,717	\$95,485	-\$52,232

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,235,000 is for environmental mitigation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$130,890,000 is to non-recur 2012 BSFIT Development & Deployment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,747,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E. In 2014, an increase of \$114,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA. In 2014, an increase of \$5,160,000 is for Tactical Communication. In 2014, an increase of \$77,366,000 is for Integrated Fixed Towers (IFT).

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	\$2,560	\$2,560

In 2014, an increase of \$2,560,000 is for Tactical Communication.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:
Program Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,807	22,807	0	(22,807)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	80	80	0	(80)
12.1 Benefits	4,448	4,448	0	(4,448)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	27,335	27,335	0	(27,335)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	323	323	0	(323)
23.2 Other rent	82	82	0	(82)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	97	97	0	(97)
25.2 Other services	16,904	17,237	0	(16,904)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,407	2,407	0	(2,407)
25.4 O&M of facilities	7,106	7,106	0	(7,106)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7	7	0	(7)
31.0 Equipment	114	114	0	(114)
Total, Other Object Classes	27,040	27,373	0	(27,040)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Requirements	54,375	54,708	0	(54,375)
Full Time Equivalents	205	205	-	(205)

Program Management Mission Statement

Program Management funds provide for the necessary government and support personnel, tools, planning, processes, procedures, and resource matrices in an integrated and effective manner to enable all other program objectives to be successfully implemented, while ensuring alignment across the program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,807	22,807	-	(22,807)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	80	80	-	-
12.1 Benefits	4,448	4,448	-	(4,448)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	27,335	27,335	-	(27,335)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$100,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA. In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,988,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,247,000 is for realigning of OTIA funding for Tactical Infrastructure.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$323	\$323	0	-\$323

In 2014, a decrease of -\$323,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$82	\$82	0	-\$82

In 2014, a decrease of -\$82,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$97	\$97	0	-\$97

In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E. In 2014, a decrease of -\$92,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$16,904	\$17,237	0	-\$16,904

In 2014, a decrease of -\$17,593,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA. In 2014, an increase of \$689,000 is for realigning OTIA funding to S&E.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$2,407	\$2,407	0	-\$2,407

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,407,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$7,106	\$7,106	0	-\$7,106

In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,106,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$7	\$7	0	-\$7

In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$114	\$114	0	-\$114

In 2014, a decrease of -\$114,000 is an adjustment to realign Program Management to Development and Deployment PPA.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	205	205	205
Increases			
Decreases			
Realigning OTIA funding to S&E	-	-	(181)
Realigning of OTIA Funding: TI	-	-	(24)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(205)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	205	205	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	205

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Construction and Facilities Management

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Construction and Facilities Management:

The Construction and Facilities Management (C&FM) account provides the resources for CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program, which delivers the critical facilities and associated infrastructure and program support services that enable CBP's mission of protecting America and its citizens while, facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. The account funds the personnel and tools to plan, acquire, manage, and sustain CBP's multifaceted facilities portfolio across the acquisition life cycle. This allows CBP to determine the most effective facilities solution and strategy to fulfill operational priorities in support of agents, officers, and pilots on the frontline securing the Nation's borders. CBP occupies more than 4,000 buildings and structures, over 25 million square feet, and over 4,700 acres of land across the United States, consisting of CBP owned and leased facilities, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) owned and leased facilities, and other facilities acquired through interagency or other agreements.

Mission Statement

CBP is the frontline border security agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) charged with the priority mission of preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. Approximately 61,000 CBP employees manage, control, and protect the Nation's borders at and between the official ports of entry (POE). 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.

The success of CBP's mission depends heavily on the facilities and infrastructure that support the operational and administrative requirements of the United States Border Patrol (USBP), Office of Air and Marine (OAM), the Office of Field Operations (OFO), and the mission support offices, both at headquarters and in the field. The C&FM account provides consolidated resources for CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program, which encompasses the entire CBP facilities portfolio of owned and leased real property through all stages of a property asset's life cycle. This account addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission-driven operational needs. It accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot, support, and asset deployments, and provides resources to correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures.

CBP requires a diverse, multifaceted facilities portfolio to meet its broad range of operational mission requirements and operating environments, ranging from the cold of the northern border to the intense heat of the southern border in both urban and remote areas. These physical assets serve as economic gateways and critical enforcement tools to counter a wide range of threats to the Nation. The facilities and associated infrastructure supporting CBP's operational and mission support components include, but are not limited to:

Office	CBP Facilities Portfolio	Facility Space Based on Square Feet ¹
Border Patrol Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 139 Border Patrol Stations • 133 Checkpoints • 20 Sector Headquarters • 10 Forward Operating Bases 	25%
Air and Marine Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Air Branches • 11 Air Units • 26 Marine Units • 6 National Facility Centers • 2 Operations Centers • 3 Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) Operation Centers 	11%
Field Operations Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 261 Air Ports of Entry • 168 Land Ports of Entry (LPOE) • 203 Sea Ports of Entry • 20 Field Offices 	47%
Mission Support Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 848 Tactical Communications Towers • 296 Housing Units • Canine Training Facilities • Numerous administrative and training facilities, and laboratories • Advanced Training Center in Harpers Ferry, WV 	17%

The GSA and direct lease rent associated with these facilities is funded in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation under the Rent Program, Project, and Activity (PPA).

B. Budget Activities:

Resources for CBP’s construction and facilities program are consolidated in the C&FM appropriation and the Salaries & Expenses (S&E) Rent PPA. The C&FM account consists of two PPAs, which are discussed in detail below: the Facilities Construction and Sustainment (FC&S) PPA and the Program Oversight and Management (PO&M) PPA. Together, the three PPAs capture CBP’s costs for facilities, program support, and rent costs.

Facilities Construction and Sustainment

The FC&S PPA provides resources for all necessary activities supporting the construction, acquisition, leasing, sustainment, and management of CBP’s real property program and facilities portfolio. This includes, but is not limited to: program, facilities, and portfolio planning activities; environmental mitigation and compliance requirements; real estate acquisition and disposal activities; construction

¹ CBP owns 23 percent of its diverse portfolio of facilities, which spans over 25 million square feet nationwide. The remaining 77 percent of CBP facilities are provided through GSA-owned federal and commercial leased space, direct leases, free space, and interagency agreements.

and demolition of real property assets; property improvements, including modernization, expansion, and alterations of facilities; architecture and engineering services; project management support; infrastructure connectivity and sustainment activities, such as building operations, maintenance, and repairs. Resources for rent and rent-related costs, such as security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, are included in the S&E appropriation Rent PPA.

The FC&S PPA also includes funding to support CBP tunnel remediation, the process whereby discovered cross-border tunnels are physically secured and rendered unusable. The remediation process includes initial analyses, environmental services, project oversight and support, obtaining rights of entry, engineering/surveying, filling/plugging, inspection/acceptance, and reporting of associated status. The table below displays the number of tunnels that CBP remediated along the southwest border from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 – 2012.

*Tunnels Remediated – FY 2010-2012		
FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
16	18	13

*The table includes all types of illicit cross-border tunnels: point-to-point tunnels; tunnels connecting to existing municipal drain systems; and complex, as well as simplistic, tunnel variations.

Effective October 1, 2013, GSA and CBP are planning to implement a delegation of authority of maintenance, repairs, operations and capital requirements for 101.5 GSA-owned LPOEs from GSA to CBP. Under this delegation CBP will no longer pay rent to GSA for these delegated facilities and instead will use these funds to perform the property and asset management functions. To support costs of facilities services for the GSA-owned LPOEs under the delegation of authority, CBP proposes a transfer of existing resources from the S&E Rent PPA. The overall goal of transferring the real property responsibilities for these unique facilities that are specifically designed to facilitate CBP’s mission from GSA to CBP is to improve and integrate border security through the alignment of infrastructure with mission and operational priorities, increase responsiveness and flexibility to meet the evolving DHS mission, improve control of reinvestment decisions, consolidate the capital planning and budgetary processes, and integrate information and inspection technology programs.

Program Oversight and Management

The PO&M PPA provides salaries and benefits for Government personnel, planning and program services and support, as well as environmental and energy management programs and studies. This PPA enables Government and support personnel to successfully implement, at the enterprise-level, all program objectives and ensures strategic alignment across the CBP Construction and Facilities Management Program. Additionally, these resources fund the necessary programs to support enterprise-level tools, planning, processes, and procedures, which enable effective and efficient management of CBP’s diverse, multifaceted facilities portfolio, as well as CBP rent and tactical infrastructure.

C. Budget Request Summary:

CBP requests \$471,499,000 and 633 full-time equivalents (FTE) employees for the FY 2014 C&FM appropriation. This request includes a net adjustments-to-base increase of \$236,590,000, which reflects a transfer of existing resources for centralized facilities sustainment and utilities management, facilities management personnel, and the delegation of authority of facilities services for GSA-owned LPOEs from GSA to CBP. In addition, the request includes a net program decrease of \$1,687,000.

D. Legislative Proposal:

Enhanced Partnership Authority for Land Ports of Entry. – This proposed legislation would allow CBP to accept donations of real and personal property (including monetary donation) and non-personal services from private parties and state and local government entities for the purposes of constructing, altering, operating, or maintaining a new or existing land port of entry facility. The growing demand for facilities, especially on the southwest border, the ongoing modernization needs of CBP’s land port-of-entry portfolio, and the hold on federal funding via GSA’s Federal Buildings Fund for land POE projects since FY 2010, have led CBP to evaluate alternative methods to finance these major modernization and construction projects.

The proposed legislation addresses the limitations of CBP’s existing authorities by broadly encompassing all land POE project-related costs regardless of port ownership. The legislation mitigates the Government cost-burden of land POE construction and modernization by enabling CBP to accept donations of real and personal property (include monetary donations) and non-personal services from private, state, or local entities.

E. Efficiencies and Reductions:

Supplies and Materials Efficiencies

\$1.6 million

Efficiencies [OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings] (\$1.6 million) – In a November 2011 Memorandum, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed federal agencies to reduce spending by 15 percent in FY 2011-2012 on management support service contracts, including engineering & technical services, acquisition services, information technology services, and program management support services. For FY 2013, DHS identified an additional \$31.5 million reduction for these service contracts. The \$31.5 million in savings will be allocated across CBP based on FY 2010 spend data.

Other Contract Services Efficiencies and Reductions

\$10.8 million

Efficiencies [OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings] (\$1.7 million) – In a November 2011 Memorandum, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed federal agencies to reduce spending by 15 percent in FY 2011-2012 on management support service contracts, including engineering & technical services, acquisition services, information technology services, and program management support services. For FY 2013, DHS identified an additional \$31.543 million reduction for these service contracts. The \$31.5 million in savings will be allocated across CBP based on FY 2010 spend data.

Facilities, Maintenance, Repairs, and Operations (\$9.1 million) – The Facilities, Maintenance, Repairs, and Operations reduction of \$9.1 million will primarily affect the existing CBP facilities portfolio and may extend to leasehold improvements of GSA leased spaces. Planned facilities management and

sustainment activities, such as maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and lease renewals, will be delayed, deferred, or foregone, as a result of this reduction. To minimize the effect on critical operational needs, CBP will assess its facilities portfolio to identify and prioritize core mission and facilities requirements.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Construction and Facilities Management
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Facility Construction and Sustainment	-	-	182,500	-	-	183,617	-	-	385,398	-	-	202,898	-	-	4,056	-	-	198,842
Program Oversight and Management	219	200	54,096	219	200	54,427	652	633	86,101	433	433	32,005	(29)	(29)	(5,743)	462	462	37,748
Subtotal, Discretionary	219	200	236,596	219	200	238,044	652	633	471,499	433	433	234,903	(29)	(29)	(1,687)	462	462	236,590
Total, Construction:	219	200	236,596	219	200	238,044	652	633	471,499	433	433	234,903	(29)	(29)	(1,687)	462	462	236,590
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	219	200	236,596	219	200	238,044	652	633	471,499	433	433	234,903	(29)	(29)	(1,687)	462	462	236,590
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	219	200	236,596	219	200	238,044	652	633	471,499	433	433	234,902	(29)	(29)	(1,687)	462	462	236,590

1. The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.
2. FY 2012 FTE displayed in the Congressional Justification for CBP are Revised Enacted.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	182,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	198,842
2014 Current Services	-	-	381,342
2014 Program Change	-	-	4,056
2014 Total Request	-	-	385,398
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	202,898

CBP requests \$385.398 million for Facilities Construction and Sustainment. This request includes:

- An increase of \$183.876 million is for Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority
- An increase of \$22.636 million is for Utilities Consolidation
- An increase of \$13.200 million is for Consolidation of National Targeting Center
- A decrease of -\$9.144 million is for Facilities Maintenance; Repairs; and Operations
- A decrease of -\$6.398 million is for 114 FM&E Insourcing Positions
- A decrease of -\$1.002 million is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$270 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests \$385.398 million in FY 2014 for the FC&S PPA. This PPA supports the Construction and Facilities Management Program, which provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border, a primary requirement of CBP’s mission to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. It delivers critical logistical and operational support to agents, officers, pilots, and other CBP personnel that operate out of CBP’s facilities on a daily basis.

In FY 2014, the FC&S PPA will focus mainly on sustaining CBP’s existing real property inventory to keep CBP facilities in working order. Adequate sustainment is essential to maintain CBP’s expanded and modernized facilities portfolio, which has increased in owned square footage by 76 percent over the last five years. The portfolio has grown significantly to accommodate the unprecedented growth in operational personnel and asset deployments. Core sustainment requirements in FY 2014 will include basic building operations (e.g. custodial services, grounds services, trash and snow removal, and

utilities), maintenance and repairs (e.g. preventative maintenance and regional contracts, planned and unplanned emergency repairs, and tunnel remediation), and costs associated with leased space (e.g. moving costs for forced re-locations, physical security requirements, voice/data cabling infrastructure updates and configuration of space).

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$73,939	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$75,056	FY 2014 Activity Request \$101,829
Border Patrol Facilities: The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF)	<p>The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF) directly supports CBP’s Border Patrol agents and houses technology needed to fulfill CBPs mission. The program provides Border Patrol Stations, Sector Headquarters, Permanent Checkpoints, and Remote Forward Operating bases that are strategically placed near the areas of highest illegal activity which allows agents and special teams to respond quickly and maintain maximum time on patrol. The facilities are provided through new construction, lease acquisition, alterations, and maintenance, repairs, and operations, as well as rent and leasing activities. Operational impact, agent safety, cost effectiveness, and the conditions of existing facilities are evaluated to prioritize the investment in this program. The BFPF maintains, upgrades, and constructs facilities, including BP stations; sector headquarters; checkpoints; and remote forward operating bases. BFPF facilities presently accommodate approximately 21,000 agents, an increase of over 120% from FY 2005.</p> <p>Funding for the BFPF is funded out of this PPA and the HQ02 Rent and FM02 PO&M. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$135,263 in FY 2012, \$136,380 in FY 2013, and \$202,655 in FY 2014.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$15,957	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$15,957	FY 2014 Activity Request \$223,854
OFO Facilities	<p>This Program oversees facilities and infrastructure management for the Office of Field Operations (OFO) to ensure the timely and effective planning, delivery, operation, and sustainment of the portfolio of facilities and infrastructure for OFO, as well as rent and lease management activities. It administers financial management, communications, data collection and reporting for all programs and projects related to the OFO facilities portfolio. The OFO Facilities Modernization Initiative will address the needs within CBPs port of entry facilities portfolio to fully support CBP operations. More specifically, this initiative will address serious deficiencies at land ports of entry such as dilapidated and undersized buildings, inefficient site configuration and congestion, and deferred maintenance. Using the \$420 million received from Congress under</p>	

	<p>the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) for the modernization of CBP-owned LPOEs, CBP is completely replacing 31 of the agency’s 41 LPOEs, effectively addressing the critical CBP-owned facility needs. Built or modernized in the last two decades, the remaining CBP-owned inventory meets the agency’s present day operational requirements and does not require rehabilitation. CBP was able to accomplish the complete modernization of the portfolio for \$364 million. Upon completion of the modernization projects funded through ARRA, all CBP-owned ports will meet today and tomorrow’s operational standards, with the average age of the CBP-owned LPOEs being less than three years. Funding for the Land Ports of Entry Modernization is funded out of these PPAs: FM02 PO&M, APHIS, Immigration User Fee and HQ02 Rent. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$356,289 in FY 2012, \$359,250 in FY 2013, and \$429,469 in FY 2014.</p>	
<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding \$73,029</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding \$73,029</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request \$45,507</p>
<p>Mission Support Facilities</p>	<p>The Mission Support Facilities (MSF) PMO develops, plans, executes, and sustains the facilities and infrastructure inventory necessary to support the mission of the CBP Mission Support Offices nationwide. These facilities include administrative offices, training centers, laboratories, warehouses, tactical communications sites, and consolidated/co-located facilities/campuses. The Mission Support PMO also manages CBP Consolidation/DHS Co-Location Facilities, Residential Housing, all National Capital Region Facilities and any Facilities impacted in a National Emergency. The focus of the MSF PMO is shifting from lease acquisition of new space for relocations or expansions for business partners to sustainability function managing maintenance and repair of owned facilities, administering leases of existing space, and reconfigurations where necessary to modify functional spaces to support additional staffing where expansions are no longer feasible. Acquisition of new space is limited to existing projects already underway, and the anticipated NTC expansion currently awaiting approval. The PMO is in the process merging the Advanced Training Facility into MSF, and absorbing the maintenance and operations functions at that location, including the management of the Base Operations Support Services contract for the ATC (Advanced Training Center). The PMO also manages tower leases and management of MRO functions for the Land Mobile Radio program which has now been fully transitioned from OIT. The PMO is also actively exploring ways in which to reduce the cost of our MRO programs and working with business partners to identify locations that offer potential opportunities to reduce our overall footprint through consolidation or alternate workplace strategies. The Increments/Units consist of needed upgrades and consolidation of Labs, Housing and Administrative</p>	

	<p>Facilities. Funding for the Mission Support Facilities is funded out of this PPA, FM02 PO&M, and HQ02 Rent. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$215,196 in FY 2012, \$215,527 in FY 2013, and \$236,315 in FY 2014.</p>
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The following table provides a crosswalk of the FY 2012 – 2014 spend plans for the FC&S PPA by facility activity. The upward trend in funding allocated toward sustainment activities reflects CBP’s core strategy to sustain the expanded and modernized facilities portfolio. Investments in critical infrastructure in FY 2014 support CBP’s highest priority operational needs. (Note that the allocation between offices and activities are subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities and infrastructures are funded.)

Facilities Construction and Sustainment – FY 2012 to FY 2014 Crosswalk (\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1 Recovery and Preparedness	5,893	7,292	3,000
2 Compliance: Fire, Life, & Safety; OSHA; Environmental; Security	15,392	16,780	27,268
3 Building Operations & Services	40,922	81,056	165,489
Maintenance - Preventative	16,022	20,358	89,967
Maintenance - Deferred	3,618	12,852	-
Repairs	14,692	24,792	11,123
4 Lease Renewals	16,280	8,261	3,226
5 Tailend Costs - Projects in Progress	69,681	12,226	-
6 New Requirements/Initiatives	-	-	85,325
Total	182,500	183,617	385,398

The planned allocation of FY 2014 FC&S funds across CBP’s facilities portfolio is shown in the table below. (Note that the allocation between offices and activities are subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities and infrastructures are funded).

Facilities Construction and Sustainment – FY 2014 Spend Plan (\$ in Thousands)

Activity	USBP	OFO	OAM	MS	Total
1 Tunnel Remediation	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
2 Compliance: Fire, Life, & Safety;	27,246	22	-	-	27,268
3 Building Operations & Services	50,985	76,226	11,851	26,427	165,489
Maintenance - Preventative	20,598	61,132	2,357	5,880	89,967
Repairs	-	11,123	-	-	11,123
4 Lease Renewals	-	3,226	-	-	3,226
5 Tailend Costs - Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
6 New Requirements/Initiatives	-	72,125	-	13,200	85,325
Total	101,829	223,854	14,208	45,507	385,398

Facilities Construction and Sustainment – Select Adjustments to Base

This PPA includes adjustments to base of \$22.636 million for Utilities Consolidation and \$183.876 million for the Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority. Other adjustments to base are listed above. Consolidating real property resources in this PPA allows CBP to manage its Construction and Facilities Management Program more efficiently by funding the highest priorities, while enabling operational offices to focus solely on their core mission responsibilities. Further, consolidation of resources yields significant cost savings for the program through bulk purchase agreements and regional contracts. To this end, CBP is pursuing the centralization of existing facilities resources from across CBP into the FC&S PPA in FY 2014. This includes \$2.899 million for facilities management of recurring sustainment activities from OAM, the Office of Training and Development (OTD), and the Office of Information and Technology (OIT); and \$5.607 million for utilities management of CBP owned facilities from OFO, OAM, OTD, OIT, the Office of Technology Innovation Acquisition (OTIA), and the Office of Intelligence and Investigative Liaison. The base transfer of \$14.130 million is from USBP for centralized utilities management of USBP-owned facilities.

In addition, this PPA requests the transfer of \$183.876 million from the S&E Rent PPA to fund the real property responsibilities to be assumed by CBP under a delegation of authority from GSA for GSA owned LPOEs to CBP. The distinctive nature of LPOEs as mission-oriented, 24/7 operational assets of CBP, as well as national trade and transportation infrastructure, differentiates this part of the portfolio from other federal buildings managed by GSA. These special purpose facilities allow CBP to meet growing trade and travel demands, provide infrastructure that is adaptable for handling evolving inspection technologies, and maximize the safety and effectiveness of CBP officers. This type of specific, single tenant facility situated on the front lines is typically operated by the organization occupying the facility to best meet mission needs. To this end, the delegation of authority facilitates faster delivery of service tailored to the specific needs of CBP’s Field Operations mission and the ability to explore an effective service model that will be more responsive to changing priorities and critical operations.

Under the delegation, CBP will assume the responsibility to provide all facilities services for the 101.5 LPOEs owned by GSA. Of the \$183.876 million transfer from the S&E Rent PPA, \$72.125 million is for capital reinvestment projects such as major repairs and replacements of building systems that have reached the end of their service life (i.e. heating/air system, roofs, and windows). These projects renew the assets' capital value and extend their service life. The remaining balance is for minor facility repairs and alterations, along with building operations and maintenance costs for the LPOEs. In addition, GSA is requesting funds in the FY 2014 budget for three of the top priority LPOE facilities as described in CBP's annual report "Land Port of Entry Modernization: Promoting Security, Travel, and Trade," which is submitted with this Budget. The three LPOEs included in GSA's FY 2014 budget request are San Ysidro Phase III, Laredo Phase I, and Laredo Phase II.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Program Oversight and Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	219	200	54,096
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	462	462	37,748
2014 Current Services	681	662	91,844
2014 Program Change	(29)	(29)	(5,743)
2014 Total Request	652	633	86,101
Total Change 2012 to 2014	433	433	32,005

CBP requests \$86.101 million for PO&M Program. This request includes:

- An increase of \$18.886 million is for Realignment of Wage Grade Facilities Positions
- An increase of \$12.359 million is for Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority
- An increase of \$6.398 million is for 114 FM&E Insourcing Positions
- An increase of \$3.247 million is for Realignment of OTIA Funding: TI
- An increase of \$221 thousand is for Pay Increase
- An increase of \$5 thousand is for 2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1
- An increase of \$1 thousand is for 2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1
- A decrease of -\$5.743 million is for Managed Hiring & Support Services
- A decrease of -\$3.369 million is for Management Efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests 633 FTE and \$86.101 million in FY 2014 for the PO&M PPA, which provides necessary resources to maximize operational efficiencies and guide strategic initiatives of the Construction and Facilities Management Program. The FTE will support the entire CBP Construction and Facilities Management Program. The FTEs also support USBP tactical infrastructure activities associated with the Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology appropriation, as well as rent and rent-related activities associated with the S&E appropriation Rent PPA.

Resources in the FY 2014 PO&M PPA provide for Government salaries and benefits, program planning and support services, energy initiatives and environmental compliance assessments, and enterprise-level tools, planning, processes, and procedures, which enable the successful implementation of CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program objectives. The FY 2014 request includes the transfer of a number of facilities specialists from OTIA and USBP to support the centralization of responsibilities previously dispersed throughout CBP, such as utilities and rent, tower leasing, and regional maintenance of facilities. These FTEs are integral to managing the increased portfolio requirements and realizing efficiencies from CBP's efforts to consolidate facilities resources.

This PPA provides funding to maintain and enhance TRIRIGA, which is CBP’s Integrated Workplace Management System. TRIRIGA allows CBP to integrate real property and project management functions necessary to manage the lifecycle of a real property portfolio into a single web-based technology platform. This capability provides CBP the data needed to make more cost-effective decisions that will sustain the long-term life of the facilities. The system also improves CBP’s ability to enhance energy efficiencies, including tracking LEED requirements, which permits CBP to comply with Executive Orders and other regulations for energy efficiency.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$24,918	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$24,918	FY 2014 Activity Request \$41,611
Border Patrol Facilities: The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF)	<p>The Border Patrol Facilities Program (BFPF) directly supports CBP’s Border Patrol agents and houses technology needed to fulfill CBPs mission. The program provides Border Patrol Stations, Sector Headquarters, Permanent Checkpoints, and Remote Forward Operating bases that are strategically placed near the areas of highest illegal activity which allows agents and special teams to respond quickly and maintain maximum time on patrol. The facilities are provided through new construction, lease acquisition, alterations, and maintenance, repairs, and operations, as well as rent and leasing activities. Operational impact, agent safety, cost effectiveness, and the conditions of existing facilities are evaluated to prioritize the investment in this program. The BFPF maintains, upgrades, and constructs facilities, including BP stations; sector headquarters; checkpoints; and remote forward operating bases. BFPF facilities presently accommodate approximately 21,000 agents, an increase of over 120% from FY 2005.</p> <p>Funding for the BFPF is funded out of this PPA and the HQ02 Rent and FM01 FC&S. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$135,263 in FY 2012, \$136,380 in FY 2013, and \$202,655 in FY 2014.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$7,125	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$7,125	FY 2014 Activity Request \$22,588
OFO Facilities	<p>This Program oversees facilities and infrastructure management for the Office of Field Operations (OFO) to ensure the timely and effective planning, delivery, operation, and sustainment of the portfolio of facilities and infrastructure for OFO, as well as rent and lease management activities. It administers financial management, communications, data collection and reporting for all programs and projects related to the OFO facilities portfolio. The OFO Facilities Modernization Initiative will address the needs within CBPs port of entry facilities portfolio to fully support CBP operations. More</p>	

	<p>specifically, this initiative will address serious deficiencies at land ports of entry such as dilapidated and undersized buildings, inefficient site configuration and congestion, and deferred maintenance. Using the \$420 million received from Congress under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) for the modernization of CBP-owned LPOEs, CBP is completely replacing 31 of the agency’s 41 LPOEs, effectively addressing the critical CBP-owned facility needs. Built or modernized in the last two decades, the remaining CBP-owned inventory meets the agency’s present day operational requirements and does not require rehabilitation. CBP was able to accomplish the complete modernization of the portfolio for \$364 million. Upon completion of the modernization projects funded through ARRA, all CBP-owned ports will meet today and tomorrow’s operational standards, with the average age of the CBP-owned LPOEs being less than three years. Funding for the OFO Facilities is funded out of this PPA and the HQ02 Rent, Immigration User Fee, APHIS and FM01 FC&S. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$356,289 in FY 2012, \$359,250 in FY 2013, and \$429,469 in FY 2014.</p>	
<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding \$18,747</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding \$19,078</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request \$16,731</p>
<p>Mission Support Facilities</p>	<p>The Mission Support Facilities (MSF) PMO develops, plans, executes, and sustains the facilities and infrastructure inventory necessary to support the mission of the CBP Mission Support Offices nationwide. These facilities include administrative offices, training centers, laboratories, warehouses, tactical communications sites, and consolidated/co-located facilities/campuses. The Mission Support PMO also manages CBP Consolidation/DHS Co-Location Facilities, Residential Housing, all National Capital Region Facilities and any Facilities impacted in a National Emergency. The focus of the MSF PMO is shifting from lease acquisition of new space for relocations or expansions for business partners to sustainability function managing maintenance and repair of owned facilities, administering leases of existing space, and reconfigurations where necessary to modify functional spaces to support additional staffing where expansions are no longer feasible. Acquisition of new space is limited to existing projects already underway, and the anticipated NTC expansion currently awaiting approval. The PMO is in the process merging the Advanced Training Facility into MSF, and absorbing the maintenance and operations functions at that location, including the management of the Base Operations Support Services contract for the ATC (Advanced Training Center). The PMO also manages tower leases and management of MRO functions for the Land Mobile Radio program which has now been fully transitioned from OIT. The PMO is also actively exploring ways in which to reduce the cost of our MRO programs and working with business</p>	

	<p>partners to identify locations that offer potential opportunities to reduce our overall footprint through consolidation or alternate workplace strategies. The Increments/Units consist of needed upgrades and consolidation of Labs, Housing and Administrative Facilities.</p> <p>Funding for the Mission Support Facilities is funded out of this PPA and the HQ02 Rent and FM01 FC&S. Total funding for this procurement activity is \$215,196 in FY 2012, \$215,527 in FY 2013, and \$236,315 in FY 2014.</p>
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The following table provides a crosswalk of the FY 2012 – 2014 PO&M PPA by activity. The change in the distribution of funds between activities from year to year reflects CBP’s continued efforts to consolidate facilities personnel into this PPA, along with the balanced workforce initiative. (Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities solutions are funded.)

Program Oversight and Management – FY 2012 to FY 2014 Crosswalk (\$ in Thousands)

Activity	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Government Salaries and Benefits	25,540	35,604	67,648
TRIRIGA Maintenance and Enhancements	3,818	6,323	9,487
Program Services	13,538	5,890	4,699
Environmental and Energy Initiatives	9,600	4,986	1,565
Operational Requirements	1,600	1,624	2,701
Program Oversight and Management Total	54,096	54,427	86,101

The planned allocation of FY 2014 PO&M funds is shown in the table below. (Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change to ensure CBP’s highest priorities for critical facilities solutions are funded.)

Program Oversight and Management – FY 2014 Spend Plan (\$ in Thousands)

Activity	Total
Government Salaries and Benefits	\$ 67,648
TRIRIGA Maintenance and Enhancements	\$ 9,487
Program Services	\$ 4,699
Environmental and Energy Initiatives	\$ 1,565
Operational Requirements	\$ 2,701
Program Oversight and Management Total	\$ 86,101

Program Oversight and Management – Select Adjustments to Base

The transfer of 220 FTEs and the associated \$18.886 million is for the realignment of USBP facilities maintenance staff to the Construction and Facilities Management Program, to enable USBP to focus on its core border security mission. This transfer has the potential to produce savings through consolidation of maintenance resources and the reduction of duplicative facilities and tactical infrastructure maintenance activity. The transfer of \$3.247 million from OTIA contributes to this effort, focusing specifically on personnel required to administer the Border Patrol tactical infrastructure program. Another personnel transfer in FY 2014 is 104 FTEs, and the associated \$12.359 million from the S&E Rent PPA, for resources associated with the delegation of authority of 101.5 GSA owned LPOEs to CBP.

CBP real property personnel are instrumental in the development and delivery of mission-critical core capabilities related to CBP's multifaceted facilities portfolio as well as CBP rent and tactical infrastructure. Among other abilities, the cadre of highly skilled real property specialists offers architectural, environmental, energy, real estate, and engineering services, along with long-term strategic planning expertise that allows CBP to strengthen operational support and enhance operational capabilities and efficiencies. The transfer of existing resources for facilities personnel into PO&M in the FY 2014 request aligns the appropriate staffing level needed to support CBP's real property portfolio.

In addition, CBP is completing a balanced workforce initiative to achieve the appropriate mix of Federal and contractor skills, expertise, experience, and other assets necessary to effectively manage the Construction and Facilities Management Program. This initiative allows CBP to realize efficiencies, risk reduction, and cost savings. The request to realign \$6.398 million from the FC&S PPA reflects funding to support the 114 government personnel in-sourced under this initiative. This amount represents only a portion of the overall savings CBP realized from this initiative; additional funds will be reinvested to support critical requirements of the CBP facilities portfolio.

The PPA also reflects a program change decrease of \$5.743 million for managed hiring and support services, which includes a reduction of management and administration staffing and services in FY 2012 – 2014, and a mission support workforce shaping initiative that ensures CBP's highest mission priorities are funded. In addition, an adjustment-to-base decrease of \$3.369 million is included for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Directed Purchasing Savings.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Consolidation of National Targeting Center
PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$13,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	381,342
Program Increase							-	-	13,200
Total Request	-	-	182,500	-	-	183,617	-	-	394,542

Description of Item

CBP's National Targeting Centers (NTC) are presently located in over 81,371 square feet in two different GSA National Capital Region locations. The NTC Passenger and Cargo facilities have been in place at their current locations since 2003 and 2007, respectively. Since initial occupancy, the NTCs have experienced considerable staff growth and mission expansion due to recent and ongoing events. Every effort has been made to reconfigure the existing space to accommodate the increased requirements associated with each mission expansion, but the NTC facilities are now maximized to their full potential and offer no additional opportunities for expansion or reconfiguration.

The allocation of funds for the NTC Consolidation is shown in the table below. (Note that the allocation between activities is subject to change as cost estimates and project details are further refined).

Activity	Cost (\$ in Thousands)
Design and Construction	\$ 8,400
Security Upgrades	\$ 1,500
UPS System	\$ 1,250
Voice/Data Cabling	\$ 1,750
High Density Shelving	\$ 300
NTC Consolidation (Year 1) Total	\$ 13,200

Justification

The requested increase of \$13.200 million in the FC&S PPA will fund the initial consolidation of CBP's NTC). Improved space that better meets the mission needs of the organization and its people, including strategic co-location of appropriate groups and other liaison organizations will improve the NTC's mission effectiveness. The Targeting and Analysis Program Office (TASPO) supports the NTC's automated targeting systems by writing and managing specific algorithms in response to security threats and concerns. The NTC Consolidation will allow the TASPO team to be housed in one location to better support the automated targeting systems, and facilitate teaming sessions to develop algorithms in immediate response to terror incidents. Being housed in one location will facilitate improved response time for algorithm development, and as a result increase the effectiveness of the NTC operation. Specifically, the NTC consolidation will enhance CBP's mission outcomes by:

- Identifying passengers and cargo that threaten national security, while facilitating the flow of legitimate travel and commerce into and out of the United States;
- Shortening response times to provide immediate attention to emerging intelligence and events; and
- Improving data processing and automated targeting systems capabilities, thereby allowing targeting officers to view and immediately process critical information.

The total office space utilization currently does not adequately support NTC's specialized mission operations. The NTC consolidation project will fulfill the mission operation needs of the program by providing expanded special space areas for CBP personnel working in rotating shifts at this 24/7 operation in support of national security. By reducing office space utilization and better accommodating special space requirements, the consolidated NTC facility will provide a more appropriate utilization rate for increased capacity and operational effectiveness.

In addition, after the initial expenditures for a new facility, the consolidation of the two targeting centers and ancillary offices into one location will provide cost savings by eliminating redundant LAN rooms, conferencing and team rooms, HSDN rooms, Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities, and IT infrastructure, as well as duplicate emergency power generation systems.

The proposed milestone time line for the NTC consolidation is:

Date	Milestone
November 30,2012	GSA submitted prospectus package to Congress.
January 1, 2013	GSA began lease acquisition process.
October 1, 2013	GSA awards lease and begins tenant improvements – pending Congressional approval and subject to availability of funds.
October 1, 2015	Complete Construction and begin phased occupancy.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The NTC consolidation supports the DHS Strategic Goal: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and CBP Strategic Goal 1: Secure the Nation’s borders to protect America from the entry of dangerous people and goods and prevent unlawful trade and travel.

Performance metrics for this initiative include:

- Increased passenger and cargo discretionary targeting through the improvement of targeting methodologies;
- Quantity of identifiable events as a result of the pre-departure screening initiatives; and
- Increased targeting efficiencies through functional integration of Passenger Analytical Units and Advanced Tactical Units.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services
PPA: Program Oversight and Management
Program Decrease: Positions (29), FTE (29), Dollars \$(5,743)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							681	662	91,844
Program Decrease							(29)	(29)	(5,743)
Total Request	219	200	54,096	219	200	54,427	652	633	86,101

Description of Item

The \$5.743 million reduction is for 29 FTEs and other PO&M PPA activities. The reduction covers the realignment of facilities staffing in FY 2012 – 2014. This PPA enables Government and support personnel to successfully implement, at the enterprise-level, all program objectives and ensures strategic alignment across the CBP Construction and Facilities Management Program. The reduction allows CBP to fund priority operations and personnel securing our Nation’s borders.

Justification

This reduction will primarily affect the support for the administration and management of facilities and construction programs, and program and project management oversight, along with other mission support areas. Workforce shaping and realignment ensures CBP’s highest priority needs for mission critical personnel are addressed.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

CBP will ensure its highest priority operations are not significantly affected by this reduction. To minimize the effect on critical needs, CBP will assess its division of labor and mission support areas to identify and prioritize critical requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Facilities Maintenance; Repairs; and Operations
 PPA: Facility Construction and Sustainment
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(9,144)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	381,342
Program Decrease							-	-	(9,144)
Total Request	-	-	182,500	-	-	183,617	-	-	372,198

Description of Item

The reduction of \$9.144 million is applied to activities within the FC&S PPA in order to prioritize frontline CBP operations. This PPA supports critical maintenance, repairs, and operations requirements of existing CBP facilities.

Justification

The program decrease will ensure CBP’s highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core mission outcomes. To minimize the effect on critical operational needs, CBP will assess its facilities portfolio to identify and prioritize core mission and facilities requirements.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

The reduction will primarily affect the existing CBP facilities portfolio and real property inventory and may extend to leasehold improvements of GSA leased spaces. Planned facilities management and sustainment activities, such as maintenance, repairs, operations, alterations, and lease renewals, will be delayed, deferred, or foregone as a result of this reduction.

Although the reduction will impact planned facilities management and sustainment activities, CBP will ensure its highest priority operations are not significantly affected.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, acquire, construct, renovate, equip, furnish, operate, manage, and maintain buildings, facilities, and related infrastructure necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs, immigration, and border security, [\$243,666,000] \$471,499,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2017] **2018**²: Provided, That for fiscal year 2013 and thereafter, the annual budget submission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for ``Construction and Facilities Management" shall, in consultation with the General Services Administration, include a detailed 5-year plan for all Federal land border port of entry projects with a yearly update of total projected future funding needs delineated by land port of entry: Provided further, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2013]³. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

<p>¹ ...[\$243,666,000] <u>\$471,499,000</u> ...</p>	<p>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>² ... [2017] 2018 ...</p>	<p>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>³ Provided, That for fiscal year 2013 and thereafter, the annual budget submission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for ``Construction and Facilities Management" shall, in consultation with the General Services Administration, include a detailed 5-year plan for all Federal land border port of entry projects with a yearly update of total projected future funding needs delineated by land port of entry: Provided further, That the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time that the President's budget is submitted each year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an inventory of the real property of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and a plan for each activity and project proposed for funding under this heading that includes the full cost by fiscal year of each activity and project proposed and underway in fiscal year 2013.</p>	<p>Removed prior year appropriation language.</p>

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	219	200	236,596
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	22,636
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	104	104	196,235
Realigning of OTIA Funding: TI	24	24	3,247
Realignment of wage grade facilities positions	220	220	18,886
Total Transfers	348	348	241,004
Increases			
114 FM&E Insourcing Positions	114	114	0
Pay Increase	-	-	221
Total, Increases	114	114	221
Decreases			
2012 National Targeting Center - Year 1	-	-	(269)
2012 OFO Positions for New Ports of Entry - Year 1	-	-	(997)
Management Efficiencies	-	-	(3,369)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(4,635)
Total Other Adjustments	114	114	(4,414)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	462	462	236,590
2014 Current Services	681	662	473,186
Program Changes			
Increases			
Consolidation of National Targeting Center	-	-	13,200
Total, Increases	-	-	13,200
Decreases			
Facilities Maintenance; Repairs; and Operations	-	-	(9,144)
Managed Hiring, Awards and Support Services	(29)	(29)	(5,743)
Total, Decreases	(29)	(29)	(14,887)
Total Program Changes	(29)	(29)	(1,687)
2014 Request	652	633	471,499
2012 to 2014 Change	433	433	234,903

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	219	200	236,596
FY 2013 Annualized CR	219	200	238,044
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	348	348	241,004
Increases	114	114	221
Decreases	-	-	(4,635)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	462	462	236,590
FY 2014 Current Services	681	662	473,186
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	13,200
Decreases	(29)	(29)	(14,887)
Total, Program Changes	(29)	(29)	(1,687)
FY 2014 Request	652	633	471,499
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	433	433	234,903

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Facility Construction and Sustainment	0	0	\$182,500	0	0	\$198,842	0	0	\$4,056	0	0	\$385,398	0	0	\$202,898
Program Oversight and Management	219	200	54,096	462	462	37,748	-29	-29	-5,743	652	633	86,101	433	433	32,005
Total	219	200	236,596	462	462	236,590	-29	-29	-1,687	652	633	471,499	433	433	234,903

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Facilities Management
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$18,518	\$18,778	\$51,277	\$32,759
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	111	25	-86
11.5 Other personnel compensation	48	47	678	630
12.1 Benefits	5,476	5,548	15,708	10,232
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	24,153	24,484	67,688	43,535
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	995	995	923	-72
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	1,299	1,299
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	62,792	62,792
25.2 Other services	54,269	54,269	24,784	-29,485
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.4 O&M of facilities	140,509	141,626	213,644	73,135
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	8,491	8,491
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	260	260
31.0 Equipment	16,670	16,670	5,263	-11,407
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	86,355	86,355
Total, Other Object Classes	212,443	213,560	403,811	191,368
Total, Direct Obligations	236,596	238,044	471,499	234,903
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Offsetting Collections				
Total Requirements	236,596	238,044	471,499	234,903
Full Time Equivalents	200	200	633	433

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Facilities Management

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	17	17	21	4
GS-14	54	54	78	24
GS-13	77	77	243	166
GS-12	57	57	97	40
GS-11	6	6	5	(1)
GS-9	5	5	8	3
GS-7	1	1	5	4
GS-6	1	1	2	1
Other Graded Positions	-	-	192	192
Total Permanent Positions	219	219	652	433
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	200	200	633	433
Average ES Salary	145,882	145,882	146,976	1,094
Average GS Salary	96,849	96,849	97,575	726
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

¹(1) Other Graded Positions includes 1 GS-3 and 191 wage grade positions (156 WG, 16 WL, and 19 WS). (2) Average ES Salary and GS Salary exclude employee benefits. (3) The figure for Average GS Salary only reflects GS positions and excludes wage grade salaries. Average WG/WL/WS Salary is \$77,054

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Construction and Facilities Management Appropriation

- \$471.499 million
- CBP Construction and Facilities Management includes:
 - Facilities Construction and Sustainment
 - Program Oversight and Management

PROGRAM	FY 2014 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Program, Project Activity (PPA)	Appropriation
Facilities Construction & Sustainment	\$381,342	\$4,056	\$385,398	Facilities Construction & Sustainment	Construction and Facilities Management
Program Oversight & Management	\$91,844	(5,743)	\$86,101	Program Oversight & Management	Construction and Facilities Management
Total Investments	\$473,186	(\$1,687)	\$471,499		

CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES INITIATIVES

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The CBP C&FM account provides the facilities solutions and associated infrastructure required to obtain and maintain operational control of the border. It addresses the requirements for new, modernized, expanded, and sustained facilities to fulfill immediate mission-driven operational needs; accommodates increasing capacity demands associated with new agent, officer, pilot, and asset deployments; provides resources to modify and/or correct deficiencies within existing facilities and structures; and allows CBP to proactively manage the real property inventory and facilities portfolio. The FY 2014 request focuses mainly on sustainment activities of CBP's Construction and Facilities Management Program. Additionally, it supports the delegation of authority of facilities services from the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) to CBP of GSA owned land ports of entry (LPOE). The FY 2014 budget submission also provides funding for the consolidation of the National Targeting Center to enhance mission operations.

2. Significant Changes

The FY 2014 request includes the centralization of facilities resources from across CBP operational and mission support components into the C&FM account. Consolidating facilities resources in this account allows CBP to manage its facilities portfolio more efficiently by funding the highest priorities while enabling offices to focus solely on their core mission responsibilities and can also yield significant cost savings and achieve efficiencies for the Construction and Facilities Management Program. The FY 2014 request also includes a transfer of FTE into the C&FM account to support the centralization of these facilities responsibilities and an enhancement for consolidation of the National Targeting Center to enhance mission operations.

3. Project Schedule

Not Applicable

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Facilities Construction and Sustainment				
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Appropriation	\$182,500	\$183,617	\$385,398	\$751,515
Obligation (planned)	\$182,500	\$183,617	\$385,398	\$751,515
Expenditure (planned)	\$91,250	\$91,809	\$192,699	\$ 375,758

Program Oversight and Management				
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Appropriation	\$54,096	\$54,427	\$86,101	\$194,624
Obligation (planned)	\$54,096	\$54,427	\$86,101	\$194,624
Expenditure (planned)	\$48,686	\$48,984	\$77,491	\$175,161

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

CBP's C&FM requirements are executed through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and the CBP Office of Procurement.

Through a memorandum of agreement, USACE provides CBP with consolidated program management services for real estate planning and acquisition, planning and programming, environmental planning and compliance, design and cost engineering, construction and warranty enforcement, and integrated occupancy services.

CBP's Facilities Management & Engineering Directorate (FM&E) provides the facilities, infrastructure, and related services to CBP's organizational components in direct support of their individual missions, and, collectively, in support of the overall CBP and DHS missions. CBP's operational components identify mission needs that require facility solutions that are communicated to FM&E's four Program Management Offices (PMO), each of which has a

mission-aligned portfolio: Air and Marine Facilities, Border Patrol Facilities and Tactical Infrastructure, Field Operations Facilities, and Mission Support Facilities.

Once FM&E receives the mission needs from the operational components, it will scope, schedule, and analyze alternative options and provide cost-estimates for the proposed facilities requirements. During this process owned and leased options are explored, along with cost-efficiency solutions such as consolidation opportunities, co-locations, and public-private partnerships.

Other facility requirements, primarily focused on sustaining the current portfolio, are identified by the PMOs using the following specific indices:

1. Facility Condition – Condition surveys are performed on a periodic basis to ascertain the true condition of the asset. A Facility Condition Assessment is the primary means by which this information is generated.
2. Facility Utilization – These indices track the square footage of space and the number of full-time equivalents assigned.

In order to best align facility projects with mission needs, facility requirements are analyzed through a thorough mission alignment process. Requirements are first consolidated through a prioritization scheme that aligns potential projects with essential CBP missions, including remediating life safety issues and major compliance violations, along with the necessary sustainment actions at existing facilities. All requirements are then reviewed and approved by FM&E's senior leadership.

Final prioritization of facility requirements and necessary trade-offs are made at the Facilities Management Council, where senior leadership of CBP's Operational Components and FM&E discuss and determine which high priority facility projects should be funded.

For those projects that receive funding, more detailed schedules and cost estimates are developed by FM&E's PMOs and tracked through Program Management reviews on a bi-monthly basis. Project completion schedules and funding allocated to specific projects are tracked within the CBP accounting system and FM&E's Integrated Workplace Management System, which provides real property lifecycle management capability. These systems include modules that store specific information on all aspects of each asset, which is automatically linked to key information systems. The real property profile performance data can be used to produce financial, procurement, and real property indices for measuring the performance of the assets. Projects in progress are tracked and reported on a monthly basis by project managers in the field. This tracking monitors the project delivery for construction and leasing through industry standards, including tracking each project's schedule, scope, and budget.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Facility Construction and Sustainment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	199	199	0	(199)
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	1,299	1,299
23.2 Other rent	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	62,418	62,418
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2 Other services	25,122	25,122	8,391	(16,731)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	0	0	0	0
25.4 O&M of facilities	140,509	141,626	213,644	73,135
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	8,491	8,491
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	0	0	0
31.0 Equipment	16,670	16,670	4,800	(11,870)
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	86,355	86,355
Total, Other Object Classes	182,500	183,617	385,398	202,898
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	0	0
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Requirements	182,500	183,617	385,398	202,898
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Facility Construction and Sustainment Mission Statement

Facilities Construction and Sustainment provides facilities management, acquisition, construction, leasing, and sustainment of CBP occupied facilities, and associated infrastructure and services that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection needs to perform its enforcement and trade facilitation mission.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Total, Salaries & Benefits	-	-	-	-

No change from 2012 to 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$199	\$199	0	-\$199

In 2014, a decrease of -\$199,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	\$1,299	\$1,299

In 2014, an increase of \$1,299,000 is for object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	\$62,418	\$62,418

In 2014, an increase of \$19,736,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$37,551,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority. In 2014, an increase of \$5,131,000 is for object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$25,122	\$25,122	\$8,391	-\$16,731

In 2014, a decrease of -\$16,731,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$140,509	\$141,626	\$213,644	\$73,135

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,623,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, a decrease of -\$6,398,000 is for 114 FM&E insourced positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$9,144,000 is for facilities maintenance, repairs, and operations. In 2014, an increase of \$13,200,000 is for the consolidation of the National Targeting Center. In 2014, an increase of \$2,900,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$74,200,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	\$8,491	\$8,491

In 2014, an increase of \$8,491,000 is for object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$16,670	\$16,670	\$4,800	-\$11,870

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,272,000 is an annualization of prior year funding. In 2014, a decrease of -\$10,598,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	0	0	\$86,355	\$86,355

In 2014, an increase of \$14,230,000 is for object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$72,125,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Facilities Management
Program Oversight and Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,518	18,778	51,277	32,759
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	111	25	(86)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	48	47	678	630
11.7 Military personnel/Awards				
12.1 Benefits	5,476	5,548	15,708	10,232
12.4 Allowances				
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	24,153	24,484	67,688	43,535
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	796	796	923	127
23.2 Other rent				
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges			374	374
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
25.2 Other services	29,147	29,147	16,393	(12,754)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.				
25.4 O&M of facilities				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment				
26.0 Supplies and materials			260	260
31.0 Equipment			463	463
Total, Other Object Classes	29,943	29,943	18,413	(11,530)
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	54,096	54,427	86,101	32,005
Full Time Equivalent	200	200	633	433

Program Oversight and Management Mission Statement

Program Oversight and Management provides for the programmatic studies, services, initiatives, as well as contract support and services required to support the administration and management of facilities and construction programs, program management oversight, and project management oversight.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,518	18,778	51,277	32,759
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	111	25	(86)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	48	47	678	630
11.7 Military personnel/Awards		-		
12.1 Benefits	5,476	5,548	15,708	10,232
12.4 Allowances				

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,518	18,778	51,277	32,759
Total, Salaries & Benefits	24,153	24,484	67,688	43,535

In 2014, a decrease of -\$5,743,000 is for managed hiring, awards and support services. In 2014, an increase of \$12,070,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority. In 2014, an increase of \$17,732,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, an increase of \$221,000 is for the 2013 pay increase. In 2014, an increase of \$3,247,000 is for realigning of OTIA funding for Tactical Infrastructure. In 2014, an increase of \$7,370,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$8,638,000 is for 114 FM&E insourced positions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$796	\$796	\$923	\$127

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,000 is for 114 FM&E insourced positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$183,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$121,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, an increase of \$184,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority. In 2014, an increase of \$6,000 is an annualization of prior year funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$0	0	\$374	\$374

In 2014, an increase of \$113,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, an increase of \$227,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$34,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$29,147	\$29,147	\$16,393	\$(12,754)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,239,000 is for 114 FM&E insourced positions. In 2014, a decrease of -\$3,369,000 is for management efficiencies. In 2014, a decrease of -\$7,417,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$234,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, an increase of \$37,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$0	0	\$260	\$260

In 2014, a decrease of -\$104,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$330,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions. In 2014, an increase of \$34,000 is for the Land Port of Entry delegation of authority.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	0	\$463	\$463

In 2014, an increase of \$107,000 is for an object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$356,000 is for realignment of wage grade Facilities positions.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	200	200	200
Increases			
Land Port of Entry Delegation of Authority	-	-	104
114 FM&E Insourcing Positions	-	-	114
Realignment of wage grade facilities positions	-	-	220
Realigning OTIA Funding: T1	-	-	24
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	462
Decreases			
Managed Hiring & Support Services	-	-	(29)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(29)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	200	200	633
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:		-	433

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department of Homeland Security established a DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy in mid-2010. DHS is committed to establishing an appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience, and other resources to balance the DHS workforce overall. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (P.L. 111-8), the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved by the public sector (e.g. to maintain control of and sustain agency operations) and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective to do so. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of the total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 also requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed by contractors that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has many contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection requests 8 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Air and Marine Interdiction:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) protects the Nation through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. The CBP Office of Air and Marine's (OAM) core competencies include air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air and national border domain security.

Mission critical assets for FY 2014 are: 267 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), 302 marine vessels, the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), fixed and mobile surveillance equipment, ground vehicles, training facilities, maintenance facilities, aircraft hangars, and marine facilities located along the land and maritime borders and at key interior support locations.

B. Budget Activities:

The Air and Marine Interdiction appropriation is comprised of two major Program, Project, and Activities (PPAs): Operations and Maintenance, and Procurement.

Operations and Maintenance:

The Operations and Maintenance PPA funds aircraft and marine vessel maintenance and logistic support, training, fuel, material repairs, operating base support, and engineering needed to operate and maintain aircraft and marine vessels. A combination of government and contractor logistics activities provide maintenance management, system support analysis, asset management, critical property, spare parts storage, inventory records management, and field services through a National Aircraft Maintenance contract and the National Marine Center (NMC). Aviation law enforcement training services are made available by the National Aircraft Training Center (NATC). Funding is also provided to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to ensure that a Long Range Radar (LRR) capability is maintained and operated for joint Department of Defense (DOD)/Department of Homeland Security (DHS) use.

Operations and Maintenance also funds the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), which provides detection, monitoring, sorting, tracking, and coordination of law enforcement response to suspect airborne and maritime activity and is used to conduct airspace security, respond to natural disasters and act as the clearinghouse for information.

Operations and Maintenance funds also support field operating costs, including costs for Regional Director Offices, Air and Marine Branches, and Units, as well as headquarters operations and Field Centers, training and travel expenses, and fuel, which is a major portion of the field office expense.

Procurement:

Procurement funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and to recapitalize existing assets. This extends their service lives, enhancing their mission effectiveness and/or lowering their life-cycle maintenance costs.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DHS requests \$427,701,000 for FY 2014 Air and Marine Interdiction. This request includes a non-recurring \$138.9 million for prior OAM procurements, a program decrease of \$11.0 million for Operations and Maintenance, \$8.3 million for transfers, \$8 million for Flight Hours for Priority Operations, and enhancements totaling \$73.95 million for the procurement of the following:

- \$24 million for P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP);
- \$3.5 million for Sensor Upgrades;
- \$43 million for two (2) KA-350CER MEA; and
- \$3.45 million for Marine Vessels (various).

	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 President's Budget		FY 2014 Request	
	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity	Amount (\$M)	Quantity
P-3 SLEP	42.0	2	28.1	0	24.0	0
New AS-350 Helicopters	36.8	6	0.0	0	0.0	0
UH-60 A-L Black Hawk Recap.	28.9	2	17.5	1	0.0	0
MQ-9 Predator/Guardian UAS	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
KA-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft	22.5	1	20.5	1	43.0	2
Sensor Upgrades	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.5	3
Marine Vessels	4.7	16	0.9	1	3.5	5
Total	138.9		67.0		74.0	

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Operations and maintenance	-	-	365,087	-	-	367,321	-	-	353,751	-	-	(11,336)	-	-	(11,048)	-	-	(288)
Procurement	-	-	138,879	-	-	139,729	-	-	73,950	-	-	(64,929)	-	-	73,950	-	-	(138,879)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	503,966	-	-	507,050	-	-	427,701	-	-	(76,265)	-	-	62,902	-	-	(139,167)
Total, Air and Marine Interdiction:	-	-	503,966	-	-	507,050	-	-	427,701	-	-	(76,265)	-	-	62,902	-	-	(139,167)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	503,966	-	-	507,050	-	-	427,701	-	-	(76,265)	-	-	62,902	-	-	(139,167)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	503,966	-	-	507,050	-	-	427,701	-	-	(76,265)	-	-	62,902	-	-	(139,167)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Operations and maintenance
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Operations and maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	365,087
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(288)
2014 Current Services	-	-	364,799
2014 Program Change	-	-	(11,048)
2014 Total Request	-	-	353,751
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(11,336)

CBP requests \$353.751 million for Operations and Maintenance. The request includes:

- Increase of \$8.0 million for Flight Hours for Priority Operations
- Decrease of -\$6.293 million for Marine Maintenance; Travel; Surveillance/Sensor Technology
- Decrease of -\$4.755 million for Aged Aircraft Retirements
- Decrease of -\$4.481 million for Utilities Consolidation
- Decrease of -\$3.807 million for Rent Consolidation

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP requests \$353.751 million for Operations and Maintenance as described below. Of this total, \$194.351 million is intended for operations and \$159.4 million for maintenance, providing approximately 62,000 flight hours.

Aviation and Marine Missions, Investments, and Performance

OAM supports a variety of missions consistent with DHS and CBP priorities by utilizing the available intelligence on threats and how they are evolving and the experience of the air and marine field leaders who respond daily to the operational requirements of the mission owners. While OAM still conducts annual reviews of the priorities and requirements that inform its strategy – and changes its strategic plan to address emerging threats, technological opportunities, program realities, or practical constraints – the new CBP operations and intelligence constructs now provide the integrated agency framework for the future. Along with the new Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Accountability process, the new joint operations and intelligence constructs will determine how future investments are defined and prioritized.

Air and Marine Mission Sets

OAM's implementation strategies are based on positioning CBP's aviation and maritime assets to provide expertise and responsiveness in several strategic mission sets, each critical to the overall success of priority CBP and national missions. The following mission sets reflect OAM's core competencies:

- Air to Land Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, track, and respond to suspect ground targets of interest moving by vehicle or on foot. Interdiction can occur on approach to the land border, at crossing points, or after the border has been breached. Air to land interdiction is conducted in all geographic conditions and at all borders.
- Air to Air Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, track, and sort airborne suspect targets of primarily general aviation aircraft. In a national security role, this serves the function of determining hostile intent of the suspect aircraft. Air interdiction is conducted over both land and sea in all weather conditions and operating environments. This mission includes, but is not limited to, an apprehension capability far before a suspect air target approaches the border, as the border is crossed, and well into interior airspace.
- Water to Water Enforcement – Involves the capability to search, detect, identify, and track waterborne suspect targets of interest. Marine interdiction can involve an integration of aviation and maritime asset capabilities. Waterborne apprehensions include, but are not limited to, preventing persons or items from illegally entering the United States from foreign ports of call.
- Air and Marine Domain Awareness - Involves the employment of OAM's reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) capabilities to provide situational awareness in all operating environments. This includes determining suspect targets requiring enforcement actions. OAM has ground based, airborne, and coastal/riverine RSTA capabilities with hemispheric reach to manage this capability.
- Critical Infrastructure and Port Security – Involves the capability to detect, deter, and prevent terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure and at POEs. This includes the tracking of possible terrorist threats as they approach the border, apprehension of suspect targets, and monitoring of border areas through air and marine tactical and strategic assets. In addition to these duties, OAM assets provide security and surveillance at special events on an as-needed basis.

Description of Selected Adjustment to Base

Flight Hours for Priority Operations: The FY 2014 Budget level will sustain CBP flight hours for operations along the southwest border and within the source, transit, and arrival zones. The funds will be used primarily for fuel for a variety of aircraft to support these operations including the P-3 and D-8 aircraft.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Procurement
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Procurement

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	138,879
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(138,879)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Program Change	-	-	73,950
2014 Total Request	-	-	73,950
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(64,929)

CBP requests \$73.95 million for Procurement. The request includes:

- Increase of \$43.0 million for 2 KA-350CER MEAs
- Increase of \$24.0 million for P-3 SLEP
- Increase of \$3.5 million for Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft
- Increase of \$3.45 million for Marine Vessels (various)
- Decrease of -\$138.879 million for Non-recur Air & Marine Procurement

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Procurement investment funds are used to purchase new aircraft and marine vessels and recapitalize existing assets to extend their service lives, enhance mission effectiveness, and lower maintenance costs.

In August 2006, when the original Strategic Air and Marine Plan was submitted to Congress, four specific objectives were delineated:

- to unify and integrate CBP Air (and later, Marine) and all of its forces;
- to enhance border security and surveillance;
- to recapitalize aging aviation and marine assets, creating a more flexible and responsive air and marine force; and,
- to continue support for traditional missions, specifically support for ICE investigations and drug Source, Transit, and Arrival Zone missions under the integrated command of the Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S).

CBP envisioned that its 26 different types of aircraft would be reduced to 8 or 9 types including the Predator B Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS), the only new capability added to the service. The total number of aircraft would remain roughly the same as in 2006, about 260. The marine service was originally planned to expand by nearly 200 vessels, to over 300 total, and the number of marine operating sites was to grow by up to 22, with the operating tempo increasing to meet known threats

along the coastal approaches to the United States, Florida Keys, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Great Lakes. CBP also planned to establish five new air branches along the northern border, while consolidating a small number of interior air units with larger border branches. The OAM work force was to grow from just over 1,100 personnel to a force of nearly 3,000.

The major components of the plan included:

- a service life extension program (SLEP) for the P-3 long range patrol aircraft, all 16 of which were grounded briefly in FY 2006 due to age-related wing box stress cracks;
- the purchase or overhaul of 3 light and medium lift helicopter types needed to replace unserviceable assets used to support border security and interior enforcement operations;
- the purchase of 2 types of twin-engine medium range patrol aircraft to replace aging assets that were becoming unsafe to fly and were needed for air-to-ground, air-to-water, and air-to-air surveillance and enforcement missions;
- the introduction of a high-end UAS, the Predator B, and its maritime equivalent, the Guardian; and,
- marine interceptors and riverine vessels needed to replace aging assets and meet expanded mission requirements along the coastal approaches to the borders, and the rivers and lakes near the borders.

As CBP moves into the seventh year of the original 10-year effort, OAM has been successful in achieving most of the objectives listed above. A single, integrated air and marine service now exists; the five air branches along the northern border are fully operational; CBP has established, outfitted, and staffed 11 new marine units; and more than 70 new or upgraded helicopters have been delivered with 8 more on the way.

The P-3 program is on cost and scheduled for completion in FY 2016, and ten Predator B and Guardian UAS are operational. The delivery of new and upgraded medium range fixed-wing aircraft has lagged, but nine new and two upgraded aircraft have been delivered with four more planned for this year. OAM has retired entire types of aircraft, including the OH-6 and MD-600 light helicopters and the C-404 patrol aircraft, and has begun to retire the PA-42 and C-12M type twin-engine aircraft.

**US Customs and Border Protection
Office of Air and Marine**

CBP Air and Marine Vessel Procurement Budgets (\$ millions)

As of: FY 2012 Appropriations

	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Total
Total Requested/Enacted	230.9		383.2		217.3		148.0		177.6		144.6		138.9		1,440.5
	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	Req.	Enact	
Requested/Enacted Above the Request	70.9	160.0	128.7	254.5	123.3	94.0	122.6	25.4	131.6	46.0	131.6	13.0	109.5	29.4	
P-3 A/C Service Life Extension ¹		16.0	70.0		47.0		56.0		65.0		47.7		42.0		343.7
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	10.2	45.0	10.4	24.0	10.6		23.6	6.0	22.1	32.0	14.0		4.0		201.9
Light Helicopters (EC-120/AS-350)		70.0	35.0	30.0		33.1			28.0		38.0		36.8		270.9
Medium Helicopters (UH-60 Black Hawk)	30.6			64.0	52.4		4.0				15.4	13.0	22.0	6.9	208.3
Air Mobility Helicopters (UH-1) ^{2,5}															0.0
Medium Range Patrol Aircraft (DHC-8)	30.1			107.5											137.6
Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (KA-350)						43.6	28.6	7.0						22.5	101.7
Jet Interceptor Sensor Upgrades (C-550)			11.4		9.4		7.7		10.0						38.5
Aircraft Sensors (Radars/Cameras)		15.0	1.9		1.9						10.0				28.8
Northern Border Stand-Up & Marine Sites				12.0		12.0									24.0
Marine Vessels				7.0	2.0		2.7	7.4	6.5	8.0	6.5		4.7		44.8
Congressional Initiatives ³		14.0		10.0		5.3		5.0		6.0					40.3

1. The \$16 million for the P-3 was originally appropriated in base Operations and Maintenance, then applied for the repair of cracked wing boxes.

2. UH-1 to UH-119 recap funded with expired contract recoveries; no funds appropriated to date.

3. Includes the Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (USCG lead), the Wireless Airport Surveillance System (WASP), and AMOC Phase B.

4. \$18.7 million was reprogrammed from the DHC-8 MPA to the KA-350 MEA in FY 2008, enabling the purchase of 5 aircraft.

5. The contract for the UH-1 has expired; OAM reallocated the \$4.9 million for FY 2011 into the UH-60 Black Hawk line.

6. The \$22.1 million for the UAS in FY 2010 was used to acquire ground control stations, antennas, sensors, and support equipment, not aircraft.

7. The \$32 million for 2 unmanned aircraft systems was included in the President's FY 2010 Supplemental Request.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: KA-350CER MEA
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$43,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	43,000
Total Request	-	-	22,500	-	-	20,500	-	-	43,000

Description of Item

The budget requests \$43 million for two King Air (KA)-350CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).

Justification

The MEA was introduced to fill the gaps created by the end of the DHC-8 production line and the termination of the PC-12 contract, and to replace 26 aging twin-engine patrol aircraft.

Initiated in FY 2008, a total of seven aircraft have been funded, with three already delivered and placed in operation, and the fourth and fifth scheduled for delivery by May, 2013. Funding was provided in FY 2012 for a sixth aircraft, which will be delivered in late FY 2013, and the FY 2013 Budget request contained funding for a seventh aircraft. This request funds the eighth and ninth platforms.

The MEA is a multi-role aircraft with a multi-mode radar for use over water and land and for air-to-air situational awareness. It also has an Electro-Optic/Infrared (EO/IR) sensor, basic and advanced Law Enforcement Technical Collection (LETC) packages, and Ku-Band and Iridium downlink system capabilities which allow for communication by voice and sensor data anywhere in its operating area in near real time. It is the most capable new, twin-engine aircraft to be purchased by CBP.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

CBP operates seven DHC-8 Q200/Q300 aircraft equipped with SeaVue maritime radars, day/night infrared cameras, and the capability to support 8-hour missions. Since this type of aircraft is no longer manufactured, CBP shifted to the smaller KA-350CER, twin-engine aircraft in late FY 2007, and

developed it as a truly multi-role asset with a multi-mode Selex radar, day/night infrared cameras, law enforcement technical collection (LETC) capabilities, and Ku-Band satellite down-link, and modest cargo carrying capability. These aircraft are replacements for 26 older and unsupportable twin-engine patrol aircraft now being retired. They are also needed to fill gaps created when DHC-8 aircraft production ended and single-engine PC-12 aircraft, another legacy purchase, proved to be less capable of supporting the variety of mission requirements being placed on OAM, in particular missions over the coastal borders and Great Lakes, as well as over extremely rugged terrain.

This aircraft and associated sensor capabilities provide direct support to CBP efforts to secure the Nation's borders. Unlike the older, less capable aircraft they are replacing, the MEA addresses threats along the border from the air, land, and sea. During FY 2012, the two aircraft deployed to the southwest border flew 268 hours of Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) missions in support of the Joint Field Command in Arizona. The aircraft has begun operations off the Southern California coast to respond to growing threats from the go-fast vessels attempting to reach the coast of California and deposit bulk cocaine where it can be quickly distributed inland.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Marine Vessels (various)
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,450

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	3,450
Total Request	-	-	4,700	-	-	900	-	-	3,450

Description of Item

The budget requests \$3.45 million for marine vessels. This funding will allow CBP to procure up to five Coastal Interceptor Vessels (CIV).

Justification

In August 2006, OAM was given the responsibility to organize, train, and equip marine operations falling under the Border Patrol and the Office of Field Operations, and to assume control of operations in the coastal and Great Lakes regions. In February 2008, OAM reported its first revision of the Strategic Air and Marine Plan to Congressional Committees on Appropriations. The revised plan contained a broad approach for enhancing marine operating capabilities by expanding the number of marine units along the northern border and southeast coastal operating areas, increasing the number of Marine Interdiction Agents (MIAs), support personnel, and the number of marine vessels. The number and types of vessels to be acquired was based on the operating environment and the planned operating tempo for each CBP marine unit, in addition to the need to replace some existing assets deemed to be of limited value due to age, capability, and/or safety.

Today, the CBP marine fleet stands at 302 vessels of all types, with 78 more requested in the FY 2013 President's Budget. Only two marine vessel procurements remain to be completed for the marine program to achieve its original objectives. The new Coastal Interceptor Vessel (CIV) contract was awarded in early FY 2012, and is currently funded to provide 31 new vessels, with the first production prototypes delivered in September 2012. The contract for the new Riverine Shallow Draft Vessel (RSDV) was awarded in late FY 2011, and is funded to provide up to 47 vessels. The RSDV production prototypes have been delivered and are currently undergoing field evaluations. The requested program increase will fund one CIV and up to three RSDVs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

From FY 2008 and into FY 2012, Congress provided funding for 11 new marine units, 197 new marine interdiction agents, and 101 new marine vessels, including 63 new interceptors of all types. In late FY 2008, CBP acquired an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration vessel for a new class of fast coastal interceptors that completed a year of test and evaluation in November 2009. The results of the Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration effort enabled OAM to define its requirements for a highly capable replacement for the slower, aging Midnight Express vessels. CBP also acquired 172 new and used vessels, including 32 coastal and SAFE Boat interceptors, 12 coastal enforcement vessels, 12 airboats, and 114 riverine vessels of various types, mainly through the transfer of used SAFE Boat and other riverine craft from the United States Coast Guard. Over the same period, CBP retired 87 aged and unserviceable vessels, mainly through the General Services Administration sales/exchange program that enabled the funds obtained to be reinvested in new boats and equipment, thus reducing the need for appropriated funds. CBP has gained the equivalent of over \$22.7 million in acquisition cost avoidance through these efforts, and has returned 76 used vessels to service.

Over the past few years, as CBP has been better able to respond to cross-border criminal activity, it has seen an increase in the amount of illicit traffic transiting around our borders and through the littorals. Since FY 2008, CBP has increased total float hours by over 83,000. With the establishment of 11 new marine units in FY 2008, and the increase in vessels and float hours, CBP has been successful in increasing arrests and drug seizures. From FY 2008 thru FY 2012, arrests have increased from 150 to 768, respectively, and drug seizure events have increased from 14,782 to 53,261, respectively. The requested assets would provide CBP with the ability to maintain the increased float hours as the older marine assets are retired.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: P-3 SLEP
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$24,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	24,000
Total Request	-	-	42,000	-	-	28,100	-	-	24,000

Description of Item

The budget requests \$24 million for the P-3 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP).

Justification

CBP’s P-3 aircraft are high-endurance, all-weather, tactical turbo-prop aircraft that are used primarily for long-range patrols along the entire U.S. border, near choke points off the coast of source and transit zone countries, and throughout Central and South America. It is the primary DHS asset used to detect and target bulk drug shipments carried by self-propelled semi-submersible vessels. The aircraft provides advanced sensor capabilities, can track and identify targets over extended periods, and remains vital to Joint Interagency Taskforce South (JIATF-S) support. The P-3 provides mission support capabilities beyond those of any other aircraft available to law enforcement.

The P-3 SLEP is a 10-year, \$420 million effort successfully entering its seventh year of execution. Designed to be completed in two phases, it is on cost and within on schedule. The first phase involved special structural inspections and repairs designed to keep some of the 16 aircraft flying while all new wing and tail assemblies were purchased to enable safe operations for another 18 to 20 years (The average age of the P-3s is 47 years.). The original estimate to complete delivery provided to the Congress in 2008 is still on schedule for completion in FY 2016. This effort will see 14 of the 16 aircraft returned to flight for an average cost of \$28 million per aircraft, which is highly cost-effective since a new aircraft with the same capabilities as the P-3 cannot be purchased for under \$250 million per unit in today’s aircraft market. To date, \$344 million has been invested in the SLEP, and FY 2014 is the next-to-last year of planned funding requests before the program proceeds to completion.

All 14 wing and tail sets are on order, seven aircraft have been completed, with the last aircraft due for return to operations by the end of FY 2016, or early FY 2017 at the latest. The new wings are produced in Marietta, Georgia, and the SLEP is conducted in Greenville, South Carolina.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

During the past five fiscal years, the P-3's were directly responsible for seizing or disrupting more than 863,000 pounds of cocaine shipments to Central America, Mexico and the U.S. During the same timeframe, P-3s have detected 87 percent of the self-propelled semi-submersible vessels captured in the source and transit zones. In FY 2012, in cooperation with the Guardian UAS, P-3 aircraft helped to successfully disrupt \$284 million worth of bulk cocaine during only 45 days of operations aimed at stemming the flow of drugs into Puerto Rico. The P-3 aircraft provide more counter-drug air mission hours to JIATF-S than any other partner agency. In FY 2012, 5,585 flight hours were provided in direct support of the JIATF-S mission (over 86 percent of CBP's total P-3 flight time). The average age of the P-3s, however, is 47 years. Funding the SLEP will extend the life of the fleet by more than 20 years, thus enabling CBP to continue support of the JIATF-S mission at a far lower cost than purchasing new aircraft would require.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft
PPA: Procurement
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500

Description of Item

The budget requests \$3.5 million for up to three tactical aircraft sensor upgrades.

Justification

CBP aircraft are operating with Electro-Optic/Infrared (EO/IR) sensors that are up to 35 years old. The technology used to produce these older sensors is obsolete, which renders them marginally effective in comparison to newer EO/IR systems. Sixty-nine percent of CBP’s sensors are no longer in production and 46 percent of the EO/IR sensors owned by CBP are no longer supported by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

Newer, more capable sensors provide better detection and identification ability, greater standoff ranges for more covert operation and safety, and laser range finder and illumination functionality which enhance mission coordination between airborne and ground agents. Newer sensors are fully supported by OEMs for software upgrades and integration with other new, mission-enhancing technologies.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Without replacement EO/IR sensors, aircraft will have to share assets, thereby increasing the risk of damage during system swap-outs. Additionally, operational missions will be flown without a sensor, greatly decreasing operational effectiveness, especially during night missions when criminal activity is highest.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Marine Maintenance; Travel; Surveillance/Sensor Technology
PPA: Operations and maintenance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,293)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	364,799
Program Decrease							-	-	(6,293)
Total Request	-	-	365,087	-	-	367,321	-	-	358,506

Description of Item

The budget requests a \$6.293 million decrease to Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance (O&M).

Justification

Increasing costs for operations and maintenance have driven OAM to spread available funding over all missions and borders. The following reductions will be taken:

- \$1.5 million from the marine maintenance budget for the overhaul of the Midnight Express Interceptor vessels.
- \$2.5 million from the Air and Marine Headquarters and field travel budget.
- \$993 thousand from the Air and Marine operations and maintenance support contract.
- \$1.3M from contract funds to support software and hardware sustainment on airborne and ground based Navel Sea Command Applied Physics Lab Ocean Surveillance Initiative (NAVSEA APL OSI) units and Broad Area Electronic Sensor.

Impact on Performance

This reduction will enable CBP to support its highest priority of maintaining core frontline personnel. CBP will continue to balance investments and operations support to obtain the best, most effective mix that addresses the highest mission needs as well as the agency's future asset requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Accelerate Aged Aircraft Retirements
PPA: Operations and maintenance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(4,755)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	364,799
Program Decrease							-	-	(4,755)
Total Request	-	-	365,087	-	-	367,321	-	-	360,044

Description of Item

CBP requests a \$4.755 million decrease to Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance (O&M) for Aged Aircraft Retirements.

Justification

CBP will continue to balance investments and operations support to obtain the best, most effective mix that addresses the highest mission requirements as well as the agency's future asset requirements. The three primary aviation O&M cost drivers within CBP are:

- (1) the number and location of air branches and supporting units;
- (2) branch/unit operating tempo (annual flight hours and surge operations); and
- (3) the numbers and types of aircraft, along with aircraft age.

A key objective of the Strategic Air and Marine Plan (StAMP) has always been to reduce the number of types of aircraft and the average age of the aircraft, while increasing the flexibility to respond to a variety of threats along and beyond the land and maritime borders. In terms of magnitude, the numbers and locations of air branches have a first order effect on annual O&M costs, while operating tempo is a close second. The retirement of aged assets can lead to cost reductions, but only if a significant number of aircraft are retired and the mix of aircraft at the various branches and units is made more efficient. CBP plans to balance its aircraft investments with operational needs to address Department and Agency priority missions, principally covering threats to the Southwest Border, while at the same time securing the delivery of the most critical assets needed to ensure the future viability of the air service.

CBP has been actively pursuing aged aircraft investigations since FY 2010. The initial investigations targeted three specific assets that were experiencing age-related problems. CBP attempted to keep each type of aircraft in service for as long as possible. Over time, the aged aircraft investigations and

new aircraft deliveries converged, and CBP began to retire large numbers of aircraft, including entire types.

In order to properly address the aging aircraft problem, an aged aircraft investigation and sustainment effort was undertaken, not unlike that conducted for the P-3, but with little or no opportunity for any kind of service life extension due to the age of the aircraft and cost involved. The components of the effort included:

- Lifetime assessments by aircraft type;
- Structural inspections and maintenance repairs; and
- Visibility into aging aircraft trends.

Through FY 2012, CBP has retired five types of aircraft: the OH-6 and MD-600 light helicopters; the C-172 and PA-18 single-engine aircraft; and the C-404 twin-engine aircraft. Some twin-engine aircraft are also being retired one at a time, including the PA-42 “Chet,” and the C-12M maritime patrol aircraft, and nine of the 16 UH-60A Black Hawks currently in operation may be grounded temporarily until funds can be provided for induction into the Army A to L conversion line. CBP has also noted aged-aircraft problems with its C-550 jet interceptors, but to date these have been repairable.

CBP will perform an annual aged aircraft reassessment beginning in the March/April 2014 timeframe to decide how best to continue managing its aged aircraft inventory to meet annual mission needs.

Impact on Performance

CBP will continue to balance investments and operations support to obtain the best, most effective mix that addresses mission needs as well as the agency’s future asset requirements. CBP’s Air Council will assist in deciding what mission priorities will be supported by the aircraft and available flight hours.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for the operations, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, unmanned aircraft systems, and other related equipment of the air and marine program, including operational training and mission-related travel, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; and, at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, [\$435,769,000] \$427,701,000¹ to remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016²: Provided, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft that are one of a kind and have been identified as excess to U.S. Customs and Border Protection requirements and aircraft that have been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of Homeland Security during fiscal year [2013] 2014³ without the prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. *[Provided further, that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the update to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program directed in conference report 109-241 accompanying Public Law 109-90 that addresses missions, structure, operations, equipment, facilities, and resources including deployment and command and control requirements, and includes a recapitalization plan with milestones and funding, and a detailed staffing plan with associated costs to achieve full staffing to meet all mission requirements.]*⁴

<p>¹ ...[\$435,769,000] <u>\$427,701,000</u> ...</p>	<p>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>² ... [2015] <u>2016</u> ...</p>	<p>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>³ ... [2013] <u>2014</u> ...</p>	<p>Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.</p>
<p>⁴ <i>[Provided further, that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the update to the 5-year strategic plan for the air and marine program directed in conference report 109-241 accompanying Public Law 109-90 that addresses missions, structure, operations, equipment, facilities, and resources including deployment and command and control requirements, and includes a recapitalization plan with milestones and funding, and a detailed staffing plan with associated costs to achieve full staffing to meet all mission requirements.]</i></p>	<p>This report was submitted to Congress in December 2012 and no subsequent changes will have occurred since the submission.</p>

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	503,966
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Rent Consolidation	-	-	(3,807)
Utilities Consolidation	-	-	(4,481)
Total Transfers	-	-	(8,288)
Increases			
Flight Hours for Priority Operations	-	-	8,000
Total, Increases	-	-	8,000
Decreases			
Non-recur Air & Marine Procurement	-	-	(138,879)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(138,879)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(130,879)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(139,167)
2014 Current Services	-	-	364,799
Program Changes			
Increases			
KA-350CER MEA	-	-	43,000
Marine Vessels (various)	-	-	3,450
P-3 SLEP	-	-	24,000
Sensor Upgrades for Tactical Aircraft	-	-	3,500
Total, Increases	-	-	73,950
Decreases			
Accelerate Aged Aircraft Retirements	-	-	(4,755)
Marine Maintenance; Travel; Surveillance/Sensor Technology	-	-	(6,293)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(11,048)
Total Program Changes	-	-	62,902
2014 Request	-	-	427,701
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(76,265)

¹NAVSEA APL OSI is Naval Sea Systems Command Applied Physics Lab Ocean Surveillance Initiative

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	503,966
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	507,050
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(8,288)
Increases	-	-	8,000
Decreases	-	-	(138,879)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	(139,167)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	364,799
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	73,950
Decreases	-	-	(11,048)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	62,902
FY 2014 Request	-	-	427,701
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(76,265)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Operations and maintenance	0	0	\$365,087	0	0	-\$288	0	0	-\$11,048	0	0	\$353,751	0	0	-\$11,336
Procurement	0	0	138,879	0	0	-138,879	0	0	\$73,950	0	0	73,950	0	0	-64,929
Total	0	0	503,966	0	0	-139,167	0	0	62,902	0	0	427,701	0	0	-76,265

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$18,632	\$18,632	\$16,332	-2,300
22.0 Transportation of things	1,240	1,240	1,240	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	10,492	10,492	6,409	-4,083
25.2 Other services	38,810	38,810	37,147	-1,663
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	46,273	46,273	42,860	-3,413
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	189,922	192,156	165,709	-24,213
26.0 Supplies and materials	82,023	82,023	90,604	8,581
31.0 Equipment	116,574	117,424	67,400	-49,174
Total, Other Object Classes	503,966	507,050	427,701	-76,265
Total, Direct Obligations	503,966	507,050	427,701	-76,265
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	503,966	507,050	427,701	-76,265

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2014 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Total	In MCL	New Initiative	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
Strategic Air Plan	73,950	73,950	\$0	CBP0002.03	CBP – Strategic Air Plan
	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	73,950	73,950	\$		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	73,950	73,950	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT	73,950	73,950	\$0		

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

Project Description

In the summer of 2006, CBP OAM developed and submitted to Congress a Strategic Air Plan that defined the end state for the nation-wide air service based on ongoing threat assessments and mission requirements determined by the agency and higher authority. In 2007, this plan was updated to incorporate the CBP marine service and the Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program, and was re-named the Strategic Air and Marine Program (StAMP). The separate UAS PPA was formally merged into the CBP OAM Procurement PPA in FY 2007.

In April 2010, CBP accelerated the transition of StAMP from an acquisition program to a sustainment program. While no new acquisitions are planned, aged assets will be maintained in operating condition as long as they are safe to fly. CBP will continue to standardize the types of aircraft and marine vessels, emphasizing the use of multi-mission assets that can be deployed to multiple locations as the threat changes over time. The OAM Procurement PPA is used to acquire new aircraft and marine vessels, upgrade older aircraft and vessels to extend their service lives, purchase new aircraft and marine sensors, acquire UASs, enhance surveillance and data/video distribution and sharing capabilities, and support the expansion of aviation and marine mission capabilities along the borders, in response to ongoing threat assessments and mission assignments directed by higher authority.

CBP has established new Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Accountability (PPBA) processes, along with a new line of business budget structure, that will supersede the StAMP and provide the framework and analyses needed to determine future funding needs for aviation and marine elements supporting homeland security missions.

Program Justification

CBP protects the American people and the Nation’s critical infrastructure through the coordinated use of integrated air and marine forces to detect, interdict and prevent acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. Terrain, weather, and distance are significant obstacles along much of the southern, northern, and coastal borders. CBP OAM support acts as a force multiplier, allowing personnel and equipment to be transported efficiently and effectively, ground and maritime interdiction missions to be supported, air interdiction missions to be executed, and interior investigations to be supported. OAM also provides rapid-response relocation of personnel and equipment to safeguard people and critical infrastructure from acts of terrorism, natural disasters and other emergencies. The Air Safety and Life Extension Contract supports the aircraft that makes it possible for CBP OAM to perform this mission.

2. Significant Changes

The funds requested will enable continued support for program operations through FY 2014.

3. Project Schedule

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Aircraft Acquired	6	8	7	2	2
UAS Acquired	0	1	0	0	0
Vessels Acquired	29	30	4	4	6

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President’s Budget	FY 2014 Request	Total
Appropriation	138,879	66,970	73,950	\$279,799
Obligation (planned)	86,483	66,970	73,950	\$227,403
Expenditure (planned)	138,879	66,970	73,950	\$279,799

**5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Not Applicable

6. Method of Performance

1	Is there a project (investment) manager assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	John A. Wells
2	Is there a contracting officer assigned to the investment?	If so, what is his/her name?
	Yes	Susan Baptist
3	Is there and Integrated Project Team (IPT)?	If so, list the skill set represented.
	Yes	The IPT is comprised of individuals from the CBP Office of Air and Marine, Office of Administration, Office of Information and Technology, Technology Systems Program Office, Office of Chief Counsel, Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, and Office of Border Patrol representing systems acquisition, project management, systems engineering, legal review and test and acceptance.
4	Is there a sponsor/owner for this investment?	If so, identify the sponsor/process owner by name and title and provide contact information.
	Yes	Randolph D. Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine.

Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal(s) Supported	Performance Measure / Type	Explanation or Description	Target or Goal	Actual Performance Results	Performance Metric Improvement
2012	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States Long Term/ Output	This measure shows the percent of conventional aircraft that, once detected, are suspected of illegal cross - border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. The Office of Air and Marine (OAM) determines whether an incursion is legal or illegal. If illegal, the Office of Air and Marine operations continue through the apprehension phase to successfully resolve the incursion.	2012 – 100%	96%	The Air and Marine program will continue to evaluate and improve tactics, techniques, and procedures to track and resolve visually detected incursions in order to bring individuals that commit illegal incursions to a successful law enforcement resolution.
2012	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs,	Percent of air support launches accomplished to support Homeland Security missions Long Term/ Output	A primary and important measure for Air and Marine is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure	2012 - >95%	85%	About 89% of the no-launches were due to issues such as needed maintenance, other mission priorities, and crew availability OAM will continue to

	and other Illegal Activity		captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.			request increases in funding for maintenance, labor and fuel. Additionally, OAM will work with primary customers to better coordinate launch requirements and to assure that appropriate crew to asset ratios are also being appropriated
2012	DHS Prevention Goal 2 and Objective 2.1 Secure our Borders Against Terrorists, Means of Terrorism, Illegal Drugs, and other Illegal Activity	Percent of Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S) annual mission hour objective achieved	CBP Air and Marine’s core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the Source, Transit and Arrival Zones. In support of Source and Transit Zone interdiction	100%	100%	

			operations, the Air and Marine Strategic Air Asset Program (P-3, Dash 8, Chet, and C12M fixed wing aircraft, Blackhawk rotor wing and Guardian UAS) have a dedicated minimum of 7,200 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South.			
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**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
Procurement	\$73,950	\$73,950

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$ thousands)		
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Procurement	\$138,879	\$66,970	\$73,950

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

- 40 CFR (all parts) – Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of the Environment (latest version);
- Executive Order 12144 – Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions; and
- Executive Order 13148 – Greening of the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Operations and maintenance**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	18,632	18,632	16,332	-2,300
22.0 Transportation of things	1,240	1,240	1,240	0
23.2 Other rent				
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	10,492	10,492	6,409	-4,083
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
25.2 Other services	38,560	38,560	36,717	-1,843
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	46,273	46,273	42,860	-3,413
25.4 O&M of facilities				
25.6 Medical care				
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	166,422	168,656	158,989	-7,433
26.0 Supplies and materials	81,718	81,718	89,454	7,736
31.0 Equipment	1,750	1,750	1,750	0
Total, Other Object Classes	365,087	367,321	353,751	-11,336
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	365,087	367,321	353,751	-11,336
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Operations and maintenance Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangars. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$18,632	\$18,632	\$16,332	-\$2,300

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,500,000 is for marine maintenance, travel, and surveillance/sensor technology. In 2014, an increase of \$200,000 is for Air & Marine flight hours.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$10,492	\$10,492	\$6,409	-\$4,083

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,983,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,100,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$38,560	\$38,560	\$36,717	-\$1,843

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,843,000 is for marine maintenance, travel, and surveillance/sensor technology.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$46,273	\$46,273	\$42,860	-\$3,413

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,434,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, a decrease of -\$450,000 is for marine maintenance, travel, and surveillance/sensor technology. In 2014, a decrease of -\$529,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$166,422	\$168,656	\$158,989	-\$7,433

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,178,000 is for the consolidation of CBP Rent program. In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,500,000 is for marine maintenance, travel, and surveillance/sensor technology. In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,755,000 is for aged aircraft retirements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$81,718	\$81,718	\$89,454	\$7,736

In 2014, a decrease of -\$64,000 is for utilities consolidation. In 2014, an increase of \$7,800,000 is for Air & Marine flight hours.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Air and Marine Interdiction:
Procurement**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	250	250	430	180
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	23,500	23,500	6,720	-16,780
26.0 Supplies and materials	305	305	1,150	845
31.0 Equipment	114,824	115,674	65,650	-49,174
Total, Other Object Classes	138,879	139,729	73,950	-64,929
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year				
Unobligated Balance, end of year				
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations				
Total Requirements	138,879	139,729	73,950	-64,929
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Procurement Mission Statement

The Office of Air & Marine (OAM) is responsible for the protection of the borders of the United States. OAM identifies, deters, interdicts, and investigates acts of terrorism and smuggling arising from unlawful movement of people and goods into and out of the United States with an integrated and coordinated air and marine force. OAM has historically conducted missions along the southern borders of the United States, Mexico, South America and the Caribbean. Since September 11, 2001, OAM has established a presence along the northern border. OAM has a staff of over 1,895 pilots, law enforcement officers, operational support, and administrative positions. Mission critical assets consist of aircraft (including fixed wing and rotary helicopters), marine vessels, P-3 surveillance aircraft, surveillance equipment, maintenance facilities and hangers. With the transfer of the Unmanned Aircraft Vehicles (UAS) and Border Patrol assets, U. S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has been able to achieve increased effectiveness and economies of scale in the operation, procurement and maintenance of CBP's assets.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Class	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$250	\$250	\$430	\$180

In 2014, a decrease of -\$250,000 is to fully non-recur Air & Marine Procurement. In 2014, an increase of \$430,000 is for acquiring KA-350CER MEAs.

Object Class	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$23,500	\$23,500	\$6,720	-\$16,780

In 2014, a decrease of -\$23,500,000 is to fully non-recur Air & Marine Procurement. In 2014, an increase of \$6,720,000 is for P-3 SLEP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$305	\$305	\$1,150	\$845

In 2014, a decrease of -\$305,000 is to fully non-recur Air & Marine Procurement. In 2014, an increase of \$430,000 is for acquiring KA-350CER MEAs. In 2014, an increase of \$720,000 is for P-3 SLEP.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$114,824	\$115,674	\$65,650	-\$49,174

In 2014, a decrease of -\$114,824,000 is to fully non-recur Air & Marine Procurement. In 2014, an increase of \$16,560,000 is for P-3 SLEP. In 2014, an increase of \$3,450,000 is for acquiring various Marine Vessels. In 2014, an increase of \$3,500,000 is for sensor upgrades for tactical aircraft. In 2014, an increase of \$42,140,000 is for acquiring KA-350CER MEAs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

Not Applicable

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Small Airport User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Small Airport User Fee

The Small Airport User Fee is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58c(b)(9)(A)(i). The Small Airport User Fee program supports inspection services at participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the user fee airports and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). It may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

B. Budget Activities

A User Fee Airport (UFA) is a small airport that has been approved by the Commissioner of CBP to receive, for a fee, the services of a CBP Officer (CBPO) for the processing of aircraft entering the United States, and their passengers and cargo. The applicant must meet the following criteria for UFA consideration:

- The volume or value of business at the airport is insufficient to justify the availability of inspectional services at such airport on a non-reimbursable basis.
- The current Governor of the State in which the airport is located declares support for the designation, in writing to the Commissioner of CBP.
- The requestor (e.g. airport authority) agrees to reimburse CBP for all costs associated with the services, including all expenses of staffing a minimum of one full-time inspector.
- The requestor completes an Agriculture Compliance Agreement (ACA) with fixed base operators and garbage haulers for handling the international garbage.

The basic steps required in considering an application for designation as an UFA include:

- Receipt of a letter from the current Governor of the state supporting the user fee airport designation, addressed to the Commissioner;
- An initial site visit in which CBP officials discuss workload and services;
- A final site visit in which CBP officials verify that facilities are 85 percent complete and adequate for inspectional services to be provided;
- Completion of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with CBP, which states the responsibilities, fees, and hours of service; and
- Completion of an ACA with CBP for handling international garbage.

An approved UFA receiving CBP services is responsible for payment of the following fees:

- Per Inspector - \$140,874 for the first year and \$123,438 for succeeding years;
- Automatic Data Processing costs per inspector - \$17,042 to \$21,062 (1st year) and \$13,620 to \$17,640 for succeeding years, depending on the location; and
- Other associated costs, such as overtime.

The Small Airport User Fee provides funding for the full costs of inspection services by CBPOs. At the end of the FY 2012, CBP supported 49 small airports. There are numerous pending applications for UFA status:

Pending (9):

- Ardmore Airport (Ardmore, TX)
- Ellington Field (Houston, TX)
- Griffiss International (Rome, NY)
- Charlotte Monroe Airport (Monroe, NC)
- South Texas International Airport (Edinburg, TX)
- Marathan Airport (Marathon, FL)
- Van Nuys Airport (Van Nuys, CA)
- Witham Airport (Stuart, FL)
- Concord Airport (Concord, NC)

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2014, CBP requests 69 full-time equivalent employees and \$8,533,000 in anticipated collections for the Small Airport User Fee program. The projections are based on the number of CBPOs required to fulfill agreements with the small airports. Some agreements require more than one CBPO. CBP estimates collections as follows:

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

Small Airports	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	7,381	8,284	8,533	8,789

**FY 2012 represents actual collections.*

Figure 2: FY 2012 Allocation of Small Airport Fees – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY12 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	7,156	100%
Total	7,156	100%

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Small Airport User Fee

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Small Airport User Fee	69	69	7,381	69	69	8,284	69	69	8,533	-	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	1,152
Total, Small Airport User Fee	69	69	7,381	69	69	8,284	69	69	8,533	-	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	1,152
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	69	69	7,381	69	69	8,284	69	69	8,533	-	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	1,152
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	69	69	7,381	69	69	8,284	69	69	8,533	-	-	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	1,152

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Small Airport User Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	69	69	7,381
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,152
2014 Current Services	69	69	8,533
2014 Total Request	69	69	8,533
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	1,152

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Small Airport User Fee program supports inspection services provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The amount charged is determined by how many CBP Officers are stationed at the port and whether it is a new or existing facility. Revenue from the Small Airport User Fee program funds processing of aircraft entering the United States, the passengers, and cargo.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	69	69	7,381
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
FY14 Increase in User Fee Collections	-	-	1,152
Total, Increases	-	-	1,152
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	1,152
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,152
2014 Current Services	69	69	8,533
Program Changes			
2014 Request	69	69	8,533
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	1,152

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	69	69	7,381
FY 2013 Annualized CR	69	69	8,284
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	1,152
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	1,152
FY 2014 Current Services	69	69	8,533
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	69	69	8,533
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	1,152

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Base			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Small Airport User Fee	69	69	\$7,381	0	0	\$1,152	0	0	0	69	69	\$8,533	0	0	\$1,152
Total	69	69	7,381	0	0	1,152	0	0	0	69	69	8,533	0	0	1,152

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,660	5,321	5,525	865
11.5 Other personnel compensation	318	318	318	---
12.1 Benefits	2,199	2,429	2,474	275
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	7,177	8,068	8,318	1,140
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	100	100	100	---
23.1 GSA rent	30	30	30	---
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	28	30	30	2
25.2 Other services	11	19	19	8
26.0 Supplies and materials	33	35	35	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1	---
Total, Other Object Classes	204	216	216	12
Total, Direct Obligations	7,381	8,284	8,534	1,153
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	16,160	16,160	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-16,160	-16,160	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,381	8,284	8,534	1,153
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	69	69	69	-
Total Permanent Positions	69	69	69	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Small Airport User Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,660	5,321	5,525	865
11.5 Other personnel compensation	318	318	318	-
12.1 Benefits	2,199	2,429	2,474	275
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	7,177	8,068	8,318	1,140
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	100	100	100	-
23.1 GSA rent	30	30	30	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	28	30	30	2
25.2 Other services	11	19	19	8
26.0 Supplies and materials	33	35	35	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	204	216	216	12
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	16,160	16,160	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-16,160	-16,160	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,381	8,284	8,534	1,153
Full Time Equivalents	69	69	69	-

Small Airport User Fee Mission Statement

Small Airport Facilities is authorized under 19 U.S.C. 58b and administered under 19 U.S.C. 58C (b)(9)(A)(i). The User Fee Airports Program authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on a fully reimbursable basis. The fee charged under this program is set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the small airport facility and the agency, and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,660	5,321	5,526	865
11.5 Other personnel compensation	318	318	318	0
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)		-	-	
11.7 Military personnel/Awards				0
12.1 Benefits	2,199	2,429	2,474	275
12.2 Military personnel benefits		-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters				-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	7,177	8,068	8,318	1,140

In 2014, an increase of \$1,140,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	100	100	100	0

No change from 2012 to 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	30	30	30	0

No change from 2012 to 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communication, Utilities, and misc. charges	28	30	30	2

In 2014, an increase of \$2,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	11	19	19	8

In 2014, an increase of \$8,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	33	35	35	2

In 2014, an increase of \$2,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1	0

No change from 2012 to 2014.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	69	69	69
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	69	69	69
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

The *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) created a series of user fees to recover costs incurred by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). P.L. 99-272, codified as 19 U.S.C. 58c (a)(1-8), established processing fees for air and sea passengers, commercial trucks, railroad cars, private aircraft and vessels, commercial vessels, dutiable mail packages, broker permits, barges and bulk carriers from Canada and Mexico, cruise vessel passengers, and ferry vessel passengers.

Collections from COBRA user fees are made available through permanent/indefinite appropriation created by the aforementioned user fee statute with the exception of COBRA fees collected from the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011*. The fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account (No Year) and are available only to the extent provided in Appropriations acts.

Effective November 5, 2011, certain exemptions under the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (P.L. 99-272; COBRA) were eliminated. Section 601 of the *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42) lifted the exemption that excluded air and sea passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands¹ from having to pay the COBRA air, sea, and cruise vessel (ferry passengers are still exempted) passenger fees. Due to the elimination of the exemptions, CBP collected additional COBRA revenue (the exemption went into place partially through the fiscal year (FY)) in FY 2012. CBP expects to collect \$110,000,000 in FY 2013 and FY 2014. These figures are not included in the FY 2014 request for COBRA and are not represented in any of the tables within this document for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. The collections associated with the elimination of the exemptions have been marked as unavailable and placed into a separate Treasury Account (*Treasury Account Symbol 70 5695.050*).

The FY 2013 fee collections associated with lifting the country exemptions are regarded as offsetting receipts and are not available to CBP without further appropriation. In the President's FY 2014 Budget, these fee collections (\$110 million) are treated as an offsetting receipt to the S&E account and the COBRA user fee proposal under the DHS General Provisions, proposes to make these fees available by offsetting them with discretionary appropriations.

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda-UK, British VI-UK, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada and South Grenadines, Guadeloupe-France, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique-France, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and North Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks, and Caicos Islands-UK.

B. Budget Activities

COBRA collections fund activities mandated by law. These activities involve Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) ensuring that all carriers, passengers, and their personal effects entering the United States are compliant with U.S. customs laws. To the extent that revenues are available, the estimated FY 2014 collections will fund the activities in the COBRA statute; however, the fees are not legislatively set to fully recover these costs. Therefore, the estimated collections will only partially fund the authorized activities listed:

- All inspectional overtime;
- Premium pay;
- Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (agency contribution);
- Excess preclearance;
- Foreign language proficiency awards; and
- Enhanced equipment and support.

The Office of Field Operations (OFO) of CBP uses overtime for inspectional activities and for seizure/arrest processing that goes beyond an employee's regular duty hours. The majority of OFO's inspectional overtime needs are often related to seasonal, daily, and after-hours operations. OFO implements a comprehensive inspectional overtime strategy to augment standard port of entry needs by adding flexibility to support changing operations as a result of surge and peak-time operations. Overtime flexibility ensures that sufficient staffing is available to administer the full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities that relate to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at our nation's ports of entry.

Additionally, the travel industry requests the approval of services at new locations, new flights at existing locations, and/or to move flights to peak or outside normal operating hours (outliers). Peak arrivals can exceed current facility and CBP capacity, while outlier flights reduce available staff during peaks and/or further impact decreasing overtime budgets.

Based on the current Workload Staffing Model, OFO estimates that a CBP officer performs 1,182 hours of frontline work a year. Every hour of overtime buys an additional frontline hour without additional administrative overhead.

Premium Pay and Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund expenses include pay and compensation benefits that enable CBP to fully staff according to mission requirements on holidays and weekends and to compensate eligible employees for benefits governed by 19 U.S.C. 267 (overtime and premium pay for Customs Officers).

The *Trade Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-210) section 337, codified as 19 USC 58c (b) (9) (A) (ii) and (b) (9) (B), authorized the establishment of the Express Consignment Courier Facilities (ECCF) fee to reimburse CBP for the processing costs incurred at those facilities. The original fee was set at 66 cents per individual airway bill or bill of lading and was later increased to \$1 effective July 2008. Congress also mandated that 50 percent of the ECCF fee collection be transferred to the Treasury's General Fund. Because the ECCF fees are deposited in the Customs User Fee Account, for budgetary purposes, they are reported as part of the COBRA user fees.

The fee rates under the current law are as follows:

Barge/Bulk Carrier Fee (\$110; \$1500 cap): This fee applies to barge or bulk carrier arrivals in the United States from Mexico or Canada. A barge or bulk carrier is considered to be arriving from Mexico or Canada when all of its cargo was loaded in either country, even if the vessel went to another country to discharge cargo prior to arriving in the United States. If all or part of the cargo was laden in another country, the vessel is considered to have arrived from that country (for user fee purposes only), even if the barge or bulk carrier called in Canada or Mexico to unlade and/or lade some cargo just prior to arriving in the United States.

Broker Permit (\$138 annually): Customs brokers are private individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations licensed, regulated, and empowered by CBP to assist importers and exporters in meeting federal import and export requirements.

Commercial Truck (\$5.50; \$100 cap): A driver, owner, agent, or other person in charge of the vehicle can pay a single arrival fee or prepay the fee by purchasing an annual transponder.

Commercial Vessel (\$437; \$5,955 cap): Masters, licensed deck officers, or pursers of commercial vessels of 100 net tons or more arriving within the limits of a U.S. port from a foreign location are required to pay regardless of the number of arrivals at U.S. Ports in the course of a single voyage.

Dutiable Mail (\$5.50): The addressee of each item of international mail that contains dutiable merchandise is required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (\$5.50): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial airline whose journeys originate in a place outside the U.S. are required to pay the fee.

Passenger Commercial Vessel (\$5.50; Cruise and Ferry \$1.93): Passengers arriving in the U.S. by commercial vessel are required to pay the fee. This fee is commonly known as a cruise or ferry vessel fee

Private Vessel and Aircraft (\$27.50 annually): Master or other individual in charge of a private aircraft and private vessel is required to pay the fee.

Railroad Car (\$8.25; \$100 cap): Railroad companies moving or receiving loaded or partially loaded passenger or commercial freight rail cars into the U.S. are required to pay the fee for each loaded car. In lieu of this fee, an annual prepayment per calendar year may be made for each rail car.

Express Consignment Carrier Fee (\$1.00; \$0.50 CBP; \$0.50 remitted to Treasury): Carriers operating Express Consignment Facilities are required to pay the fee.

All components of COBRA were last adjusted in April of 2007.

CBP initiated a service contract in the beginning of FY 2013 to conduct an independent assessment of CBP user fee forecast methodology and resource management. The goal of this effort is to assess

existing processes and provide input that can be used to improve variables CBP uses to forecast fee revenue and provide recommendations on improvement opportunities for the management of fee revenue.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 2,478 full-time equivalent employees and \$694,627,440 in FY 2014 for COBRA user fees and the ECCF fees to recoup the costs incurred for performing COBRA- related inspections. Of the \$694,627,440 in total collections, COBRA represents \$667,620,181 while the ECCF portion is \$27,007,259. The COBRA portion is composed of \$473,127,168 based on existing rates, while \$194,493,013 is from an increase in COBRA fee rates.

	FY 2014
COBRA	\$473,127,168
Fee increase	194,493,013
Total, COBRA	\$667,620,181
ECCF	27,007,259
Total	\$694,627,440

Future year collections are based primarily upon international travel projections for passengers and all conveyances under COBRA. Additional factors such as anticipated economic growth and inflation were also considered.

This level reflects a legislative proposal in the President’s FY 2014 Budget under the DHS General Provisions to increase the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees by \$2 and proportional increases to all other COBRA components. Most of these fees were last raised in 2007. Assuming enactment at the beginning of FY 2014, this proposal will increase collections by \$194.5 million, allowing CBP to hire up to 903 additional CBPOs.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

COBRA	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	463,107	481,003	694,627	722,421

*FY 2012 represents actual collections.

Estimating and allocating COBRA collections:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is primarily used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, staff uses numerous sources, and focus mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. GDP and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in detail.

The bulk of COBRA collections, mainly those attributable to international air travel, are remitted quarterly. The first remittance occurs annually in November and the collections are made available in December. CBP relies on carryover balances to address requirements during the first two fiscal months. In FY 2012, CBP carried over \$37.6 million, which equates to roughly eight percent of the FY 2013 projected collections. CBP mitigates the risks associated with COBRA cash flows by minimizing the reimbursement of costs incurred in the annual appropriations during the first two months of the fiscal year until the initial collections become available in December.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR*			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	463,107	1,575	1,575	481,003	2,478	2,478	694,627	903	903	231,520	-	-	-	903	903	231,520
Total, COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	463,107	1,575	1,575	481,003	2,478	2,478	694,627	903	903	231,520	-	-	-	903	903	231,520
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,575	1,575	463,107	1,575	1,575	481,003	2,478	2,478	694,627	903	903	231,520	-	-	-	903	903	231,520
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,575	1,575	463,107	1,575	1,575	481,003	2,478	2,478	694,627	903	903	231,520	-	-	-	903	903	231,520

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request. Of the \$231.5 million increase, \$194.5 million is attributable to the increase in fee rates and \$37 million is associated with an increase in passenger and conveyance volume.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	463,107
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	903	903	231,520
2014 Current Services	2,478	2,478	694,627
2014 Total Request	2,478	2,478	694,627
Total Change 2012 to 2014	903	903	231,520

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The components of the COBRA User Fees account are: international air and sea passenger; commercial trucks; loaded/partially loaded rail cars; commercial vessels; private aircraft and vessels; dutiable mail; customs broker permits; barges/bulk carriers; cruise vessel passenger fees; and express consignment carrier fees. As COBRA fees are set by statute they do not fully recover the costs associated with customs inspections and each year their “buying power” diminishes. Costs in excess of fee funding are supported by annual appropriations.

Proposals for Promoting Travel and Trade

Strengthening the U.S. economy through the promotion of travel and trade is a Presidential priority and the FY 2014 Budget includes the following proposals in support of this priority:

- Adding 1,600 new CBP officers (+ \$210 million) through discretionary appropriations;
- Increasing COBRA (customs inspections) user fees to fund up to 903 more CBP officers;
- Increasing Immigration Inspection user fees to fund up to 974 more CBP officers; and
- Authorizing CBP to enter into reimbursable fee agreements to provide service above currently funded levels.

These proposals will address the gap in staffing identified in the FY 2013 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry by OFO’s Workload Staffing Model (WSM). These new resources will reduce wait-times and increase seizures of illegal items and counterfeit goods.

In the case of COBRA user fees, CBP is proposing, via the General Provisions, a \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger components of the COBRA user fees and proportional increases to all other COBRA components. Assuming enactment of the proposal at the beginning of FY 2014, CBP will collect an additional \$194.5 million in that fiscal year. For

illustrative purposes only (as decisions on allocation of new CBPOs have not been determined), these new CBP officers requested in the FY 2014 President's budget are estimated to decrease peak wait times at some ports of entry by 30 minutes or more and have an estimated enforcement impact in increased seizures of \$85.8M.

The General Provision language

Sec. 541.

(a) (1) For fiscal year 2014, the fees imposed in subsection (a) of section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:

(A) For paragraph (1), \$594;

(B) For paragraph (2), \$7.50;

(C) For paragraph (3), \$11.25;

(D) For paragraph (4), \$37.50;

(E) For paragraph (5), \$7.50 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (A) and \$2.60 for the fee imposed in subparagraph (B);

(F) For paragraph (6), \$7.50;

(G) For paragraph (7), \$188; and

(H) For paragraph (8), \$150.

(2) For fiscal year 2014, the dollar amounts in subsection (b) of section 58c of title 19, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such subsection:

(A) For paragraphs (2) and (3), \$135;

(B) For subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5), \$8,316;

(C) For paragraph (6), \$2,100;

(D) For subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (9), \$1.36; and

(E) For subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (9), not more than \$3.00 per individual airway bill or bill of lading.

(3) As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-42) fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.

Background: The COBRA commercial aircraft passenger (currently \$5.50) and commercial vessel passenger fees (currently \$5.50; and \$1.93 for ferry/cruise passengers) were established in 1985 at a rate of \$5.00 per person (\$1.75 for ferry/cruise passengers). The rest of the COBRA fees were set at \$397 for commercial vessels (\$5,995 cap); \$5.00 for commercial trucks (\$100 cap); \$7.50 for railroad cars (\$100 cap); \$25.00 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$5.00 for dutiable mail; \$125 for Broker Permits; and \$100 for barges/bulk carriers (\$1,500 cap). ECCF was originally set at \$0.66 per airway bill or bill of lading in 2002.

Under the proposed increase, the rate would increase to \$7.50 for air and sea passengers and \$2.60 for cruise and ferry passengers. The rest of the COBRA fees are being proposed to increase to: \$594 for commercial vessels (\$8,316 cap); \$7.50 for commercial trucks (\$135 cap); \$11.25 for railroad cars

(\$135 cap); \$37.50 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$7.50 for dutiable mail; \$188 for Broker Permits; and \$150 for barges/bulk carriers (\$2,100 cap). ECCF is proposed to increase \$1.36 per airway bill or bill of lading.

These fees have not been raised since 2007. If these fees had been adjusted for inflation since 1985 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the fee would be \$10.67 in FY 2012 for the air and commercial vessel passengers and \$3.73 for ferry/cruise passengers. If the rest of the COBRA fees were increased based upon the CPI, they would be set as follows: \$847.12 for commercial vessels (\$12,792.19 cap); \$10.67 for commercial trucks (\$213.38 cap); \$16.00 for railroad cars (\$213.38 cap); \$53.35 for private aircraft and private vessels; \$10.67 for dutiable mail; \$266.73 for Broker Permits; and \$213.38 for barges/bulk carriers (\$3,200.72 cap).

	Established Rates (COBRA 1985, IUF 1987, ECCF 2002)	Dollar Increase (Established to Current Rate)	Current Rates (FY13)	FY14 Proposed Increases	Dollar Increase (Current to FY14 Proposed)	Percent Increase (Established to FY14 Proposed)	Fee with CPI Inflation (From Established Rates)	Dollar Increase (Established to CPI Rates)	Percent Increase (Established to CPI Rates)
COBRA									
Commercial Air Passenger	\$5.00	10%	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$2.00	36%	\$10.67	\$5.67	113%
Commercial Vessels	\$397.00	10%	\$437.00	\$594.00	\$157.00	36%	\$847.00	\$450.00	113%
Cruise and Ferry	\$1.75	10%	\$1.93	\$2.60	\$0.67	35%	\$3.73	\$1.98	113%
Commercial Trucks	\$5.00	10%	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$2.00	36%	\$10.67	\$5.67	113%
Railroad Cars	\$7.50	10%	\$8.25	\$11.25	\$3.00	36%	\$16.00	\$8.50	113%
Private Vessel & Aircraft (decal)	\$25.00	10%	\$27.50	\$37.50	\$10.00	36%	\$53.35	\$28.35	113%
Commercial Vessel Passenger	\$5.00	10%	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$2.00	36%	\$10.67	\$5.67	113%
Dutiable Mail	\$5.00	10%	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$2.00	36%	\$10.67	\$5.67	113%
Broker Permit	\$125.00	10%	\$138.00	\$188.00	\$50.00	36%	\$266.73	\$141.73	113%
Barges/Bulk Carriers	\$100.00	10%	\$110.00	\$150.00	\$40.00	36%	\$213.38	\$113.38	113%
ECCF*	\$0.66	52%	\$1.00	\$1.36	\$0.36	36%	\$0.84	\$0.18	27%

*The \$.84 CPI rate was calculated using \$.66 set in 2002 and inflated using CPI since 2002 while the rest of the COBRA fees were calculated using the rates set in 1985 and inflated using CPI since 1985. This is because ECCF was authorized in 2002 and the rest of the COBRA fees were authorized in 1985.

CPI - Consumer Price Index

Assessing User Fees

CBP intends to pursue the following actions as a way to assess existing user fees and explore options for new user fees:

- Report on Use of User Fees and Associated Service Levels - CBP will provide an annual electronic report to the general public and interested stakeholders to provide transparency on the amount of reimbursable activity that occurred and how the fees were spent to support this activity. The report will also provide annual average wait time data for high volume port locations receiving additional COBRA and IUF fee resources in order to assess the connection between service levels and resources. Each port's current average wait time will be measured against wait time averages from the prior year to measure the impact that the additional resources have made with respect to service levels and other related economic benefits.
- Allocation of Resources - As part of its resource optimization efforts, CBP is committed to improving service levels by increasing efficiency and throughput. This will be informed by OFO's Workload Staffing Model and achieved through CBP's transformation efforts.

- Study to Determine Feasibility of User Fee collection in the Land Border Environment –CBP is in the process of initiating a full study of land border fee options and continues to review collections and cost recovery for the sea environment. CBP will first explore the feasibility of collecting from existing operators such as bridge commissions, toll operators, commercial passenger bus, commercial passenger rail, and any potential legal impediments. In the course of the study, CBP intends to pursue a pilot that tests all steps to be involved in fee collection short of actual collections without the statutory or regulatory authority to do so. Finally, CBP will follow by assessing how to address land border pedestrians and passenger vehicle fees.
- Accounting for Inflation in User Fees – It is the Administration’s intent to adjust COBRA fees annually for inflation. Barring a change to the underlying statutes governing these fees that would authorize such an adjustment, future budget requests (beginning in FY 2015) will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of COBRA Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP’s *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes - up 12% since FY 2009 and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years.

In order to help address these challenges, CBP proposes raising the COBRA fee in order to generate funds to decrease the gap between CBP’s reimbursable inspectional activity and the actual reimbursements from COBRA. This will allow CBP to dedicate resources to increased CBPO hiring, which will result in improved customs inspection services provided to those who pay this fee when traveling to the United States.

This proposal is part of CBP’s integrated Resource Optimization Strategy, which incorporates optimizing business processes to maximize current resources, identifying staffing needs, and exploring alternative funding strategies through a comprehensive funding plan to provide for additional CBP officers. The \$2.00 increase to COBRA (and proportionate increases to other COBRA components) is expected to provide \$194.5 million in additional funding, which could fund up to 903 additional CBPOs. Of the \$194.5 million, \$40.7 million is attributable to the fee increase from previously exempt passengers from Canada, Mexico, and Caribbean and adjacent islands. These proposals compliment the WSM by identifying alternative sources of funding to provide for additional CBP officers. These funds could be used for a combination of additional officers, overtime, and infrastructure support.

In thousands

User Fee	Additional Funding	Number of CBPOs
Increase for regular collections	\$153,766	903
Fee increase from previously exempt FTA countries	40,727	Additional officers, overtime, infrastructure
COBRA	\$194,493	903

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPO staffing reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. The following estimated outcomes of hiring 903 additional CBP officers could be expected:

- 20,769 more enforcement actions.
 - \$36,120,000 increase in drug seizure value.
 - \$2,483,250 increase in currency seizure value.
 - \$7,088,550 increase in trade penalty assessments.
 - \$2,257,500 increase in IPR seizures.
 - \$37,926,000 increase in liquidated damage assessments.
- \$85,875,300 in Total Economic Impact²**

A \$2 increase to the COBRA fee will enable CBP to collect and spend an additional \$40 million from passengers traveling to the United States by air and sea from countries previously exempt from paying the COBRA fee.³ These funds will be used for a combination of additional officers, overtime, and infrastructure support.

In FY 2012, CBP recovered 54 percent of all COBRA eligible costs. Since the first quarter of FY 2010, average wait times have increased steadily by 7 minutes, with more dramatic increases experienced at international gateway airports. Additionally, the commercial air travel environment continues to be the primary threat for future terrorist attacks on the United States. With the fee increase, CBP would potentially be able to recover 99 percent of current COBRA eligible costs for customs inspectional activity in the air environment, 19 percent in the land environment, and 98 percent in the sea environment in FY 2014.

The projected cost recovery in FY 2014 assumes FY 2012 costs and service levels and does not take into consideration an estimated 4-5 percent growth in passenger volume in future fiscal years or infrastructure requirements assumed in CBP's Resource Optimization Strategy. Even with increasing volume and requirements in future fiscal years, the proposed increase in collections, a potential 27

² These statistics were formulated using impact statistics found in the 2013 Resource Optimization Report.

³ This refers to passengers whose journeys originated from countries formerly exempt from paying COBRA air and sea passenger fees: Canada, Mexico, and certain Caribbean islands. The exemption was lifted by Section 601 of *United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2011* (P.L. 112-42).

percent increase in the air passenger environment alone assuming current service levels, will mean greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery – In Thousands of Dollars

COBRA/ECCF	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	4 year average
Collections	382,662	405,519	463,107	481,003	433,073
Costs	867,528	856,407	864,366	881,652	867,488
Collections/Costs	44%	47%	54%	55%	50%

COBRA/ECCF	FY 2014
Collections	694,627
Costs	899,285
Collections/Costs	77%

Figure 3: Collections and Costs by Environment – In Thousands of Dollars

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs
Air	314,506	541,391	332,380	534,451	389,247	539,417	397,292	550,205
Land	22,355	237,322	24,752	234,280	24,672	236,457	28,802	241,186
Sea	45,801	88,814	48,386	87,676	49,188	88,491	54,909	90,261
Total	382,662	867,527	405,519	856,407	463,107	864,366	481,003	881,652

	FY 2014	
	Collections	Costs
Air	557,371	561,209
Land	47,224	246,010
Sea	90,032	92,066
Total	694,627	899,285

Figure 4: Cost Recovery by Environment

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	4 year average
Air	58%	62%	72%	72%	66%
Land	9%	11%	10%	12%	11%
Sea	52%	55%	56%	61%	56%

	FY 2014
Air	99%
Land	19%
Sea	98%

Figure 5: FY 2012 Allocation of COBRA Fees – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY 2012 Allocation*	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	476,288	100%
Total	476,288	100%

**The difference between FY 2012 allocations vs. FY 2012 collections is covered by carryover*

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	463,107
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in collections	903	903	231,520
Total, Increases	903	903	231,520
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	903	903	231,520
2014 Current Services	2,478	2,478	694,627
Program Changes			
2014 Request	2,478	2,478	694,627
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	231,520

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,575	1,575	463,107
FY 2013 Annualized CR	1,575	1,575	481,003
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	903	903	231,520
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	903	903	231,520
FY 2014 Current Services	2,478	2,478	694,627
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	2,478	2,478	694,627
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	231,520

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
COBRA passenger inspection fee	1,575	1,575	\$463,107	903	903	\$231,520	0	0	\$0	2,478	2,478	\$694,627	903	903	\$231,520
Total	1,575	1,575	463,107	903	903	\$231,520	0	0	\$0	2,478	2,478	694,627	903	903	231,520

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	127,651	121,307	171,854	44,203
11.5 Other personnel compensation	210,049	248,180	363,438	153,389
12.1 Benefits	110,664	97,852	139,785	29,121
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	448,364	467,339	675,077	226,713
				-
Other Object Classes				
				-
21.0 Travel	1,333	1,568	2,178	845
22.0 Transportation of things	1,592	1,956	2,717	1,125
23.1 GSA rent	---	5	7	7
23.2 Other rent	3,802	3,441	4,779	977
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	824	463	643	(181)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	108	---	---	(108)
25.2 Other services	5,888	5,284	7,911	2,023
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	395	503	699	304
25.4 O&M of facilities	20	---	---	(20)
25.6 Medical care	4	---	---	(4)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	505	60	83	(422)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	---	---	---	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	235	185	257	22
31.0 Equipment	37	199	276	239
Total, Other Object Classes	14,743	13,664	19,550	4,807
				-
Total, Direct Obligations	463,107	481,003	694,627	231,520
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	37,575	37,575	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-37,575	-37,575	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	463,107	481,003	694,627	231,520
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	2,478	903

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	1,575	1,575	2,478	903
Total Permanent Positions	1,575	1,575	2,478	903
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	2,478	903
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	127,651	121,307	171,854	44,203
11.5 Other personnel compensation	210,049	248,180	363,438	153,389
12.1 Benefits	110,664	97,852	139,785	29,121
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	448,364	467,339	675,077	226,713
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,333	1,568	2,178	845
22.0 Transportation of things	1,592	1,956	2,717	1,125
23.1 GSA rent	-	5	7	7
23.2 Other rent	3,802	3,441	4,779	977
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	824	463	643	(181)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	108	---	-	(108)
25.2 Other services	5,888	5,284	7,911	2,023
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	395	503	699	304
25.4 O&M of facilities	20	---	-	(20)
25.6 Medical care	4	---	-	(4)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	505	60	83	(422)
26.0 Supplies and materials	235	185	257	22
31.0 Equipment	37	199	276	239
Total, Other Object Classes	14,743	13,664	19,550	4,807
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	37,575	37,575	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(37,575)	(37,575)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	463,107	481,003	694,627	231,520
Full Time Equivalents	1,575	1,575	2,478	903

COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain Customs services. The fees were created by the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985* (COBRA). COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	127,651	121,307	171,854	44,203
11.5 Other personnel compensation	210,049	248,180	363,438	153,389
12.1 Benefits	110,664	97,852	139,785	29,121
Total, Salaries & Benefits	448,364	467,339	675,077	226,713

In 2014, an increase of \$226,713 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	1,333	1,568	2,178	845

In 2014, an increase of \$845,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	1,592	1,956	2,717	1,125

In 2014, an increase of \$390,000 is for an increase in user fee collections and \$735,000 is an increase for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	---	5	7	7

In 2014, an increase of \$7,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	3,802	3,441	4,779	977

In 2014, an increase of \$977,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	824	463	643	(181)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$181,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	108	---	--	(108)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$108,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	5,888	5,284	7,911	2,023

In 2014, an increase of \$2,023,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	395	503	699	304
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

In 2014, an increase of \$304,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	20	---	---	(20)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$20,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	4	---	--	(4)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	505	60	83	(422)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$422,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	235	185	257	22

In 2014, an increase of \$22,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	37	199	276	239

In 2014, an increase of \$239,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,575	1,575	1,575
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,575	1,575	2,478
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	903

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Inspection User Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Inspection User Fee (IUF)

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987* (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees from international passengers traveling into the United States. This fee is primarily used to fund inspection and detention services at air and sea ports-of-entry. This law, codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h), established the air and sea passenger fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the “expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.”

After the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), most of the immigration inspection functions were transferred to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); however, the functions funded by the IUF for detention and removal of inadmissible aliens and other investigative activities were transferred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). As a result, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established between CBP and ICE in 2004 to determine the allocation of fee collections between the two DHS Components. Although CBP retains 100 percent of Administrative Carrier Fines, CBP only receives 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. The remaining 17.37 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees go to ICE.

B. Budget Activities

Individuals seeking entry into the United States are inspected at ports of entry by Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPO) who determine their admissibility. Often, these CBPOs are the first persons to welcome both visitors and citizens to the United States, while performing the full range of their inspectional duties. The inspection process includes all work performed in connection with the entry of aliens and U.S. citizens into the United States, including pre-inspection performed CBPOs outside of the United States. A CBPO is responsible for determining the nationality and identity of each applicant for admission and for preventing the entry of ineligible aliens, including criminals, terrorists, and drug traffickers, among others. U.S. citizens are automatically admitted upon verification of citizenship. Aliens are questioned and their documents are examined to determine admissibility based on the requirements of U.S. immigration law.

Under the authority granted by the *Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)* (P.L. 89-236), as amended, a CBPO may question, under oath, any person coming into the United States to determine his or her admissibility. In addition, a CBPO has the authority to search, without warrant, the person and effects of any person seeking admission, when there is reason to believe that grounds of exclusion exist that would be disclosed by such a search.

The INA is based on the law of presumption: an applicant for admission is presumed to be an alien until he or she shows evidence of citizenship; an alien is presumed to be an immigrant until he or she proves that he or she fits into one of the non-immigrant classifications.

In FY 2014, the IUF will be used to fund a portion of the salaries, benefits, and overtime for the CBPOs performing immigration inspection, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens. By statute, CBP appropriations can be reimbursed for the following activities:

- Providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services;
- Providing overtime inspection services;
- Administration of debt recovery;
- Detection of fraudulent documents;
- Detention and Removal of inadmissible aliens; and
- Asylum proceedings at airports and seaports.

The fee rates are as follows:

Passengers Aboard Commercial Aircrafts Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7

Passengers Aboard Commercial Vessels Originating in Foreign Countries: \$7; \$3 for passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands.

As part of CBP's commitment to continue improving resource management, CBP initiated a service contract in the beginning of FY 2013 to conduct an independent assessment of CBP user fee forecast methodology and resource management. The goal of this effort is to assess existing processes and provide input that can be used to improve variables CBP uses to forecast fee revenue and provide recommendations on improvement opportunities for the management of fee revenue.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 5,100 full-time equivalent employees and \$764,267,000 in FY 2014 for the IUF. The IUF is composed of Administrative Carrier Fines and Airline and Vessel User Fees. CBP projects an increase of \$197.3 million over FY 2013.

This level reflects a legislative proposal in the President's FY 2014 Budget under the DHS General Provisions to increase the IUF by \$2. This fee was last raised in 2001. Assuming enactment at the beginning of FY 2014, this proposal will increase collections by \$165.7 million, allowing CBP to hire up to 974 additional CBPOs. Fee collections based on the existing fee rate are estimated at \$598.6 million.

The Administrative Carrier Fines portion of IUF differs from the fines collected under the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208). CBP receives 100 percent of the Administrative Carrier Fines and 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. ICE receives 17.37 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. The percentage split is based on an established MOA between CBP and ICE.

CBP projected the FY 2014 collections (as well as other fiscal years) by taking into account future projections for international travel, both for air and sea passenger

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

IUF	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	566,919	577,007	764,267	\$799,464

**FY 2012 represents actual collections.*

The IUF collections are on a quarterly remittance schedule. The first major remittance occurs annually in February. The February collections will not be deposited until March 1. CBP relies on carryover balances to support inspectional activities during the first five fiscal months. CBP mitigates the risks associated with IUF funds availability flows by using IUF carryover from prior years during the beginning of the fiscal year then using current year funding for reimbursements as collections become available.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR*			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	566,919	4,126	4,126	577,007	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348	-	-	-	974	974	197,348
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	566,919	4,126	4,126	577,007	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348	-	-	-	974	974	197,348
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,126	4,126	566,919	4,126	4,126	577,007	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348	-	-	-	974	974	197,348
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	4,126	4,126	566,919	4,126	4,126	577,007	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348	-	-	-	974	974	197,348

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	566,919
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	974	974	197,348
2014 Current Services	5,100	5,100	764,267
2014 Total Request	5,100	5,100	764,267
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	197,348

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As established in an MOA between CBP and ICE, funds from the IUF account are used by CBP and ICE to recover some of the costs of immigration inspection services, detention, and removal of inadmissible aliens related to the inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels. CBP receives 100 percent of the Administrative Carrier Fines and 82.63 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. ICE receives 17.37 percent of the Airline and Vessel User Fees. At air and sea ports of entry specifically, the fees cover some of the costs of immigration personnel, the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens in areas with high apprehensions, and the repair and maintenance of equipment. However, because these fees are statutorily set, their “buying power” diminishes each year.

Figure 1: FY 2012 Allocation of IUF Fees – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY 2012 * Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	466,598	80.8%
Office of Information Technology	83,413	14.4%
Office of Administration	24,356	4.2%
Office of Internal Affairs	1,883	0.3%
Office of the Commissioner	435	0.1%
Office of International Trade	512	0.1%
Office of Human Resources Management	188	0.0%
Total	577,385	100.0%

**The difference between FY 2012 allocations vs. FY 2012 collections is covered by carryover*

Proposals for Promoting Travel and Trade

Strengthening the U.S. economy through the promotion of travel and trade is a Presidential priority and the FY 2014 Budget includes the following proposals in support of this priority:

- Adding 1,600 new CBP officers (+ \$210 million) through discretionary appropriations;
- Increasing COBRA (customs inspections) user fees to fund up to 903 more CBP officers;
- Increasing Immigration Inspection user fees to fund up to 974 more CBP officers; and
- Authorizing CBP to enter into reimbursable fee agreements to provide service above currently funded levels.

These proposals will address the gap in staffing identified in the FY 2013 Report to Congress on Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry OFO's Entry by OFO's Workload Staffing Model (WSM). These new resources will reduce wait-times and increase seizures of illegal items and counterfeit goods.

In the case of IUF, CBP is proposing, via the General Provisions, a \$2.00 increase to the commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger Immigration Inspection User Fees. Assuming enactment of the proposal at the beginning of FY 2014, CBP will collect an additional \$165 million in that fiscal year. For illustrative purposes only (as decisions on allocation of new CBPOs have not been determined), the new CBP officers requested in the FY 2014 President's budget are estimated to decrease peak wait times at some ports of entry by 30 minutes or more and have an estimated enforcement impact in increased seizures of \$92.6M.

The General Provision language

Sec. 541. (b) For fiscal year 2014, the fees imposed in section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) shall be applied by substituting the following amounts for the amounts provided in such section:

- (1) For subsection (d), \$9; and
- (2) For paragraph (3) of subsection (e), \$5.

Background: The IUF commercial aircraft passenger and commercial vessel passenger fees were established in 1987 at a rate of \$6.00 per person and \$3.00 for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands . They were last increased in 2001, when the \$6.00 rate was increased to \$7.00 per passenger. Under the proposed \$2.00 increase, the rate would increase to \$9.00 for air and sea passengers and \$5.00 for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands. If these fees had been adjusted for inflation since 1987 using the Consumer Price Index, the fee would be \$12.13 in FY 2012 for the air and commercial vessel passenger component and \$6.06 for vessel passengers arriving from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, a state, Territory, or possession of the U.S. or adjacent islands.

	Established Rates (COBRA 1985, IUF 1987, ECCF 2002)	Dollar Increase (Established to Current Rate)	Current Rates (FY13)	FY14 Proposed Increases	Dollar Increase (Current to FY14 Proposed)	Percent Increase (Established to FY14 Proposed)	Fee with CPI Inflation (From Established Rates)	Dollar Increase (Established to CPI Rates)	Percent Increase (Established to CPI Rates)
IUF									
Air Passenger	\$6.00	17%	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$2.00	28.6%	\$12.13	\$6.13	102%
Commercial Vessel Passenger	\$6.00	17%	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$2.00	28.6%	\$12.13	\$6.13	102%
Commercial Vessel Passenger - exempt	\$3.00	0%	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$2.00	66.7%	\$6.06	\$3.06	102%

CPI - Consumer Price Index

Assessing User Fees

CBP intends to pursue the following actions as a way to assess existing user fees and explore options for new user fees:

- Report on Use of User Fees and Associated Service Levels - CBP will provide an annual electronic report to the general public and interested stakeholders to provide transparency on the amount of reimbursable activity that occurred and how the fees were spent to support this activity. The report will also provide annual average wait time data for high volume port locations receiving additional COBRA and IUF fee resources in order to assess the connection between service levels and resources. Each port's current average wait time will be measured against wait time averages from the prior year to measure the impact that the additional resources have made with respect to service levels and other related economic benefits.
- Allocation of Resources - As part of its resource optimization efforts, CBP is committed to improving service levels by increasing efficiency and throughput. This will be informed by OFO's Workload Staffing Model and achieved through CBP's transformation efforts.
- Study to Determine Feasibility of User Fee collection in the Land Border Environment - CBP is in the process of initiating a full study of land border fee options and continues to review collections and cost recovery for the sea environment. CBP will first explore the feasibility of collecting from existing operators such as bridge commissions, toll operators, commercial passenger bus, commercial passenger rail, and any potential legal impediments. In the course of the study, CBP intends to pursue a pilot that tests all steps to be involved in fee collection short of actual collections without the statutory or regulatory authority to do so. Finally, CBP will follow by assessing how to address land border pedestrians and passenger vehicle fees.
- Accounting for Inflation in User Fees - It is the Administration's intent to adjust the IUF annually for inflation. Barring a change to the underlying statute governing these fees that would authorize such an adjustment, future budget requests (beginning in FY 2015) will propose increases in line with the Consumer Price Index.

Projected Performance Impact and Cost Recovery of IUF Increases

CBP currently faces several challenges in providing adequate staffing to meet mission requirements for CBPOs. These challenges are described in detail in CBP's *Resource Optimization at Ports of Entry, Fiscal Year 2013 Report to Congress*, and include fluctuating user fee collections, expansion of workload including new or expanded facilities, and historic levels of travel volumes, up 12% since FY 2009, and projected to increase 3-4 percent each year for the next three years.

In order to help address these challenges, CBP proposes raising the IUF fee in order to generate funds to decrease the gap between CBP’s reimbursable immigration inspectional activity and the actual reimbursements from IUF. This will allow CBP to dedicate resources to increased CBPO hiring, which will result in improved immigration inspection services provided to those who pay this fee when traveling to the United States.

This proposal is part of CBP’s integrated Resource Optimization Strategy which incorporates optimizing business processes to maximize current resources, identifying staffing needs, and exploring alternative funding strategies through a comprehensive funding plan to provide for additional CBP officers. The \$2.00 increase to IUF (expected to provide \$165.7 million in additional funding) could fund up to 974 additional CBPOs.

User Fee	Additional Funding (\$K)	Number of CBPOs
IUF	\$165,715	974

Recent staffing deployments continue to indicate that additional CBPO staffing reduces wait times and transaction costs for cross border travel and trade, improves cargo release time frames, and increases enforcement effectiveness. The following estimated outcomes of hiring 974 additional CBP officers could be expected:

- 22,402 more enforcement actions.
 - \$38,960,000 increase in drug seizure value.
 - \$2,678,500 increase in currency seizure value.
 - \$7,645,900 increase in trade penalty assessments.
 - \$2,435,000 increase in IPR seizures.
 - \$40,908,000 increase in liquidated damage assessments.
- \$92,627,400 in Total Economic Impact¹**

IUF are paid by air and sea passengers and are used to determine compliance with immigration laws and admissibility for passengers entering the U.S. by air and sea. In FY 2012, CBP recovered 78 percent of the costs to provide these inspectional services in the air environment and 42 percent in the sea environment. Since the first quarter of FY 2010, average wait times have increased steadily by 7 minutes, with more dramatic increases at international gateway airports. Additionally, the commercial air travel environment continues to be the primary threat for future terrorist attacks on the United States. The proposed \$2.00 increase will allow CBP to recover an additional \$165 million in FY 2014 assuming that the fee increase takes place at the beginning of the FY 2014. This means that CBP will recover 98 percent of the current costs for immigration inspectional activity in the air environment and 56 percent of the costs in the sea environment.

The projected cost recovery in FY 2014 assumes FY 2012 costs and service levels and does not take into consideration an estimated 4-5 percent growth in passenger volume in future fiscal years or infrastructure requirements assumed in CBP’s Resource Optimization Strategy. Even with increasing

¹ These statistics were formulated using impact statistics found in the 2013 Resource Optimization Report.

volume and requirements in future fiscal years, the proposed increase in collections, a potential 20 percent increase in the air passenger environment alone assuming current service levels, will mean greater security, lower wait times, and increased services for those traveling to the United States.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery– In Thousands of Dollars

IUF	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY2013	4 Year Average
Collections	526,425	545,007	566,919	577,007	553,840
Costs	689,790	724,910	758,883	785,444	739,757
Collections/Costs	76%	75%	75%	73%	75%

IUF	FY 2014
Collections	764,267
Costs	812,934
Collections/Costs	94%

Figure 3: Collections and Costs by Environment – In Thousands of Dollars

	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs	Collections	Costs
Air	495,095	620,349	512,425	654,585	534,761	682,629	544,276	706,521
Sea	31,331	69,443	32,582	70,326	32,159	76,255	32,731	78,924
Total	526,425	689,792	545,007	724,910	566,919	758,883	577,007	785,445

Collections and Costs by Environment After Fee Increase – In Thousands of Dollars

	FY 2014	
	Collections	Costs
Air	718,411	731,249
Sea	45,856	81,686
Total	764,267	812,936

Figure 4: Cost Recovery by Environment

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	4 Year Average	FY 14 Projected
Air	80%	78%	78%	78%	79%	98%
Sea	45%	46%	42%	42%	44%	56%

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	566,919
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	974	974	197,348
Total, Increases	974	974	197,348
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	
Total Adjustments-to-Base	974	974	197,348
2014 Current Services	5,100	5,100	764,267
Program Changes			
2014 Request	5,100	5,100	764,267
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	197,348

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	4,126	4,126	566,919
FY 2013 Annualized CR	4,126	4,126	577,007
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	974	974	197,348
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	197,348
FY 2014 Current Services	5,100	5,100	764,267
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	5,100	5,100	764,267
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	197,348

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fee	4,126	4,126	\$566,919	974	974	197,348	0	0	0	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348
Total	4,126	4,126	566,919	974	974	197,348	0	0	0	5,100	5,100	764,267	974	974	197,348

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	348,350	324,183	420,208	71,858
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	490	637	637
11.5 Other personnel compensation	43,787	90,266	116,941	73,154
12.1 Benefits	144,504	133,879	173,507	29,003
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	536,641	548,818	711,293	174,652
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	192	564	2,395	2,203
23.1 GSA rent	---	10,046	12,827	12,827
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,004	10,616	27,599	24,595
24.0 Printing	723	347	443	(280)
25.2 Other services	6,949	3,710	5,725	(1,224)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	997	---	-	(997)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,148	---	-	(2,148)
26.0 Supplies and materials	15,255	2,906	3,985	(11,270)
31.0 Equipment	1,010	---	-	(1,010)
Total, Other Object Classes	30,278	28,189	52,974	22,696
Total, Direct Obligations	566,919	577,007	764,267	197,348
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	84,521	84,521	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-84,521	-84,521	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	566,919	577,007	764,267	197,348
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	5,100	974

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Inspection User Fee

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	4,126	4,126	5,100	974
Total Permanent Positions	4,126	4,126	5,100	974
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	5,100	974
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Inspection User Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	348,350	324,183	420,208	71,858
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	490	637	637
11.5 Other personnel compensation	43,787	90,266	116,941	73,154
12.1 Benefits	-	-	173,507	29,003
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	536,641	548,818	711,293	174,652
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	-	2,395	2,203
23.1 GSA rent	-	10,046	12,827	12,827
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	27,599	24,595
24.0 Printing	723	347	443	(280)
25.2 Other services	6,949	3,710	5,725	(1,224)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	997	---	-	(997)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,148	---	-	(2,148)
26.0 Supplies and materials	15,255	2,906	3,985	(11,270)
31.0 Equipment	1,010	---	-	(1,010)
Total, Other Object Classes	30,278	28,189	52,974	22,696
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	84,521	84,521	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(84,521)	(84,521)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	566,919	577,007	764,267	197,348
Full Time Equivalents	4,126	4,126	5,100	974

Immigration Inspection User Fee Mission Statement

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1987* (P.L. 99-591) authorized the collection of user fees for processing commercial air and sea passengers. This law codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(h) established the two fees to generate revenues that would reimburse the appropriation for expenses incurred by the Attorney General in providing immigration inspection and pre-inspection services for commercial aircraft or vessels.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	348,350	324,183	420,208	71,858
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	---	490	637	637
11.5 Other per comp	43,787	90,266	116,941	73,154
12.1 Benefits	144,504	133,879	173,507	29,003
Total, Salaries & Benefits	536,641	548,818	711,293	174,652

In 2014, an increase of \$174,652,000 in personnel compensation and benefits is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	192	564	2,395	2,203

In 2014, an increase of \$2,203,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	---	10,046	12,827	12,827

In 2014, an increase of \$8,169,000 is for an increase in user fee collections and an increase of \$4,648,000 is for object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,004	10,616	27,599	24,595

In 2014, an increase of \$12,315,000 is for an increase in user fee collections and an increase of \$12,280,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	723	347	443	(280)

In 2014, an decrease of -\$280,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	6,949	3,710	5,725	(1,224)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,224,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	997	--	-	(997)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$997,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,148	--	-	(2,148)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$2,148,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	15,255	2,906	3,985	(11,270)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$11,270,000 is for an object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	1,010	--	-	(1,010)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,010,000 is for an object class realignment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	4,126	4,126	4,126
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	4,126	4,126	5,100
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:		-	974

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Land Border Inspection Fee

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act* of 1990 (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the Land Border Inspection Fees (LBIF) to recover the full costs incurred for the inspection services provided at land border ports of entry.

B. Budget Activities

The funds in the LBIF account are used to support the following CBP activities:

- Overtime inspection services;
- Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control;
- The hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors;
- Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes;
- Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and
- Administrative expenses of account.

Collections from LBIF fund the salaries and benefits of Customs and Border Protection officers (CBPO), as well as operational and maintenance costs. The law authorizes Land Border fees to recover the full costs of LBIF-related expenses; however, the current fee rates do not allow for enough in revenue collections to reimburse all LBIF expenses during the course of the fiscal year. The difference between collections and LBIF expenses are supported by CBP's annual appropriation. The following fees are deposited into the LBIF account.

- Arrival/Departure Land Border (I-94): \$6
- Non-Immigrant Visa Waiver (I-94W): \$6
- Canadian Boat Landing Permit Individual (I-68): \$16 (individual); \$32 (family)
- NEXUS \$50 (every 5 years)
 - NEXUS replacement card: \$25
- Free and Secure Trade Program (FAST) Driver Application Fee: \$50 (every 5 years)
- Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI): \$122.25 (individuals); \$160 maximum (families). Fee is for 5-year membership. In addition to application fee, SENTRI includes the following:
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane Fees: \$80
 - Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): \$42
- F.B.I. Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry): \$14.50 per applicant; (\$17.25 for SENTRI applicants)
- Replacement of Papers for Non-resident Mexican Crossing (I-190): \$26

The purpose of each fee is as follows:

I-94: This fee is assessed upon the completion of Form I-94 by foreign citizens that are being admitted to the United States under the nonimmigrant visa status. The fee is issued to visitors who hold a valid U.S. Visa.

I-94W: This fee is charged to individuals who enter the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

I-68 Canadian Boat Landing Permit (individual or family): This fee permits a boater to report their arrival into the United States telephonically without having to appear at a port-of-entry for an in person inspection. The initial inspection involves an interview, checking the individual in the Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS) and possibly other law enforcement databases, completion of the form I-68, and payment of the fee.

NEXUS: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. This is a joint program with the Canada Border Services Agency that allows pre-screened, approved travelers faster processing. The NEXUS program allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing by United States and Canadian officials at dedicated processing lanes at designated northern border ports of entry, at NEXUS kiosks at Canadian Preclearance airports, and at marine reporting locations. Approved applicants are issued a photo-identification, proximity Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) card. To participate, both the United States and Canada must approve an individual's application. Denial of an application by either country will keep an individual from participating in the NEXUS program.

FAST Driver Application Fee: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. FAST is a commercial clearance program for known low-risk shipments entering the U.S. from Canada and Mexico. FAST Driver cards are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative-compliant documents for entry into the United States by land or sea and also afford expedited release to approved commercial truck drivers making fully-qualified FAST trips between the U.S and Canada or to the U.S. from Mexico.

F.B.I. Fingerprint Fee (applicable to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry): This fee is charged to cover costs of F.B.I. fingerprint check for application to SENTRI, NEXUS, FAST, and Global Entry.

Replacement of Papers for Non-resident Mexican Crossing (I-190): Citizens of Mexico must apply for a nonresident border crossing card on Form I-190.

SENTRI: CBP Trusted Traveler Program. SENTRI is CBP's trusted traveler program for approved frequent border crossers. SENTRI allows members access to a dedicated commuter lane that expedites crossing between the U.S. and Mexico.

Dedicated Commuter Lane additional vehicle (DCL): If an approved participant wishes to register more than one vehicle for use in the SENTRI DCL lane (maximum of 4 vehicles), or an approved participant wishes to be registered in more than one vehicle (maximum of 8 persons per vehicle), an additional fee of \$42.00 per vehicle will be assessed.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 284 full time equivalent employees and \$42,941,319 in FY 2014 for LBIF. This request will fund the salaries and benefits of CBPOs and related operational and maintenance costs. Based upon arrivals from Mexico and Canada into the U.S. under all Land Border Programs, CBP projects to collect the following amounts.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

Land Border	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	38,147	41,602	42,941	44,153

* FY 2012 are actual collections.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery – In Thousands of Dollars

The delta between LBIF collections and costs is denoted below:

LBIF	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	3 Year Average
Collections	30,799	34,678	38,147	34,541
Costs	70,557	79,553	91,144	80,418
Collections/Costs	44%	44%	42%	43%

Figure 3: FY 2012 Allocation of LBIF Fees – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY12 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	33,768	99.1%
Office of Information Technology	291	0.9%
Office of International Trade	31	0.1%
Total	34,090	100.0%

*The difference between FY 2012 allocations vs. FY 2012 collections is covered by carryover

Estimating and allocating Land Border collections:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, the staff uses numerous sources, and focus mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

CBP initiated a service contract in the beginning of FY 2013 to conduct an independent assessment of CBP user fee forecast methodology and resource management. The goal of this effort is to assess existing processes and provide input that can be used to improve variables CBP uses to forecast fee revenue and provide recommendations on improvement opportunities for the management of fee revenue.

To address stakeholder concerns regarding potentially inequitable collections, CBP is in the process of initiating a full study of land border fee options and continues to review collections and cost recovery for the sea environment. The land border fee study would have a target completion date nine months from the date of enactment. CBP will first explore the feasibility of collecting from existing operators such as bridge commissions, toll operators, commercial passenger bus, commercial passenger rail and any potential legal impediments. In the course of the study, CBP intends to pursue a pilot that tests all steps to be involved in fee collection short of actual collections without the statutory or regulatory authority to do so. Finally, CBP will follow by looking into how to address land border pedestrians and passenger vehicle fees.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Land Border Inspection Fee

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Land Border Inspection Fee	284	284	38,147	284	284	41,602	284	284	42,941	-	-	4,794	-	-	-	-	-	4,794
Total, Land Border Inspection Fee	284	284	38,147	284	284	41,602	284	284	42,941	-	-	4,794	-	-	-	-	-	4,794
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	284	284	38,147	284	284	41,602	284	284	42,941	-	-	4,794	-	-	-	-	-	4,794
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	284	284	38,147	284	284	41,602	284	284	42,941	-	-	4,794	-	-	-	-	-	4,794

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Land Border Inspection Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	284	284	38,147
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,794
2014 Current Services	284	284	42,941
2014 Total Request	284	284	42,941
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	4,794

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized by law, LBIF are used to recover part of CBP's costs for immigration inspections at land border ports of entry, including inspections of pedestrians, buses, passenger occupancy vehicles, and rail cars. It also includes antiterrorism efforts, dedicated lane programs, and forms processing.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	284	284	38,147
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	4,794
Total, Increases	-	-	4,794
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	4,794
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,794
2014 Current Services	284	284	42,941
Program Changes			
2014 Request	284	284	42,941
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	4,794

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	284	284	38,147
FY 2013 Annualized CR	284	284	41,602
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	4,794
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	4,794
FY 2014 Current Services	284	284	42,941
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	284	284	42,941
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	4,794

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Land Border Inspection Fee	284	284	\$38,147	0	0	\$4,794	0	0	0	284	284	\$42,941	0	0	\$4,794
Total	284	284	38,147	0	0	4,794	0	0	0	284	284	42,941	0	0	4,794

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$21,255	\$21,866	\$22,524	\$1,269
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7,016	9,879	10,260	3,244
12.1 Benefits	9,876	9,857	10,157	281
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794
Other Object Classes				
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	7,952	7,952	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-7,952	-7,952	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	284	284	284	-
Total Permanent Positions	284	284	284	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Land Border Inspection Fee
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	21,255	21,866	22,524	1,269
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7,016	9,879	10,260	3,244
12.1 Benefits	9,876	9,857	10,157	281
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	7,952	7,952	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(7,952)	(7,952)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794
Full Time Equivalents	284	284	284	-

Land Border Inspection Fee Mission Statement

The *Department of Justice Appropriation Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-515), as codified as 8 U.S.C. 1356(q), authorizes the fees to recover costs incurred in the following categories involving the operation of various pilot programs: Overtime inspection services; Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control; Hiring of temporary and permanent inspectors; Minor construction costs associated with the addition of new traffic lanes; Detection of fraudulent travel documents; and Administrative expenses of account.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	21,255	21,866	22,524	1,269
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7,016	9,879	10,260	3,244
12.1 Benefits	9,876	9,857	10,157	281
Total, Salaries & Benefits	38,147	41,602	42,941	4,794

In 2014, an increase of \$4,794,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	284	284	284
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	284	284	284
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Enforcement Fines

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Enforcement Fines

The Immigration Enforcement Account was established under Section 382 of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996* (P.L. 104-208; IIRIRA). In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines in order to include fines levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States if so ordered. Fines are also levied on carriers transporting passengers to the United States that violate element(s) of immigration law.

B. Budget Activities

Subject to the availability of funds, the fines collected are used to support the following CBP Officer activities: identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests \$772,634 in FY 2014 to support five full-time equivalents and operating costs of collecting enforcement fines. Because violations of immigration are not easily quantifiable, enforcement-related collections are relatively fluid and difficult to forecast. Thus, CBP primarily utilizes real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates to project future year revenue collections.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

Enforcement Fines	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	721	743	773	773

* FY 2012 represents actual collections.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery – In Thousands of Dollars

The delta between Enforcement Fines collections and costs is noted below:

Enforcement Fines	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	3 Year Average
Collections	208	632	721	521
Costs	39,116	36,808	41,187	39,037
Collections/Costs	1%	2%	2%	1%

Figure 3: FY 2012 Allocation of Enforcement Fines – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY 2012 Allocation*	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	801	100%
Total	801	100%

**Carryover used for FY 2012 allocations*

Estimating and allocating collections for Enforcement Fines:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, the staff uses numerous sources, and focus mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. For Enforcement Fines, GDP is the factor that is considered in greatest detail.

CBP initiated a service contract in the beginning of FY 2013 to conduct an independent assessment of CBP user fee forecast methodology and resource management. The goal of this effort is to assess existing processes and provide input that can be used to improve variables CBP uses to forecast fee revenue and provide recommendations on improvement opportunities for the management of fee revenue.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Immigration Enforcement Fines

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	721	5	5	743	5	5	773	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
Total, Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	721	5	5	743	5	5	773	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	5	5	721	5	5	743	5	5	773	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	5	5	721	5	5	743	5	5	773	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Enforcement Fines

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	5	5	721
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	52
2014 Current Services	5	5	773
2014 Total Request	5	5	773
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	52

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

These funds can be used to support a variety of activities, including: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens at air and sea ports of entry, in areas with high apprehensions, to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	5	5	721
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	52
Total, Increases	-	-	52
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	52
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	52
2014 Current Services	5	5	773
Program Changes			
2014 Request	5	5	773
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	52

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	5	5	721
FY 2013 Annualized CR	5	5	743
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	52
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	52
FY 2014 Current Services	5	5	773
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	5	5	773
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	52

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration enforcement fines	5	5	\$721	0	0	\$52	0	0	0	5	5	\$773	0	0	\$52
Total	5	5	721	0	0	52	0	0	0	5	5	773	0	0	52

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$468	\$370	\$380	\$(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21	208	223	202
12.1 Benefits	232	165	170	(62)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	721	743	773	52
Other Object Classes				
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Total, Direct Obligations	721	743	773	52
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	424	424	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-424	-424	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	721	743	773	52
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration enforcement fines

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	5	5	5	-
Total Permanent Positions	5	5	5	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	5	5	5	-
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Immigration Enforcement Fines
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	468	370	380	(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21	208	223	202
12.1 Benefits	232	165	170	(62)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	721	743	773	52
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	424	424	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(424)	(424)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	721	743	773	52
Full Time Equivalents	5	5	5	-

Immigration Enforcement Fines Mission Statement

The Immigration Enforcement account was established under Section 382 of the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996*. Previously, similar fines were collected and deposited into the Immigration User Fee account. In addition to creating this account, IIRIRA also added new types of fines, such as those levied against aliens for failure to depart the United States after being so ordered. The authorized uses of this funds consist of: the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention and removal of criminal aliens; the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border in areas with high apprehensions to deter illegal entry; and the repair, maintenance, and construction of border facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	468	370	380	(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21	208	223	202
12.1 Benefits	232	165	170	(62)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	721	743	773	52

In 2014, an increase of \$52,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	52	5	5
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5	5	5
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Global Entry User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Global Entry User Fees

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3) (A). The program establishes an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. All applicants must be pre-approved, and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. Global Entry allows expedited clearance for pre-approved and low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Though intended for frequent international travelers, there is no minimum number of trips necessary to qualify. Participants may enter the United States by using automated kiosks located at selected airports.

Section 565 (3) (B) of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the program. The implementing regulation to establish an application fee was issued in November 2009 (74 FR 59936 (2009-11-19)). On the basis of cost estimates and enrollment projections, a charge of \$100 per application is deemed appropriate to generate necessary revenue to cover the full cost of processing Global Entry applications. The Office of Trade and Office of Field Operations of CBP initiated a fee study in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 of the Trusted Traveler Programs (TTP) to include Global Entry, NEXUS, and SENTRI fees. This fee study is intended to harmonize the SENTRI, NEXUS and Global Entry fees to maximize the benefits of the Trusted Traveler Programs for the enrollees.

Currently, Global Entry kiosks can be found in 207 international U.S. airports, 20 Canadian pre-clearance locations, and four pre-clearance locations in Ireland. Beginning in FY 2012, the *Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card* (P.L. 112-54) was developed as an extension to the Global Entry Program in response to the need for business people to gain streamlined entrance to the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. This enables business people to explore new business opportunities, attend meetings, and conduct trade and investment activities.

B. Budget Activities

CBP designed Global Entry to allow for expedited clearance of pre-approved low-risk air travelers into the U.S. Through the use of automated kiosks placed in the Federal Inspection Services area of each identified airport, enrolled travelers are able to bypass queues and process through Passport Control without having to see a CBP officer (CBPO). This program facilitates entry into the United States, and is especially beneficial to frequent international flyers. Global Entry is currently available at Atlanta, Boston, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Washington Dulles, Charlotte, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Honolulu, Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, New York (JFK), Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Raleigh-Durham,

Sanford (FL), San Juan, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle airports. Global Entry is also available at all eight Canadian preclearance sites (Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver, and Winnipeg) and at two preclearance sites in Ireland (Dublin and Shannon). In FY 2013, Global Entry will expand to include airports at Baltimore (BWI) and Portland (PDX). Additionally, CBP is expanding the number of urban enrollment centers for the Global Entry program, including locations in Chicago, Houston, and Washington, D.C.

Global Entry applications and enrollments are growing quickly. In FY 2012, CBP expanded Global Entry to include an additional eight airports. Since the program's inception in FY 2008, CBP has accomplished the following:

- Since April 2009, CBP has operated a joint program with the government of the Netherlands that allows qualified U.S. citizens to join Privium, the Dutch trusted traveler program, and allows Dutch citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this program must pass vetting by both CBP and the Netherlands government.
- On December 29, 2010, a Federal Register Notice was published announcing the expansion of Global Entry eligibility to Mexican Nationals. Participants in this pilot must pass vetting by both CBP and Mexican government officials.
- In June 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with the United Kingdom (UK), allowing UK citizens to participate in Global Entry. UK applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and UK government officials.
- In October of 2011, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Germany, allowing German citizens to participate in Global Entry. German applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and German government officials.
- In February of 2012, CBP began implementing a limited pilot with Qatar, allowing Qatari citizens to participate in Global Entry. Qatari applicants are subjected to vetting by both CBP and the Qatari government.
- On June 12, 2012, CBP implemented a trusted traveler arrangement with the Republic of Korea. The arrangement allows qualified U.S. citizens to join the Smart Entry Service, the Republic of Korea's trusted traveler program, and allows Korean citizens to join Global Entry. Participants in this arrangement must pass vetting by both CBP and the Republic of Korea.

CBP has signed joint statements with Australia, Israel, New Zealand, and Panama, laying the framework for the development of trusted traveler arrangements with each of these countries. CBP continues to work with representatives from these governments to develop individual bilateral arrangements to enable trusted travelers from either country to receive expedited custom clearance.

Cost Avoidance/Workforce Multiplier Effect:

In FY 2012, Global Entry kiosks were used approximately 2.5 million times¹, producing an inspection time savings equivalent to 54 CBPOs (valued at approximately \$6.7 million in salaries and benefits). Global Entry usage in FY 2012 increased throughput by 2.1 percent from passengers that did not use Global Entry kiosks. Global Entry passengers represent only 2 percent of total arriving passengers in FY 2012, but kiosk usage is increasing sharply. Continued growth in Global Entry will result in further savings.

The program has been used as a basis for cooperation with other nations and other agencies in order to further expedite passenger processing. For example, Global Entry participants can join the Fast Low Risk Universal Crossing program, offered by the Netherlands to provide preferred treatment at the Amsterdam Airport.

The Global Entry user fee is used to support the full cost of the program, including the direct and indirect costs of CBPOs at enrollment centers, the technology required to administer the program, the cost of help desk, the cost of producing the Radio-frequency identification (RFID) cards, and the fingerprinting fees charged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests \$34,835,000 in FY 2014 for Global Entry. The budget request is based on an estimate of 10,150 additional enrollees in FY 2014. In FY 2015, CBP projects an estimated \$35,880,000 in collections, which is 3 percent higher than the FY 2014 level. All projections take into account expansion of the Global Entry program and the opening of additional enrollment centers.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

Global Entry	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	23,811	33,820	34,835	35,880

*FY 2012 represents actual collections.

Figure 2: FY 2012 Allocation of Global Entry Fee – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY 2012 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	10,520	71.1%
Office of Administration	3,400	23.0%
Office of Information Technology	877	5.9%
Total	14,797	100%

*The difference between FY 2012 allocations vs. FY 2012 collections is covered by carryover

¹ Statistics include NEXUS Air data.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Global Entry User Fees

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Global Entry User Fees	-	-	23,811	-	-	33,820	-	-	34,835	-	-	11,024	-	-	-	-	-	11,024
Total, Global Entry Fee Collection	-	-	23,811	-	-	33,820	-	-	34,835	-	-	11,024	-	-	-	-	-	11,024
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	23,811	-	-	33,820	-	-	34,835	-	-	11,024	-	-	-	-	-	11,024
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	23,811	-	-	33,820	-	-	34,835	-	-	11,024	-	-	-	-	-	11,024

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Entry User Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	23,811
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	11,024
2014 Current Services	-	-	34,835
2014 Total Request	-	-	34,835
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	11,024

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program authorizes the use of technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. The application fee is set at \$100 per applicant to cover the costs of the program. These items include the costs of CBPOs at the enrollment centers, equipment such as kiosks, software, and help desk support, the cost of producing the RFID cards, and background investigations via an interagency agreement with the FBI.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	23,811
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in collections/receipts	-	-	11,024
Total, Increases	-	-	11,024
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	11,024
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	11,024
2014 Current Services	-	-	34,835
Program Changes			
2014 Request	-	-	34,835
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	11,024

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	23,811
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	33,820
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	11,024
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	11,024
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	34,835
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	-	-	34,835
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	11,024

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Global Entry User Fees	0	0	\$23,811	0	0	\$11,024	0	0	0	0	0	\$34,835	0	0	\$11,024
Total	0	0	23,811	0	0	11,024	0	0	0	0	0	34,835	0	0	11,024

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.5 Other personnel compensation	\$379	-	-	\$(379)
12.1 Benefits	56	-	-	(56)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	435	-	-	(435)
Other Object Classes				
25.2 Other services	23,376	\$33,820	\$34,835	\$11,459
Total, Other Object Classes	23,376	33,820	34,835	11,024
Total, Direct Obligations	23,811	33,820	34,835	11,024
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	24,672	24,672	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-24,672	-24,672	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,811	33,820	34,835	11,024

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Not Applicable

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Global Entry User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	379	-	-	(379)
12.1 Benefits	56	-	-	(56)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	435	-	-	(435)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	23,376	33,820	34,835	11,459
Total, Other Object Classes	23,376	33,820	34,835	11,459
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	24,672	24,672	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(24,672)	(24,672)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,811	33,820	34,835	11,024
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Global Entry User Fees Mission Statement

The Global Entry Program is authorized under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008* (P.L. 110-161) Section 565(3)(A). The Program established an international registered traveler program that incorporated available technologies, such as biometrics and e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. In addition, Section 565 (3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 authorized the imposition of a fee to recover the full cost of the Program. The current fee rate has been set at \$100 per applicant.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.5 Other personnel compensation	\$379	-	-	\$(379)
12.1 Benefits	56	-	-	(56)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	435	-	-	(435)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$379,000 is for object class realignment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$23,376	\$33,820	\$34,835	\$11,459

In 2014, an increase of \$379,000 is for object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$11,024,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

Not Applicable

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

P. L.110-53, or the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (or the Act) established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel. The Visa Waiver Program allows visitors to travel to the U.S. for business or pleasure for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa.

Section 711 (h)(3)(B) of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a fee via regulation to recover the cost of operating and administering ESTA. U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) conducted a fee study and, in August 2010, published the results in an interim final rule. The fee is broken into two parts (the total fee amount is \$14.00):

- **Processing Fee:** All applicants requesting an electronic travel authorization are charged \$4.00 for the processing of the application. Revenue from the processing fee is retained by CBP to fund the costs of operation. The CBP budget request for ESTA only includes the processing fee collection.
- **Authorization Fee:** If the application is approved and the individual receives authorization to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program, an additional \$10.00 will be charged. If the electronic travel authorization is denied, the individual is only charged for the processing portion of the application, \$4.00. Revenue from the authorization fee is not available for CBP use. This revenue is reserved for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, also known as Brand USA, (under the U.S. Department of Commerce) to enhance the international competitiveness of the U.S. travel and tourism industry and increase its exports. The CBP budget request for ESTA does not include this authorization fee collection.

The authorization to travel to the United States is valid for a 2-year period, and travelers pay only once during the 2-year period.

B. Budget Activities

ESTA collections fund operational costs to administer the ESTA program and maintain information technology (IT) equipment. The costs of the revenue program funds the salaries and benefits of personnel, overtime, and the costs to maintain kiosks and other IT equipment.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L.110-53) required DHS to implement an electronic travel authorization system and other measures to enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program. ESTA adds a layer of security that allows DHS to determine, in advance of

travel, whether an individual is eligible to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk. The following countries participate in the ESTA program:

Andorra, Iceland, Norway, Australia, Ireland, Portugal, Austria, Italy, San Marino, Belgium, Japan, Singapore, Brunei, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovenia, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, France, Malta, Taiwan, Germany, Monaco, United Kingdom*, Greece, The Netherlands, Hungary, New Zealand

** British citizens only with the unrestricted right of permanent abode in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man*

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 110 full-time equivalent employees and \$55,168,000 in FY 2014 for ESTA to fund the direct and indirect costs of performing ESTA activities. These costs include but are not limited to, salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment. The Office of Field Operations estimates that more than 13.4 million applications will be processed in FY 2014. This estimate is supported by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s projection of an increase of 4% inbound travel volume in FY 2013 and FY 2014; the fact that Taiwan has been recently added to the Visa Waiver Program; and the possibility of adding Poland to the program. When taking international travel projections into account (in addition to the factors mentioned above), CBP projects the following amounts in collections.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

ESTA	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	48,069	53,562	55,168	56,823

** FY 2012 actual collections.*

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	110	48,069	110	110	53,562	110	110	55,168	-	-	7,099	-	-	-	-	-	7,099
Total, Electronic System for Travel Authorization	110	110	48,069	110	110	53,562	110	110	55,168	-	-	7,099	-	-	-	-	-	7,099
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	110	110	48,069	110	110	53,562	110	110	55,168	-	-	7,099	-	-	-	-	-	7,099
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	110	110	48,069	110	110	53,562	110	110	55,168	-	-	7,099	-	-	-	-	-	7,099

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	110	110	48,069
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	7,099
2014 Current Services	110	110	55,168
2014 Total Request	110	110	55,168
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	7,099

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

All passengers from countries that are part of the Visa Waiver Program are required to submit an application via ESTA to determine eligibility to travel to the United States. A passenger whose ESTA application has been rejected must apply for a visa before traveling to the United States. ESTA counterbalances vulnerabilities inherent in visa-free travel by adding a layer of advance scrutiny that enables CBP frontline personnel to focus even more on the small population of potentially dangerous travelers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	110	110	48,069
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	7,099
Total, Increases	-	-	7,099
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	7,099
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	7,099
2014 Current Services	110	110	55,168
Program Changes			
2014 Request	110	110	55,168
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	7,099

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	110	110	48,069
FY 2013 Annualized CR	110	110	53,562
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	7,099
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	1,606
FY 2014 Current Services	110	110	55,168
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	110	110	55,168
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	7,099

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee	110	110	\$48,069	0	0	\$7,099	0	0	0	110	110	\$55,168	0	0	\$7,099
Total	110	110	48,069	0	0	7,099	0	0	0	110	110	55,168	0	0	7,099

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$2,662	\$8,443	\$9,278	\$6,616
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	342	1,919	2,128	1,786
12.1 Benefits	1,0579	3,727	4,093	3,036
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	4,061	14,089	15,499	11,438
Other Object Classes				
25.2 Other services	44,008	39,473	39,669	(4,339)
Total, Other Object Classes	44,008	39,473	39,669	(4,339)
Total, Direct Obligations	48,069	53,562	55,168	7,099
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	29,573	29,573	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-29,573	-29,573	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	48,069	53,562	55,168	7,099
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	110	110	110	-
Total Permanent Positions	110	110	110	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,662	8,443	9,278	6,616
11.5 Other personnel compensation	342	1,919	2,128	1,786
12.1 Benefits	1,057	3,727	4,093	3,036
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,061	14,089	15,499	11,438
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	44,008	39,473	39,669	(4,339)
Total, Other Object Classes	44,008	39,473	39,669	(4,339)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	29,573	29,573	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(29,573)	(29,573)	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	48,069	53,562	55,168	7,099
Full Time Equivalents	110	110	110	-

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee Mission Statement

Customs and Border Protection user fees are authorized under Title 19 U.S.C. 58c, fees for certain customs services. The fees were created by the *Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)*. COBRA fees are made available through permanent /indefinite appropriation created by the user fee statute. CBP collects customs fees to cover the cost of providing customs inspections of commercial operations, including, but not limited to, all costs associated with commercial passenger, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, and cargo processing.

The fees are deposited in the Customs and Border Protection user Fee Account (No Year) at the U.S. Treasury. The excess of collections over inspectional overtime and preclearance are available without fiscal year limitation, except that \$30 million of such excess remains as a contingency for use in any year in which receipts are insufficient to cover the costs of providing the services described by the statute.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$2,662	\$8,443	\$9,278	\$6,616
11.5 Other personnel compensation	342	1,919	2,128	1,786
12.1 Benefits	1,057	3,727	4,093	3,036
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,061	14,089	15,499	11,438

In 2014, an increase of \$4,339,000 is for object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$7,099,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$44,008	\$39,473	\$39,669	\$(4,339)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,339,000 is for object class realignment.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	110	110	110
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	110	110	110
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection APHIS User Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for APHIS User Fees

Section 2509 of the *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-624) authorized the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect user fees for various services. The law codified, as 21 U.S.C. 136a, established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known to CBP as the APHIS user fees. These fees are collected to recover the costs of providing inspectional activities for international arrival of passengers, conveyances, animals, plants, and agricultural goods at ports of entry. This authority established fees on five modes of international passenger and conveyance transportation: (1) commercial aircraft (passenger and aircraft inspection); (2) sea going vessels; (3) trucks with single entry; (4) trucks operating under a multiple entry decal; and (5) loaded rail cars.

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296) transferred certain inspection functions from the USDA to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The revenues from these fees are to be used to reimburse the full cost incurred in providing inspectional activities. Section 421(f) of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* mandates that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and USDA agree on a periodic transfer of funds from the latter to the former. Under a Memorandum of Agreement between CBP and USDA, CBP receives approximately 60.64 percent of the collections from the APHIS user fee.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, the revenues from the current fee level covered 73 percent of CBP's costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees. USDA conducted a comprehensive fee review to determine the appropriate fee rates associated with this program and will draft a fee rule for public notice and comment.

Protecting our Homeland, specifically the agricultural health of our nation, is the dual responsibility of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of USDA and CBP. This joint responsibility is performed seamlessly, with APHIS responsible for promulgation of rule and regulation and CBP responsible for policy implementation, and conducting examinations for agricultural purposes. CBP Agriculture Specialists, strategically deployed at our CBP ports of entry, are highly trained to serve as experts and technical consultants in the areas of inspection, intelligence, analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities related to the importation of agricultural/commercial commodities and conveyances at the various ports of entry.

Our critical mission requires application of a wide range of federal, state, and local laws and agency regulations when determining the admissibility of agriculture commodities, while preventing the introduction of harmful plant pests, foreign animal diseases, and potential agro-terrorism into the United States. In addition to CBP's partnership with APHIS, CBP Agriculture Specialists work in

tandem with a number of other governmental agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services and the Center of Disease Control to help prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases associated with the importation of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. CBP Agricultural Specialists even help enforce endangered species regulations on plant imports.

The mission of the CBP Agriculture Specialist is vital. According to APHIS, if the Mediterranean fruit fly and Asian long horned beetle, two major agricultural pests, were left unchecked, they would result in several billions of dollars in production and marketing losses annually. Similarly, if foot-and-mouth disease or highly pathogenic avian influenza were to become established in the United States, foreign trading partners could invoke trade restrictions and producers would suffer devastating losses. In addition to the APHIS contributions to protect the health of U.S. agriculture in the international trade arena, CBP has developed and implemented advanced science-based training programs, and interfaced with our importing and trade community to ensure agricultural imports meet stipulated entry requirements.

In FY 2012, CBP Agriculture Specialists seized over 1.57 million prohibited plant and animal products, and intercepted over 170,967 pests that were submitted to USDA for identification.

To highlight the importance of the CBP agriculture mission, one harmful pest intercepted by CBP Agriculture Specialists is the Asian gypsy moth (AGM) (*Lymantria dispar*), named for its home continent. The AGM is a voracious pest of trees that poses a major threat to forest habitats in North America. If established in the United States, each AGM female could lay egg masses that in turn could yield hundreds of voracious caterpillars with appetites for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. AGM defoliation would severely weaken trees and shrubs, killing them or making them susceptible to diseases and other pests. Caterpillar silk strands, droppings, destroyed leaves, and dead moths would be a nuisance in homes, yards, and parks. In the East, European gypsy moths defoliate an average of about 4 million acres each year, causing millions of dollars' worth of damage. If AGM were to become established in the United States, the damage could be even more extensive and costly due to the ability of AGM females to fly long distances (up to 20 miles), making it probable that the AGM could quickly infest and spread throughout the United States.

From 2008 to 2012, CBP Agriculture Specialists intercepted live AGM egg masses on 62 ships and 18 containers, preventing the spread of this economic and environmentally distressing pest to U.S. forests.

CBP Agriculture Specialists require the use of APHIS and CBP databases to record inspectional examination findings and provide agricultural data for risk analysis and operational oversight. Although CBP Agriculture Specialists must input data into both agencies' systems at this time, the Agriculture Programs and Trade Liaison (APTL) office is working on a business transformation initiative to develop an Agriculture Integrated Database Management System to prevent dual input of data, to improve data quality for operational decision making, and to optimize resources.

CBP Agriculture Specialists are professionals on the frontlines of America, protecting agriculture security, and are committed to continued improvement of the APHIS program. Within CBP, the Office of Field Operations, APTL, will be working with the USDA to strengthen the Agriculture Canine Program, to develop a strategic plan for agriculture programs, improve agricultural data

integrity and reliability, and complete the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model for CBP Agriculture Specialists to identify additional agriculture related performance measures.

CBP Technicians assist CBP Agriculture Specialists by preparing complex broker-importer cases for decision and by reviewing declaration and cargo manifests. CBP Technicians also support both CBP Agriculture Specialists and CBP Officers (CBPO) in performing primary agriculture inspections and in the inspection, processing, and examination of passengers, baggage, and cargo by operating scanning equipment and processing data into various automated systems.

B. Budget Activities

APHIS fees reimburse the costs of:

- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for Agricultural Specialists;
- Salaries and benefits, including overtime, for CBPO's performing agriculture inspection services; and
- Support costs for these staffs including, rent, supplies, equipment and other contractual services.

Salaries and benefits comprise approximately 96 percent of the obligations in this account.

Fee Rates for APHIS are currently set to:

Aircraft Clearance (\$70.75): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each commercial aircraft which is arriving, or which has arrived and is proceeding from one United States airport to another under a Bureau of Customs and Border Protection "Permit to Proceed." Each carrier is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee.

Commercial Truck (\$5.25; \$105 annual decal): The driver or other person in charge of a commercial truck that is entering the customs territory of the United States and that is subject to inspection must, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee for each arrival.

Commercial Vessel (\$496; \$7,440 Max): The master, licensed deck officer, or purser of any commercial vessel, which is subject to inspection, shall, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an APHIS user fee.

Passenger Commercial Air (\$5): Each passenger aboard a commercial aircraft, who is subject to inspection upon arrival from a place outside of the customs territory of the United States, must pay an APHIS user fee.

Railroad Car (\$7.75; \$155 prepaid): An APHIS user fee will be charged for each loaded commercial railroad car which is subject to inspection upon each arrival. The railroad company receiving a commercial railroad car in interchange at a port of entry or, barring interchange, the railroad company moving a commercial railroad car in line haul service into the customs territory of the United States, is responsible for paying the APHIS user fee. If the APHIS user fee is prepaid for all arrivals of a

commercial railroad car during a calendar year, the APHIS user fee is an amount 20 times the APHIS user fee for each arrival.

CBP initiated a service contract in the beginning of FY 2013 to conduct an independent assessment of CBP user fee forecast methodology and resource management. The goal of this effort is to assess existing processes and provide input that can be used to improve variables CBP uses to forecast fee revenue and provide recommendations on improvement opportunities for management of fee revenue.

C. Budget Request Summary

In FY 2014, CBP requests 2,708 full-time equivalent employees and \$355,216,367 for APHIS to partially fund the direct and indirect costs of performing the APHIS activities. These costs include, but are not limited to salaries, benefits, overtime, travel, supplies, and equipment costs for CBP Agriculture Specialists, CBPOs, and CBP technicians who perform APHIS-related functions. CBP’s intent is for the full costs of APHIS activities to be recovered through fees and we will work with USDA to ensure that routine reviews are conducted to assess costs against the fee levels.

Future year collections are projected as follows, based upon no change in the current fees and the anticipated transfers from the USDA. All collection estimates for APHIS also take into account future forecasts for international travel and conveyances.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections In Thousands of Dollars

APHIS	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	348,805	349,521	355,216	365,872

* FY 2012 represents actual collections.

APHIS fee rates are set by USDA and CBP’s share of these fees is determined by a codicil agreement with USDA each year. USDA is required by law to fully recover its costs associated with the APHIS program. CBP typically receives 62 percent to 63 percent of the total collections. The amount received by CBP does not cover CBP’s costs of providing agriculture inspection services. The projected transfer amount for FY 2014 is estimated at 2 percent over the FY 2012 amount, but is subject to the availability of actual collections.

Figure 2: Percentage of Cost Recovery – In Thousands of Dollars

APHIS	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	3 Year Average
Collections	312,227	319,116	348,805	326,716
Costs	455,449	469,907	479,010	468,121
Collections/Costs	69%	68%	73%	70%

Figure 3: FY 2012 Allocation of APHIS Fees – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY 2012 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	303,702	87.8%
Office of Administration	16,626	4.8%
Office of Information Technology	24,761	7.2%
Office of Internal Affairs	816	0.2%
Total	345,905	100.0%

**The difference between FY 2012 allocations vs. FY 2012 collections is covered by carryover*

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection APHIS User Fees

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	348,805	2,708	2,708	349,591	2,708	2,708	355,216	-	-	6,411	-	-	-	-	-	6,411
Total, APHIS inspection fee	2,708	2,708	348,805	2,708	2,708	349,591	2,708	2,708	355,216	-	-	6,411	-	-	-	-	-	6,411
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	2,708	2,708	348,805	2,708	2,708	349,591	2,708	2,708	355,216	-	-	6,411	-	-	-	-	-	6,411
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	2,708	2,708	348,805	2,708	2,708	349,591	2,708	2,708	355,216	-	-	6,411	-	-	-	-	-	6,411

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: APHIS User Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	348,805
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6,411
2014 Current Services	2,708	2,708	355,216
2014 Total Request	2,708	2,708	355,216
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	6,411

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

APHIS funds will be used for international air passenger, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessel, commercial truck (per crossing and annual decal), and loaded rail car agricultural inspection activities. The revenues from these fees are to be used to partially reimburse the cost incurred in providing agricultural inspection activities.

While CBP's top priority for the FY 2014 budget is addressing the gap between current frontline CBP officer staffing and the staffing needs identified by the Workload Staffing Model (WSM), it is recognized that it is unlikely that this gap will be addressed solely through appropriations.

CBP and the Department of Agriculture are reviewing existing fee rates to ensure they are set at a level that recovers the full cost of performing agricultural inspection services. After a comprehensive review of program resource requirements, CBP and the Department of Agriculture will propose user fee rate adjustments. While rate adjustments for the APHIS fees are set in regulation and do not require legislative proposals, CBP's WSM takes a comprehensive review of staffing requirements and the APHIS fee adjustments will be important to ensure sustainability of agricultural inspection services in the future.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	348,805
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase in Collections	-	-	6,411
Total, Increases	-	-	6,411
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	6,411
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6,411
2014 Current Services	2,708	2,708	355,216
Program Changes			
2014 Request	2,708	2,708	355,216
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	6,411

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	2,708	2,708	348,805
FY 2013 Annualized CR	2,708	2,708	349,591
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	6,411
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	6,411
FY 2014 Current Services	2,708	2,708	355,216
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	2,708	2,708	355,216
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	6,411

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
APHIS User Fees	2,708	2,708	\$348,805	0	0	\$6,411	0	0	0	2,708	2,708	\$355,216	0	0	\$6,411
Total	2,708	2,708	348,805	0	0	6,411	0	0	0	2,708	2,708	355,216	0	0	6,411

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$213,893	\$211,198	\$214,351	\$458
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36,626	32,684	33,161	(3,465)
12.1 Benefits	81,138	87,014	88,299	7,161
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	331,657	330,896	335,811	4,154
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	4	60	60	56
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	11,149	12,920	12,920	1,771
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8	8	8	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	28	28
25.2 Other services	3,584	4,751	5,193	1,609
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,403	956	1,196	(1,207)
Total, Other Object Classes	17,148	18,695	19,405	2,257
Total, Direct Obligations	348,805	349,591	355,216	6,411
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	4,000	1,000	1,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-4,000	-1,000	-1,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	348,805	349,591	355,216	6,411
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,708	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	2,708	2,708	2,708	-
Total Permanent Positions	2,708	2,708	2,708	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,708	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
APHIS User Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	213,893	211,198	214,351	458
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36,626	32,684	33,161	(3,465)
12.1 Benefits	81,138	87,014	88,299	7,161
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	331,657	330,896	335,811	4,154
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	4	60	60	56
23.1 GSA rent	11,149	12,920	12,920	1,771
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8	8	8	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	28	28
25.2 Other services	3,584	4,751	5,193	1,609
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,403	956	1,196	(1,207)
Total, Other Object Classes	17,148	18,695	19,405	2,257
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	4,000	1,000	1,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(4,000)	(1,000)	-1,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	348,805	349,591	355,216	6,411
Full Time Equivalents	2,708	2,708	2,708	-

APHIS User Fees Mission Statement

Section 2509 of the *Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990* (P.L. 101-624) authorized USAD to collect user fees for various services. The law codified as 21 U.S.C. 136 established seven types of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) user fees, six of which are the Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection (AQI) fees, known to CBP as the APHIS user fees. The six established processing fees are for international air passengers, commercial aircraft clearance, commercial vessels, commercial trucks, commercial truck decals, and loaded rail cars. The revenues from these fees are used to reimburse 75 percent of the costs incurred in providing the inspectional activities associated with the passengers and conveyances that are subject to fees.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	213,893	211,198	214,351	458
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36,626	32,684	33,161	(3,465)
12.1 Benefits	81,138	87,014	88,299	7,161
Total, Salaries & Benefits	331,657	330,896	335,811	4,154

In 2014, an increase of \$4,154,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$4	\$60	\$60	\$56

In 2014, an increase of \$56,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$11,149	\$12,920	\$12,920	\$1,771

In 2014, an increase of \$1,771,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$0	\$0	\$28	\$28

In 2014, an increase of \$28,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,584	\$4,751	\$5,193	\$1,609

In 2014, an increase of \$1,207,000 is for object class realignment. In 2014, an increase of \$402,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,403	\$956	\$1,196	\$(1,207)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,207,000 is for an increase in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	2,708	2,708	2,708
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	2,708	2,708	2,708
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Puerto Rico Trust Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Puerto Rico Trust Fund

The Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF) is established by 48 U.S.C. § 740, which states, in pertinent part: “The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico...less the cost of collecting the same shall be paid into the Treasury of Puerto Rico to be expended as required by law for the government and benefit thereof.” As per this primary statute, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) acts as Puerto Rico’s sole customs service. CBP and the Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) directorate of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) also perform investigative law enforcement activities under statute, 48 U.S.C. § 1469c. This secondary statute provides any U.S. government agency or instrumentality the authority to provide additional services to Puerto Rico, at the Government of Puerto Rico’s behest, on a reimbursable basis.

The primary mission of Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPO) is to screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Their mission also includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, including narcotics interdiction, enforcing immigration law, protecting the nation’s food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases, and enforcing trade laws.

Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico’s Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico. CBP continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counter-terrorism missions in Puerto Rico. These additional expenses, as well as overtime, are reimbursed with their respective Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act user fees, Immigration User Fees, and Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection user fees.

B. Budget Activities

CBP administers the PRTF and retains a portion of the funds to pay for expenses associated with the CBP mission in Puerto Rico. CBP annually transfers funding from PRTF to ICE for investigative and enforcement duties it performs in Puerto Rico. The reimbursement from the PRTF to ICE is based on a biennial agreement that ICE negotiates directly with the Government of Puerto Rico. This transfer, however, is subject to the availability of funds in the PRTF. PRTF funding, as it is used within DHS, is prioritized in the following order: the Office of Field Operations in CBP, ICE, the Office of Information and Technology in CBP, and then the Office of Air and Marine in CBP. The remaining balances in excess of eligible expenses are remitted to the Government of Puerto Rico.

For CBP, most of the PRTF collections cover the costs of performing collection and inspection duties in Puerto Rico. This includes the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 292 full-time equivalent employees and \$98,602,139 in actual collections in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 for the PRTF. These projections are based upon multiple factors underlying the economy of Puerto Rico. Actual collections for FY 2012 (\$106,746,238 million) are inflated, due to potential duty refunds related to exempted goods. The refund amount from FY 2012 is \$11,073,370. Thus, actual collections for CBP use are \$95,672,868. CBP assumes the collections will increase into the out years at a rate of 1.5 percent per year (similar to Gross National Product projections put forth by the Economist Intelligence Unit).

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

PRTF	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	106,746	97,103	98,602	100,054

**Refund in dispute in FY 2012 for \$11M (\$95.7m in normal collections. FY 2012 represents actual collections.)*

Figure 2: FY 2012 Allocation of PRTF – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY12 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	49,075	51%
Office of Information Technology	1,965	2%
Office of Air and Marine	6,956	7%
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	32,851	34%
Surplus Transferred to Puerto Rico Treasury	4,826	5%
Total	95,673	100%

Estimating and allocating collections from the PRTF:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal changes. In developing forecasts, the staff use numerous sources, and focus mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

PRTF collections are monitored monthly and adjusted as economic indicators are reviewed. Travel initiatives such as the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, the American Express endorsement of the Global Entry Program, and free trade agreements such as those with Colombia, Panama, and Korea will be studied independently throughout the year to address the impact to global trade and travel. In addition, the unemployment rate and inflation are taken into consideration to determine to what extent these factors might have on the forecast process.

As an example, in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, there are several economic factors that will be carefully monitored in FY 2013. The unexpected closure of the Hovensa refinery will likely have a profound impact on the jobless rate in St. Croix. It is expected that this will have a negative impact on the U.S. Virgin Islands, both in tourism and trade, and this is expected to impact Puerto Rico as well. Over 2,000 direct and indirect jobs are expected to be affected.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Puerto Rico Trust Fund

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	106,746	292	292	97,103	292	292	98,602	-	-	(8,144)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,144)
Total, Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	106,746	292	292	97,103	292	292	98,602	-	-	(8,144)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,144)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	292	292	106,746	292	292	97,103	292	292	98,602	-	-	(8,144)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,144)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	292	292	106,746	292	292	97,103	292	292	98,602	-	-	(8,144)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,144)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Puerto Rico Trust Fund

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	292	292	106,746
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(8,144)
2014 Current Services	292	292	98,602
2014 Total Request	292	292	98,602
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(8,144)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP is authorized to use collections in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund to cover costs related to the collection of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico. CBP's Office of Administration and ICE negotiate biennial agreements with Puerto Rico's Treasury that are funded with the anticipated surplus Puerto Rico expects to receive after CBP covers its customs-related costs.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	292	292	106,746
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(8,144)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(8,144)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(8,144)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(8,144)
2014 Current Services	292	292	98,602
Program Changes			
2014 Request	292	292	98,602
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(8,144)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	292	292	106,746
FY 2013 Annualized CR	292	292	97,103
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(8,144)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(8,144)
FY 2014 Current Services	292	292	98,602
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	292	292	98,602
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(8,144)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	292	292	\$106,746	0	0	\$(8,144)	0	0	0	292	292	\$98,602	0	0	\$(8,144)
Total	292	292	106,746	0	0	(8,144)	0	0	0	292	292	98,602	0	0	(8,144)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$20,101	\$17,038	\$17,895	\$(2,206)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	670	568	582	(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,865	3,363	3,499	(1,366)
12.1 Benefits	11,066	9,901	10,366	(700)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	36,702	30,870	32,342	(4,360)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	550	269	289	(261)
22.0 Transportation of things	62	10	10	(52)
23.1 GSA rent	3,223	3,155	3,155	(68)
23.2 Other rent	420	420	420	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,280	588	634	(646)
25.2 Other services	17,294	16,876	17,146	(148)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	37,530	35,769	36,947	(583)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,659	1,568	1,568	(91)
31.0 Equipment	1,174	899	899	(275)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,852	6,679	5,192	(1,660)
Total, Other Object Classes	70,044	66,233	66,260	(3,784)
Total, Direct Obligations	106,746	97,103	98,602	(8,144)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	106,746	97,103	98,602	(8,144)
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	292	292	292	-
Total Permanent Positions	292	292	292	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Puerto Rico Trust Fund**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,101	17,038	17,895	(2,206)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	670	568	582	(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,865	3,363	3,499	(1,366)
12.1 Benefits	11,066	9,901	10,366	(700)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	36,702	30,870	32,342	(4,360)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	550	269	289	(261)
22.0 Transportation of things	62	10	10	(52)
23.1 GSA rent	3,223	3,155	3,155	(68)
23.2 Other rent	420	420	420	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,280	588	634	(646)
25.2 Other services	17,294	16,876	17,146	(148)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	37,530	35,769	36,947	(583)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,659	1,568	1,568	(91)
31.0 Equipment	1,174	899	899	(275)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,852	6,679	5,192	(1,660)
Total, Other Object Classes	70,044	66,233	66,260	(3,784)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	106,746	97,103	98,602	(8,144)
Full Time Equivalents	292	292	292	-

Puerto Rico Trust Fund Mission Statement

The duties and taxes related to the Puerto Rico Trust Fund are authorized under Title 48 U.S.C. 740. The duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the costs of providing inspection and law enforcement services, are paid into the treasury of Puerto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. These funds are intended to combat criminal elements who have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the mainland of the U.S.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,101	17,038	17,895	(2,206)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	670	568	582	(88)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,865	3,363	3,499	(1,366)
12.1 Benefits	11,066	9,901	10,366	(700)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	36,702	30,870	32,342	(4,360)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$4,360,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$550	\$269	\$289	\$(261)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$261,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$62	\$10	\$10	\$(52)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$52,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$3,223	\$3,155	\$3,155	\$(68)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$68,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,280	\$588	\$634	\$(646)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$646,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$17,294	\$16,876	\$17,146	\$(148)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$148,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$37,530	\$35,769	\$36,947	\$(583)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$583,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,659	\$1,568	\$1,568	\$(91)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$91,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,174	\$899	\$899	\$(275)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$275,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$6,852	\$6,679	\$5,192	\$(1,660)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$1,660,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	292	292	292
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	292	292	292
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) is an unincorporated territory of the United States. The unincorporated status establishes the USVI as outside of the more specific customs territory of U.S. Section 36 of the *1936 Organic Act*, codified as 48 U.S.C. § 1406i. This Act gives U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the authority to collect duties and taxes levied by the USVI Legislature that are deposited into the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund (VIDF) for use as revenue for the USVI. Under 19 U.S.C. § 1469c, CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI at the USVI's behest. This reimbursable arrangement is denoted in a 1994 Memorandum of Agreement, which outlines the services provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in their execution. Per these two statutes, CBP deducts the costs of collection and other agreed upon services in the 1994 MOA from the VIDF, and then remits the remaining funds to the USVI.

The primary mission of Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPO) is to screen all people, vehicles, and goods entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. Their mission also includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, including narcotics interdiction, enforcing immigration laws, protecting the nation's food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases, and enforcing trade laws.

The VIDF funds the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. CBP's presence in the USVI, however, is not unlike that of any other U.S. port of entry. Specifically, CBP focuses on intercepting illegal immigrants and combating criminal elements that have focused on the USVI as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. CBP continues to focus on its agricultural, immigration, and counter-terrorism missions in the USVI. These additional expenses are reimbursed with their respective Immigration User Fee and Animal Plant Health Inspection Services user fee sources.

B. Budget Activities

CBP collects duties and taxes in the USVI on behalf of the Government of the USVI; the revenue is used to reimburse the Office of Field Operations for the costs incurred to perform customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. In addition, VIDF funding is considered part of CBP's reimbursable program, thus it is not included as part of the Budget's appendix.

For CBP, the costs of performing duty collection and passenger inspection in the USVI include the salaries and benefits of personnel, contractual services, information technology, equipment, and technical support.

Exclusion from prior submissions for President's Budget

As stated previously, the duties and taxes collected and deposited into the VIDF support the cost of operations in the USVI. After the cost of CBP operations are taken into consideration, any remaining or unused funds in the USVI Trust Fund must be remitted to the Government of the USVI. Due to the extent of the issues facing CBP operations in the USVI, CBP feels it is appropriate to now include the USVI Trust Fund in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Congressional Justification as well as future submissions.

C. Budget Request Summary

CBP requests 61 full-time equivalent employees and \$11,302,242 in FY 2014 for the Virgin Islands Deposit Fund. This estimate is for USVI customs duties charged on goods imported from within U.S. customs territory. Actual collections in FY 2012 came in at \$12,017,035, which was a \$2,319,191 decrease from collections of FY 2011 of \$14,336,226. The large drop was largely due to the closure of a major petroleum refinery (Hovensa LLC, St. Croix refinery). Because of the significance of the Refinery closure, CBP projects a drop in collections in the future years compared to FY 2012.

Figure 1: Estimated Collections – In Thousands of Dollars

VIDF	FY 2012*	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Collections	12,017	11,171	11,302	11,429

* FY 2012 is actual collections

Figure 2: FY 2012 Allocation of USVI – In Thousands of Dollars

Program Office	FY12 Allocation	Allocation in %
Office of Field Operations	12,017	100%
Total	12,017	100%

Estimating and allocating collections in the Virgin Islands:

CBP uses trend analysis in conjunction with economic indicators to forecast collections. Trend analysis is principally used to determine the periods within the fiscal year where travel volumes are affected by seasonal fluctuations. In developing forecasts, the staff used numerous sources, and focused mainly on demand side factors, such as anticipated economic growth and inflation. These factors are weighted and applied against trade and travel. Gross Domestic Product and anticipated economic vitality of a region are two factors that are considered in great detail.

In the USVI, there are several economic factors that will be carefully monitored in FY 2013. The unexpected closure of the Hovensa refinery will likely have a profound impact on the jobless rate in St. Croix. It is expected that this will have a negative impact to the USVI both in tourism and trade. Over 2,000 direct and indirect jobs are expected to be effected and will potentially reverse any anticipated growth in the region for some time.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Virgin Islands Fees

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	12,017	61	61	11,171	61	61	11,302	-	-	(715)	-	-	-	-	-	(715)
Total, null	61	61	12,017	61	61	11,171	61	61	11,302	-	-	(715)	-	-	-	-	-	(715)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	61	61	12,017	61	61	11,171	61	61	11,302	-	-	(715)	-	-	-	-	-	(715)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	61	61	12,017	61	61	11,171	61	61	11,302	-	-	(715)	-	-	-	-	-	(715)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Virgin Islands Fees

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	61	61	12,017
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(715)
2014 Current Services	61	61	11,302
2014 Total Request	61	61	11,302
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(715)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CBP is authorized to use collections in the Virgin Islands Deposit fund (VIDF) to cover costs related to the collection of duties and taxes in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The VIDF funds the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States.

IV. Program Justification Changes

Not Applicable

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	61	61	12,017
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(715)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(715)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(715)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(715)
2014 Current Services	61	61	11,302
Program Changes			
2014 Request	61	61	11,302
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(715)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	61	61	12,017
FY 2013 Annualized CR	61	61	11,171
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	(715)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	(715)
FY 2014 Current Services	61	61	11,302
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	61	61	11,302
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(715)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Virgin Islands Fees	61	61	\$12,017	0	0	\$(715)	0	0	0	61	61	\$11,302	0	0	\$(715)
Total	61	61	12,017	0	0	(715)	0	0	0	61	61	11,302	0	0	(715)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Not Applicable

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,399	\$1,251	\$1,291	\$(108)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	103	101	102	(1)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,820	5,284	5,325	(495)
12.1 Benefits	2,102	2,021	2,070	(32)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	9,424	8,657	8,788	(636)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	134	55	55	(79)
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	3	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,068	1,068	1,068	-
23.2 Other rent	329	329	329	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	215	215	215	-
25.2 Other services	700	700	700	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	72	72	72	-
31.0 Equipment	72	72	72	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,593	2,514	2,514	(79)
Total, Direct Obligations	12,017	11,171	11,302	(715)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	12,017	11,171	11,302	(715)
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Fee Funded Positions	61	61	61	-
Total Permanent Positions	61	61	61	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	-	-	-	-
Average Grade	-	-	-	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

Not Applicable

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Virgin Islands Fees
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,399	1,251	1,291	(108)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	103	101	102	(1)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,820	5,284	5,325	(495)
12.1 Benefits	2,102	2,021	2,070	(32)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,424	8,657	8,788	(636)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	134	55	55	(79)
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	3	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,068	1,068	1,068	-
23.2 Other rent	329	329	329	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	215	215	215	-
25.2 Other services	700	700	700	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	72	72	72	-
31.0 Equipment	72	72	72	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,593	2,514	2,514	(79)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	12,017	11,171	11,302	(715)
Full Time Equivalents	61	61	61	-

Virgin Islands Fees Mission Statement

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) are a territory of the United States, but are considered an independent customs territory. Section 36 of the 1936 Organic Act, codified as 48 U.S.C. §1406i, gives Customs and Border Protection (CBP) the ability to administer USVI fees at its own discretion. CBP may also provide reimbursable services to the USVI under 19 U.S.C. §1469c. The reimbursable arrangement is denoted in the 1994 Memorandum of Agreement, which outlines the duties provided by CBP and the funding sources to be used in the execution of those duties. The USVI fee collections fund the costs of customs services and the inspection of passengers departing to the continental United States. CBP's presence in the USVI is to intercept illegal immigrants and to combat criminal elements that have focused on the USVI as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland. CBP continues to focus on agricultural inspections and counter-terrorism in the USVI as well.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,399	\$1,251	\$1,291	\$(108)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	103	101	102	(1)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,820	5,284	5,325	(495)
12.1 Benefits	2,102	2,021	2,070	(32)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,424	8,657	8,788	(636)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$636,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	134	55	55	(79)

In 2014, a decrease of -\$79,000 is for a decrease in user fee collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	61	61	61
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	61	61	61
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	-	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

Not Applicable

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) continued its efforts this year to completely overhaul the budget formulation process to follow more of a “Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)” model. The cornerstone of the approach is the introduction of managing by Lines of Business (LOB); the Strategic Context is presented in this new structure. The LOB Framework addresses the Commissioner’s mission requirements and can also be mapped to the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). This approach provides strategic and tactical oversight and insight into portfolios of similar programs, projects, and initiatives. It also provides improved visibility into how CBP executes funding. Although we expect it will take multiple planning and budgeting cycles to fully mature this process, the effort has again enabled us to conduct a thorough review of our base budget to identify efficiencies and realign funding from lower priorities to higher priority operations.

CBP is comprised of the following programs or LOBs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Securing America’s Borders: This program is charged with securing America’s Southwest, Northern, and certain Coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the U. S. Border Patrol and the Office of Air and Marine, CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the border of the United States.

Securing and Expediting Trade: This program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded shipper vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility and capacity in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to better intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade/commerce.

Securing and Expediting Travel: This program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded traveler vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal travel.

Intelligence and Targeting: The intelligence and targeting program supports a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects border violations threatening our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partnership that connects the law enforcement and intelligence communities, the enterprise develops, provides and coordinates capabilities to support the Agency’s primary mission to secure our borders, and works toward its vision to become a responsive enterprise enabling CBP to serve as a premier intelligence-driven law enforcement agency. The enterprise promotes four essential outcomes: (1) detect threats away from our borders; (2) identify travelers and shipments according to the threat they pose; (3) integrate and coordinate our intelligence and targeting capabilities; and (4) establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.

Integrated Operations: This program has established the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events, either natural or man-made. Integrated into responses are CBP perspectives, which include internal as well as external communications, and interagency coordination with communications. CBP will adopt both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) as the common doctrine for communications planning, execution and response.

Management and Administration: This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and business administration services, such as human resources management, finance and accounting, information technology, and procurement.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows CBP’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Programs (FYHSP). CBP’s FYHSP was developed to help us align our resources to our mission requirements and also allow us to align to DHS Mission goals. The FYHSP structure is supported by CBP’s activity based costing efforts which map actual costs to FYHSP programs using labor and workload data, and provide the basis for CBP’s Statement of Net Cost.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Securing America’s Borders	22,565	4,344,136
Securing and Expediting Trade	11,654	1,833,793
Securing and Expediting Travel	20,971	3,549,142
Intelligence and Targeting	2,195	568,659
Integrated Operations	2,637	770,119
Management and Administration	3,542	1,828,262
Total Budget Request	63,564	12,894,111

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of CBP’s programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Securing America’s Borders	2%	94%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Securing and Expediting Trade	9%	76%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Securing and Expediting Travel	6%	76%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Intelligence and Targeting	53%	46%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Integrated Operations	21%	67%	4%	0%	6%	2%	0%
Management and Administration	7%	82%	8%	0%	0%	3%	0%

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

CBP protects the Nation through the coordinated efforts to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism. These coordinated efforts include ground agents, aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), marine vessels, and a national air and marine operations centers (AMOC) that provide air and national border domain security.

CBP’s cargo inspection and security processing activities deter and disrupt terrorist operations and prevent terrorist capabilities while facilitating the lawful flow of goods across the border. CBP achieves focus by gathering advance data regarding incoming conveyances and goods to focus its law enforcement resources on high-risk and items. The agency also uses technology, such as non-intrusive inspection (NII) devices, to make the most of its resources. NII technology helps to detect and interdict weapons, narcotics, currency, and other contraband concealed in large containers and commercial shipments. CBP screens 100 percent of all containers for illicit radiological materials and inspects 100 percent of all targeted high-risk containers.

Additionally, CBP’s inspection and passenger processing activities deter and disrupt terrorist operations while facilitating the lawful flow of people across the border. CBP achieves focus by gathering advance data regarding incoming travelers to focus its law enforcement resources on high-risk individuals.

One of CBP’s key assets is the National Targeting Center (NTC). Established in 2001 as a direct response to the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the NTC uses automated risk management at the national level to provide tactical targeting expertise to support the Nation's anti-terrorism efforts and serves as the centralized coordination point for all CBP anti-terrorism activities. The NTC’s capabilities are discussed in further detail below, under Missions 2 and 3.

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY2012		FY 2013		FY2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	72,706	217	77,867	217	71,710	219
Securing and Expediting Trade	146,223	885	148,944	882	169,980	1,017
Securing and Expediting Travel	204,926	1,080	213,666	1,080	222,056	1,073
Intelligence and Targeting	276,503	1,410	264,603	1,410	299,968	1,425
Integrated Operations	164,589	363	176,471	363	165,085	358
Management and Administration	138,929	303	141,031	303	136,805	287
Total*	11,857,914	4,257	1,022,582	4,254	1,065,604	4,380

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of time TECS is available to end users						
Description: This measure quantifies the availability of the TECS service to all end-users based on a service level of 24X7 service. TECS is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) mission-critical law enforcement application system designed to identify individuals and businesses suspected of or involved in violation of federal law. TECS is also a communications system permitting message transmittal between the Department of Homeland Security law enforcement offices and other National, state, and local law enforcement agencies, access to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (NLETS). NLETS provides direct access to state motor vehicle departments.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	98%	98%	99%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%
Result:	99%	99.6%	99.64%	99.9%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	3,876,888	21,242	3,859,220	21,250	4,072,208	21,491
Securing and Expediting Trade	1,249,127	7,989	1,256,613	7,994	1,387,857	8,635
Securing and Expediting Travel	2,100,006	14,775	2,117,957	14,777	2,685,700	16,255
Intelligence and Targeting	241,405	716	217,844	716	263,327	742
Integrated Operations	592,713	1,499	613,241	1,499	516,653	1,597
Management and Administration	1,478,527	2,837	1,506,680	2,838	1,493,190	2,913
Total*	9,538,666	49,058	9,571,556	49,074	10,418,936	51,633

*Totals account for rounding.

CBP's Border Patrol secures the border between the ports through patrolling and interdiction activities. The Agency currently devotes 21,370 agents to this task with nearly 90 percent deployed along the southwest border. The National Border Patrol Strategy articulates one clear, strategic mission for the Border Patrol: To establish and maintain control of the border of the U.S. between

the ports of entry. The strategic goal includes interdicting illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics and other contraband entering the U.S. CBP employs a mix of people, technology and infrastructure to implement the strategy.

CBP's Air and Marine assets help to secure the immediate border environment and conduct operations in the source and transit zones to prevent the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband toward or across the borders of the United States. CBP operates the largest law enforcement air force in the world and uses its integrated capabilities to detect, track, intercept, and apprehend criminals attempting to penetrate our borders. These capabilities are complemented by the Air Marine Operations Center (AMOC's) strategic-level hemispheric detection, surveillance, interdiction, and enforcement capabilities.

CBP's commitment to meeting QHSR Mission 2 objectives is strengthened through the application of Alternative (Southwest) Border Technologies. The continued acquisition, design, development, installation, and integration of technology solutions will help CBP agents and officers more effectively detect, identify, classify, and resolve illegal incursions at the border.

CBP facilitates the movement of legitimate trade as the agency processes all cargo entering the United States. CBP officers prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, unsafe products, and diseased plants and animals. On a typical day, CBP officers screen more than 60,000 cargo containers before they enter the country. The foremost cargo modernization effort is the phased implementation of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). ACE will provide tools and enhance the business processes that are essential to securing U.S. borders by providing intelligence required to target illicit goods, while ensuring the efficient processing of legitimate goods. The National Targeting Center-Cargo (NTC-C) provides critical capability to achieving Mission 2 through programs that include Pre-Departure Screening of Cargo, Air Cargo Advanced Screening, and Agriculture/Bioterrorism Cargo Screening.

CBP also facilitates the movement of legitimate travelers as the agency processes all people and vehicles entering the United States. CBP officers prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, unsafe products, and diseased plants and animals. CBP inspects all travelers entering the United States using a risk-based approach. Automated advance data combined with intelligence and new biometric travel documents are tools that facilitate travel while keeping our borders safe. In addition, CBP has established expedited traveler programs that facilitate the admission process for frequent travelers who have undergone prior screening of their biographical and biometric data.

CBP also strives to prevent the illegal export of U.S. currency or other monetary instruments, firearms, stolen goods such as vehicles, and other items.

CBP's Intelligence and Targeting program contributes to Mission 2 in a variety of important ways. Intelligence is collected and disseminated through dedicated field and headquarters staff. Targeting is widely used primarily at the field level and complemented by the significant capabilities of the (NTC) and several related capital investment programs.

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent CBP’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results. Each year, targets for measures are reassessed in the context of actual performance, and to account for observed trends in the data. Footnotes included in the tables reflect the measures for which targets have been adjusted and the reasons for the change.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Amount of smuggled outbound currency seized at the ports of entry (in millions)						
Description: This measure provides the total dollar amount of all currency in millions seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. The scope of this measure covers both the southwest and northern borders and includes all modes of transportation, (land, air, and sea).						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	\$40	\$35	\$30	\$30
Result:	N/A	N/A	\$47	\$31.9	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of apprehensions on the Southwest Border between the ports of entry						
Description: Protection of our Southwest border against threats from illicit cross-border activity is a key element needed to secure our country. This measure calculates the number of apprehensions made of those attempting entry along the Southwest border between ports of entry. DHS's border security strategy is based on a layered approach of strategically positioning personnel, technology, and defensive infrastructure; developing strong partnerships with law enforcement partners on both sides of the border; and increasing consequences to repeat offenders to provide a deterrent effect.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=390,000	<=371,000	<=391,000	<=361,200
Result:	N/A	N/A	327,577	356,873	N/A	N/A

Note: Targets reflect current trends in apprehensions

Measure: Number of smuggled outbound weapons seized at the ports of entry						
Description: This measure provides the total number of illegal weapons seized during outbound inspection of exiting passengers and vehicles, both privately-owned and commercial. Weapons are defined as pistols, rifle-shotgun combinations, rifles, revolvers, shotguns, disguised weapons, machine guns, submachine guns or machine pistols. Seizing weapons being smuggled for criminal purposes strengthens our border security by preventing the movement of assault weapons and ammunition.						
Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	400
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of cargo by value imported to the U.S. by participants in CBP trade partnership programs						
Description: This measure describes the percent of all cargo that is imported from CBP trade partnership programs based on the value compared to total value of all imports. Partnership programs include both Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) and Importer Self Assessment (ISA). CBP works with the trade community through these voluntary public-private partnership programs, wherein some members of the trade community adopt tighter security measures throughout their international supply chain and in return are afforded benefits. A variety of trade actors are included in these partnership programs, such as importers, carriers, brokers, consolidators/third party logistic providers, Marine Port Authority and Terminal Operators, and foreign manufacturers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	45%	45.0%	57.0%	59.0%
Result:	N/A	N/A	55.07%	54.7%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of detected conventional aircraft incursions resolved along all borders of the United States						
Description: The measure represents the percent of conventional aircraft, once detected visually or by radar, that are suspected of illegal cross border activity and are brought to a successful law enforcement resolution. In some cases, Office of Air and Marine (OAM) assets are launched to interdict the aircraft. In most cases, resolution of the aircraft identity is made by the Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC) working with interagency partners such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the incursion is deemed legal, OAM considers the incursion resolved. If not resolved, AMOC working with our partners including OAM assets - could not identify the target and is thus considered illegal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	95.3%	96%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure reports the percent of imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws including customs revenue laws. Ensuring that all imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	98%	98%	98%	97.50%	97.50%
Result:	N/A	98.89%	97.67%	96.46%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of inbound cargo identified by CBP as potentially high-risk that is assessed or scanned prior to departure or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of international cargo coming to the United						

States via air, land, and sea identified as potentially high-risk using the Automated Targeting System (ATS) that is assessed or scanned prior to lading or at arrival at a U.S. port of entry. Assessing, resolving, and when necessary scanning potentially high-risk cargo prior to lading or at arrival at the ports of entry ensures the safety of the U.S. public and minimizes the impact to the trade through the effective use of risk-focused targeting.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of people apprehended multiple times along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the percent of deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. This measure calculates the number of people apprehended multiple times divided by the total number of apprehensions of people during a fiscal year. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=18%	<=17%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of apprehensions for persons with multiple apprehensions along the Southwest border						
Description: This measure examines the average number of apprehensions for deportable individuals who have been apprehended multiple times by the U.S. Border Patrol. Effective and efficient application of consequences for illegal border crossers will, over time, reduce the average number of apprehensions per recidivist and reduce overall recidivism.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=2.48	<=2.45
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Compliance rate for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) members with the established C-TPAT security guidelines						
Description: This measure provides the overall compliance rate achieved for all validations performed during the Fiscal Year. After acceptance into the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) program, all C-TPAT members must undergo a periodic validation in which U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) examiners visit company locations and verify compliance with an industry-specific set of CBP security standards and required security practices. These validations are prepared using a weighted scoring system that is used to develop an overall compliance rate for each company. Compliance with security guidelines enhances the security of cargo shipped to the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	99%	95%	100%	100.0%	94.0%	94.0%

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Result:	97.5%	97.8%	95.1%	94.5%	N/A	N/A
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Note: FY 2013 and 2014 targets adjusted based on FY 2012 results

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Northern Border by Border Patrol Agents and Canadian law enforcement partners						
Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders to engage in joint operations along the Northern Border. These bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between Customs and Border Protection and Canadian law enforcement partners at federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal (local) levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	18	24
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of joint operations conducted along the Southwest Border by Border Patrol Agents and Mexican law enforcement partners						
Description: This measure tracks the number of initiated joint operations that are formalized by operations orders which define levels of participation and dedication of resources. Bi-lateral law enforcement efforts between CBP/Border Patrol and Mexican law enforcement partners at local, state, and federal levels enhance the ability to ensure legal trade and travel, while mitigating border security threats, including illicit activity by criminal organizations and others who would do harm to our Nation. (For FY12 on, this measure will be part of the management set.)						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	9	10	11	12
Result:	N/A	N/A	12	22	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations						
Description: This measure is the compliance rate of international air passengers with all of the laws, rules, and regulations that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agriculture laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Air Compex rate, and includes all customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category I violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies. This includes inadmissible alien travelers, prohibited items for other agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, Consumer Product Safety Commission safety alerts, and trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	99.2%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Result:	98.1%	98.63%	98.62%	98.6%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air support launches accomplished to support Homeland Security missions						
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U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Description: A primary and important measure for Air and Marine is its capability to launch an aircraft when a request is made for aerial support. This measure captures the percent of all requests made for air support to which the program was able to respond.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	95%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	N/A	84%	85%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of border vehicle passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows the U.S Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) success at maintaining a high level of security in the land border environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions. CBP randomly samples border vehicle passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Result:	97.06%	96.95%	97.56%	97.6%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air passengers in compliance with agricultural quarantine regulations						
Description: The measure shows the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) success at maintaining a high level of security in the international air environment by measuring the degree of compliance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agricultural quarantine regulations and other mandatory agricultural product restrictions by international air passengers. CBP randomly samples international air passengers for compliance with all USDA laws, rules, and regulations using USDA guidance on sampling procedures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	96%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Result:	96.12%	96.38%	96.89%	96.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of land border passengers compliant with laws, rules, and regulations						
Description: This measure is the Compliance Rate of land border vehicle passengers with all of the laws, rules, regulations that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) enforces at the Ports of Entry, with the exception of agricultural laws and regulations. It is also referred to as the Land Complex rate, includes all customs and immigration violations, both category I (major) and category II (relatively minor). Category II violations far out-number category I violations and include all noncompliance with established customs and immigration laws, rules, and regulations, as well as violation of all rules and regulations of other agencies. This includes inadmissible alien travelers, prohibited items for other agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, confiscation of alcoholic beverages on behalf of state authorities, Consumer Product Safety Commission safety alerts, and trade violations such as amended declarations resulting in additional revenue or CBP action.						
Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

U.S. Customs and Border Protection - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	99.9%	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
Result:	99.8%	99.63%	99.48%	99.5%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of petroleum industry imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure examines the percent of petroleum imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws and regulations. Ensuring that petroleum imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade and travel into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.0%	95.0%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports compliant with U.S. trade laws						
Description: This measure examines the percent of pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports that are compliant with U.S. trade laws and regulations. Ensuring that pharmaceutical, health and chemical industry imports are compliant and free of major discrepancies allows for lawful trade and travel into the U.S.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.0%	98.0%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	196,337	803	212,050	803	190,634	811
Securing and Expediting Travel	467,642	3,255	471,495	3,255	639,116	3,642
Intelligence and Targeting	3,567	19	4,029	19	3,754	19
Integrated Operations	33,786	98	33,867	98	29,886	115
Management and Administration	136,320	243	138,957	243	137,949	243
Total*	837,652	4,417	860,397	4,417	1,001,339	4,830

*Totals account for rounding.

Much of CBP's enforcement effort between the ports of the Southwest Border prevents illegal entry by addressing the illegal flow of criminal, fugitive, dangerous, or inadmissible aliens. Border Patrol apprehends and removes these aliens through the use of agents and a dedicated transportation program. Additional activities that support immigration enforcement include traffic check point operations, intelligence gathering, and liaising with other federal, state, local and tribal organizations.

At the U.S. ports of entry, CBP enforcement activities prevent the entry or admission of criminal fugitives, dangerous foreign nationals, and other unauthorized entrants and ensure their arrest, detention, prosecution and removal. Each passenger is screened for admissibility and vehicles (including rail and cargo) are inspected for human smuggling using many of the same processes and technologies that support Mission 1 and Mission 2.

Additionally, CBP operates a number of specialized programs in support of immigration enforcement. Under the Immigration Advisory Program, CBP deploys officers overseas (London-Heathrow, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Madrid, Manchester, London-Gatwick, and Paris) to support CBP's goal of enhancing the security of air travel by preventing inadmissible persons from boarding commercial aircraft destined for the U.S. and reducing the number of improperly documented passengers traveling from or through a country to the United States. CBP also operates a Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit (FDAU) to remove fraudulent travel documents from circulation and to prevent the use of these documents by *mala fide* travelers attempting to enter the U.S. Finally CBP's Admissibility Review Office (ARO) provides a dedicated resource with institutional knowledge and a consistent approach in making determinations of admissibility under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

The National Targeting Center-Passenger (NTC-P) also provides critical capability to meet Mission 3. NTC-P pre-departure vetting of passengers at foreign locations where CBP does not have an IAP presence keeps high-risk travelers from boarding flights to the United States. This program began in January 2010 and through close cooperation with the CBP Regional Carrier Liaison Groups, the airline industry, as well as the local ICE and CBP Attachés, nearly 3,000 *mala fide* passengers have experienced refused boarding on U.S. bound flights.

Additionally, the new NTC-P Advance Targeting Team (ATT) focuses on passengers departing from the United States. Since the outbound apprehension of the Times Square bomber and the increase in the number of watch-listed individuals, a new emphasis has been placed on outbound targeting operations.

The primary areas of concern are threats to civil aviation, subjects of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) arrest warrants, and new efforts to identify previously unknown terrorists. NTC-P has also implemented the Visa Hot List for recurrent re-vetting of all recently issued U.S. non-immigrant visas against numerous law enforcement databases to identify persons who have become inadmissible to the United States subsequent to the issuance of the visa. Individuals with valid visas who match a record of interest are now referred to DOS for possible visa revocation.

Performance Measures

For *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of apprehensions at Border Patrol checkpoints						
Description: Checkpoints are facilities used by the Border Patrol to monitor traffic on routes of egress from areas on the Southwestern and Northern borders. Checkpoints are an integral part of the Border Patrol's defense-in-depth, layered strategy. As such, measurements of activities occurring at checkpoints serve not only to gauge checkpoint operational effectiveness, but also serve as barometers of the effectiveness of the Border Patrol's overall national border enforcement strategy to deny illegal entries into the United States. This measure examines one component of checkpoint activity, the number of persons apprehended by Border Patrol agents, and compares these apprehensions to Border Patrol apprehensions made nationwide.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<3%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%
Result:	2.85%	2.8%	2.51%	2%	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing America's Borders	7,344	44	9,461	44	9,584	44
Integrated Operations	57,202	583	62,741	583	45,687	517
Total*	64,546	627	72,202	627	55,271	561

*Totals account for rounding.

CBP activities include incident management, operations coordination, and maintaining a 24x7 situation room. Additional capability for incident management exists at CBP's first Intelligence and Operations Coordination Center (IOCC) located in Tucson, Arizona. The IOCC was established to enable CBP field leadership to plan and coordinate joint operations and share intelligence with CBP operational components and law enforcement and intelligence partners. The IOCC also has the capability to serve as a primary or secondary incident management center during natural disasters or other critical incidents in support of our federal, state, local, and tribal partners. As a result, the IOCC with its operational functions and interagency linkages strengthen DHS' disaster response capabilities.

Performance Measures

CBP contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

Resources Requested

CBP resources supporting *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Securing and Expediting Trade	256,944	1,946	256,029	1,945	275,956	2,002
Securing and Expediting Travel	0	0	0	0	2,269	1
Intelligence and Targeting	1,529	8	1,727	8	1,609	8
Integrated Operations	14,480	42	14,514	42	12,808	49
Management and Administration	57,847	101	58,907	102	60,318	99
Total*	330,800	2,097	331,177	2,097	352,960	2,160

*Totals account for rounding.

CBP continues to play a vital role as a revenue collector for the U.S. Treasury – customs revenue remains the second largest source of revenue for the U.S. government. CBP has set revenue collection as a Priority Trade Issue in order to ensure that CBP effectively collects revenue (\$37 billion in FY 2012) for the U.S. Government. CBP strives to provide high-quality financial management and efficiently and effectively collect, report, and account for revenue collections.

Performance Measures

For *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent CBP’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results. Each year, targets for measures are reassessed in the context of actual performance, and to account for observed trends in the data. Footnotes included in the tables reflect the measures for which targets have been adjusted and the reasons for the change.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of import revenue successfully collected						
Description: This measure estimates the collected duties, taxes, and fees (called net undercollection of revenue) expressed as a percent of all collectable revenue due from commercial imports to the United States directed by trade laws, regulations, and agreements. The total collectable revenue is total collected revenue plus the estimated net undercollected revenue based on trade violations. The revenue gap is a calculation of uncollected duties (the difference between estimated undercollection and overpayment) based on statistical sampling.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	99.4%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Result:	N/A	N/A	99.12%	98.88%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations						
Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the number of seizures made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,000	24,000	25,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,880	N/A	N/A

Measure: Value of shipments seized as a result of intellectual property rights violations (in millions)						
Description: This trade discrepancy measure provides the value of seizures made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) violations. IPR infringement undermines the economic vitality of the United States by reducing the competitiveness of U.S. industry, threatens national security due to infiltration of counterfeit parts in the supply chain for defense systems and other critical infrastructure, and poses risks to the health and safety of consumers. CBP and ICE are actively engaged in protecting America by seizing these infringing goods.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$304.00	\$136.00	\$123.00
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$156.10	N/A	N/A

Note: CBP is making more seizures in express shipments and mail, which tend to be lower value seizures. The projections were revised to accurately reflect this reality.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation Total Appropriations (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 from FY 2012					
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	19,882	5,649,398	19,982	5,552,649	18,977	4,956,822	-905	-692,576	-70	-154,341	-835	-538,235
Automation Modernization	-	21,710	-	11,782	-	34,900	-	13,190	-	34,900	-	-21,710
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	75,000	-	75,459	-	65,000	-	-10,000	-	-	-	-10,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	289	120,000	289	120,734	355	145,000	66	25,000	-	-	66	25,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	116,869	-	117,584	-	135,000	-	18,131	-	-	-	18,131
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	20,171	5,982,977	20,271	5,878,208	19,332	5,341,722	-839	-641,255	-70	-114,441	-769	-526,814
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	20,171	5,982,977	20,271	5,878,208	19,322	5,341,722	-839	-641,255	-70	-114,441	-769	-526,814

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted ¹						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	17,299	\$4,914,975	2,583	\$734,423	19,882	\$5,649,398	17,385	\$4,830,805	2,597	\$721,844	19,982	\$5,552,649	16,511	\$4,304,756	2,466	\$652,066	18,977	\$4,956,822
Headquarters Management and Administration	1,764	363,205	264	54,273	2,028	417,478	1,816	365,428	271	54,604	2,087	420,032	1,668	290,171	249	43,359	1,917	333,530
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,416	202,928	212	30,323	1,628	233,251	1,506	204,170	225	30,508	1,731	234,678	1,380	167,245	206	24,991	1,586	192,236
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	348	160,277	52	23,950	400	184,227	310	161,258	46	24,096	356	185,354	288	122,926	43	18,368	331	141,294
Legal Proceedings	1,161	187,863	173	28,072	1,334	215,935	1,259	189,013	188	28,244	1,447	217,257	1,225	178,046	183	26,605	1,408	204,651
Domestic Investigations	6,935	1,605,809	1,036	239,949	7,971	1,845,758	7,129	1,509,734	1,065	225,593	8,194	1,735,327	6,821	1,391,976	1,019	207,996	7,840	1,599,972
International:	285	129,470	43	19,347	328	148,817	298	130,263	45	19,464	343	149,727	264	114,991	40	17,183	304	132,174
International Investigations	232	99,987	35	14,941	267	114,928	244	100,599	37	15,032	281	115,631	211	87,473	32	13,071	243	100,544
Visa Security Program	53	29,483	8	4,406	61	33,889	54	29,664	8	4,432	62	34,096	53	27,518	8	4,112	61	31,630
Intelligence	349	70,908	52	10,595	401	81,503	336	71,342	50	10,660	386	82,002	320	65,640	48	9,808	368	75,448
Detention and Removal Operations:	6,260	2,393,234	934	357,609	7,194	2,750,843	6,008	2,407,881	898	359,797	6,906	2,767,678	6,171	2,246,241	921	344,472	7,092	2,590,713
DRO - Custody Operations	4,327	1,783,974	646	266,571	4,973	2,050,545	3,989	1,794,892	596	268,202	4,585	2,063,094	3,890	1,604,978	581	239,824	4,471	1,844,802
DRO - Fugitive Operations	642	134,499	96	20,098	738	154,597	609	135,323	91	20,220	700	155,543	574	109,421	86	16,350	660	125,771
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,100	171,126	164	25,570	1,264	196,696	1,197	172,173	179	25,727	1,376	197,900	1,521	253,797	227	37,924	1,748	291,721
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	147	62,965	22	9,408	169	72,373	162	63,350	24	9,466	186	72,816	151	63,018	22	9,417	173	72,435
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	44	240,670	6	35,962	50	276,632	51	242,143	8	36,182	59	278,325	35	215,027	5	40,957	40	255,984
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	545	164,486	81	24,578	626	189,064	539	157,144	80	23,482	619	180,626	42	17,691	6	2,643	48	20,334
Unspecified Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automation Modernization	-	21,710	-	-	-	21,710	-	11,782	-	-	-	11,782	-	34,900	-	-	-	34,900
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Basic Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fee Accounts:	289	311,869	-	-	289	311,869	289	311,869	-	1,908	289	313,777	355	345,000	-	-	355	345,000
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	-	459	-	75,459	-	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	289	120,000	-	-	289	120,000	289	120,000	-	734	289	120,734	355	145,000	-	-	355	145,000
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	116,869	-	-	-	116,869	-	116,869	-	715	-	117,584	-	135,000	-	-	-	135,000
Total	17,588	5,248,554	2,583	734,423	20,171	5,982,977	17,674	5,154,456	2,597	723,752	20,271	5,878,208	16,866	4,689,656	2,466	652,066	19,332	5,341,722

¹ FY 2012 excludes a rescission of prior-year unobligated balances in the amount of \$25.6 million, pursuant to P.L. 112-74.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	1/1/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 58	Second Semi-Annual Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children Report FY11 - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the report on collection of data on deportation of parents of U.S.-born children, as mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary.	Report is with OMB for clearance.
2012	2/13/2012	House Report 112-91 p.51	National IPR Coordination Center Budget Report - ICE is directed to report to the committee on the budget for the National IPR Coordination Center for fiscal year 2012, the number of agents in the U.S. and abroad dedicated to IPR investigations, and the number of hours spent by agents in fiscal year 2011 on IPR investigations.	Report is with ICE for final clearance.
2012	4/21/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 54	Visa Overstay Strategy Report with US-VISIT - Directs ICE to coordinate with US-VISIT and develop a comprehensive strategy to address the visa overstay problem. The strategy should consider the suggestions offered by the GAO and should be submitted not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.	Report is with OMB for clearance.
2012	7/1/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 58	First Semi-Annual Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children Report FY12 - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the report on collection of data on deportation of parents of U.S.- born children, as mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary.	Report is with DHS for clearance.

2013	1/1/2013	Senate Report 112-74 p. 58	Second Semi-Annual Deportation of Parents of U.S. Born Children Report FY12 - The Committee directs ICE to continue to submit the report on collection of data on deportation of parents of U.S.- born children, as mandated in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 111-83, to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary.	Report is within ICE for clearance.
2013	2/15/2013	FY 2013 CR P.L. 112-175 Conference Report 2055 p. 0562 House Report 112-91 p.50	Investigative Activities and Expenditures Report FY13 Q1 - HOUSE LANGUAGE: The Committee directs ICE to continue to provide quarterly data on investigative activities and expenditures on a timely basis. CONFERENCE LANGUAGE: ICE is directed to continue to provide quarterly data on investigative activities and expenditures on a timely basis.	Report is with DHS for final clearance.
2013	2/15/2013	FY 2013 CR P.L. 112-175 Conference Report 2055 p. 0564	Secure Communities Quarterly Report FY13 Q1 - CONFERENCE LANGUAGE: ICE is directed to continue quarterly reports on the Secure Communities program, submit those reports within 45 days of the close of the quarter, and provide briefings within 45 days of the close of the quarter. Further, ICE is directed to develop analyses, for inclusion in these reports, to track the effect Secure Communities is having on ICE detention facilities, the EOIR docket, and the speed with which ICE is able to remove criminal aliens and high-risk detainees from the country once they are judged deportable. The reports shall also provide statistics on results of the program, including the number of individuals administratively arrested by ICE in each jurisdiction by the crime for which they are charged and the crime for which they have been convicted (if applicable); the number of individuals whom ICE identifies each quarter and intends to administratively arrest but must await the adjudication of the individual's criminal charges and/or the completion of a sentence as well as identify the crimes for which they are charged and crimes for which they have been convicted (if applicable); and the number of removals achieved as a result of the program, as outlined in the Senate report.	Report is with DHS for clearance.

2013	2/15/2013	FY 2013 CR P.L. 112-175 Conference Report 2055 p.0564	DRO Quarterly Report FY13 Q1 - CONFERENCE LANGUAGE: For fiscal year 2012, ICE is directed to continue reporting quarterly on detention and removal, including the number of deportation, exclusion, and removal orders sought and obtained by ICE. The first fiscal year 2012 quarterly report is to be submitted no later than February 15, 2012. ICE shall include "policy closure" reporting subdivided to clearly report where deferred action has been granted.	Report is with OMB for clearance.
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iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	2003¹ / 2004³	N/A¹ / \$1,399,592.4³	\$3,032,094²; N/A⁴	\$4,956,822
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A ¹ / \$1,399,592.4 ³	\$3,032,094 ² ; N/A ⁴	192,236
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	141,294
Legal Proceedings	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	204,651
Domestic Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,599,972
International Investigations	2003 ¹ / 2004 ³	N/A	N/A ⁵	100,544
Visa Security Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	31,630
Intelligence	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	75,448
DRO - Custody Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	1,844,802
DRO - Fugitive Operations	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	125,771
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	291,721
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	72,435
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	255,984
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	2003 ¹	N/A	N/A ⁵	20,334
Automation Modernization	2003¹	N/A	\$380,000	\$34,900
Construction	2003¹	N/A	\$258,637¹	\$5,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	\$0	\$3,412,094	\$4,996,722
Fee Accounts				\$345,000
- Student Exchange Visitor Program				145,000
- Breached Bond				65,000
- User Fee				135,000

Note:

¹ Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and deportation only (8 U.S.C. 1101, note; Immigration and Nationality Act, section 404(a)).

² Includes \$2,862,094,000 from the FY 2003 INS Salaries and Expenses appropriations, and \$170,000,000 included in the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, PL 108-11.

³ Customs Service, including the investigations function (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).

⁴ No 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.

⁵ PPA did not exist in the 2003 INS Appropriations.

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

Programs funded through the Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the ICE mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of federal immigration and customs laws. Salaries and Expenses resources are used to combat terrorism, protect our Nation's borders, deter illegal immigration, and protect our cyber border. ICE accomplishes these missions by investigating, detaining, and prosecuting criminals and aliens who pose a risk to national security and public safety. These activities protect the infrastructure and persons within the United States.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration

Management and Administration (M&A) provides a range of mission and operational support for ICE. M&A oversees ICE's budget, expenditures, accounting, finance, and procurement. M&A is responsible for all human resources services, workforce recruitment, equal employment opportunity, and training for all employees and special agents. M&A oversees all information technology systems, facilities, and property and equipment, as well as the National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU), which ensures that ICE, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Federal Protective Service (FPS) have the necessary firearm, protective equipment and training to carry out their jobs. In addition, M&A identifies and tracks the agency's performance measurements to ensure that strategic priorities, missions, and goals are met.

Legal Proceedings

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission. As the legal representative for the United States Government at immigration court hearings, OPLA attorneys handle a variety of immigration-related issues that range from contested removals to custody determinations and applications for administrative relief. Additionally, OPLA provides legal advice in customs-related enforcement actions, represents the Government in Merit System Protection Board and Equal Employment Opportunity hearings, provides ethics advice, and handles matters involving commercial and administrative law.

Domestic Investigations

The ICE Office of Domestic Investigations, as part of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), enforces trade and immigration laws through the investigation of activities, persons, and events

that may pose a threat to the safety or security of the United States and its people. The program also investigates illegal trafficking in weapons (including weapons of mass destruction), the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband, human smuggling and trafficking, money laundering and other financial crimes, fraudulent trade practices, identity and benefit fraud, child pornography, child sex tourism, and health and public safety dangers.

International Affairs

The ICE Office of International Affairs (OIA), as part of HSI, represents DHS's largest investigative law enforcement presence abroad and helps protect the Nation beyond its borders. ICE OIA has the broadest international footprint in DHS with offices in 48 countries. Through OIA, ICE works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States. ICE's international mission is to protect the United States through international criminal investigations; to prevent acts of terrorism by targeting the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities; and to identify and eliminate vulnerabilities in the Nation's border, economy, transportation networks, and infrastructure security systems.

Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence, as part of HSI, develops, processes, analyzes, and disseminates relevant information and intelligence needed to support executive management and investigative units. Information is gathered to identify threats, patterns, trends, methods, and organizations related to transnational crimes. This information supports law enforcement efforts and investigations across ICE, DHS and many levels of government.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) is responsible for ensuring that every alien who has been ordered removed departs the United States through enforcement of the Nation's immigration laws and coordination with foreign governments to ensure countries will accept removable aliens. ERO is comprised of six Program/Project Activities:

Custody Operations Program – This program as part of ERO provides safe, secure, and humane detention of removable aliens who are held in government custody because they present a risk of flight, a risk to public safety, or are subject to mandatory detention. ICE carefully monitors which aliens are detained to ensure its detention space is used to best support border security and public safety.

Fugitive Operations Program – This program as part of ERO locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. ICE strives to identify and apprehend all fugitives, with an emphasis on those aliens posing the greatest risk to public safety. This creates a deterrent to potential absconders and promotes the integrity of the immigration process.

Criminal Alien Program – This program as part of ERO identifies criminal aliens incarcerated within federal, state, and local correctional facilities. To ensure that these

criminal aliens are removed rather than released into the community, ICE strives to secure a final order of removal prior to the termination of their sentences. Upon completion of their criminal sentences, aliens are transferred into ICE custody to be removed from the United States.

Alternatives to Detention Program – This program, as part of ERO, places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision or electronic monitoring rather than in detention. These systems can be a cost-effective way to ensure individuals’ appearance for immigration hearings and for removal. This program also lowers the risk that aliens ordered removed will become fugitives.

Transportation and Removal Program – This program as part of ERO provides for the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and the removal of aliens from the United States.

Secure Communities / Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA) - Secure Communities completed nationwide activation of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability in 2013. In FY 2014, full responsibility for the day-to-day management of interoperability will transition from SC/CIRCA to the Criminal Alien Program (CAP). The program will continue its strategy, business transformation, and analytical roles by maturing and leveraging its analytic capabilities and systems. SC/CIRCA will also oversee ERO’s IT strategy, including the Modernized Alien Criminal Response Management (ACRIME) and Automated Threat Prioritization (ATP).

C. Budget Request Summary:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requests 20,573 positions, 18,977 FTE, and \$4,956,822,000 in FY 2014 for the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation. In order to accomplish the agency’s objectives and mission, ICE requests \$5,111,163,000 and 19,047 FTE to maintain current services, and (\$154,341,000) and (70) FTE in program changes for the S&E account appropriation.

Program Change Requests

ICE requests program changes for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation in the following key areas:

- **OPLA Increase.....\$10.0M 36 FTE**
This request will provide for 73 attorney positions that will use prosecutorial discretion to help prioritize the immigration court docket and reduce the backlog of criminal alien prosecutions projected to be generated by full Secure Communities (SC) interoperability deployment.,
- **Commercial Trade Investigations Increase.....\$5.6M 0 FTE**
This request will provide non-personnel costs to support intellectual property rights and commercial trade fraud investigations at the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

Coordination Center, as well as transnational commercial trade fraud investigations conducted by Transnational Criminal Investigative Units.

- **Human Trafficking Investigations Increase.....\$8.8M 0 FTE**
 This request will increase funding for the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT) Initiative, Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams, and Transnational Criminal Investigative Units to conduct human smuggling and trafficking investigations, as well as identify and rescue victims of smuggling and trafficking.
- **Secure Communities Realignment.....\$0.0 0 FTE**
 This realignment of funds and personnel allows for the transfer of full responsibility of day-to-day management of SC to the CAP due to the completion of nationwide interoperability deployment in FY 2013.
- **Realignment and Reduction of 287(g).....(\$44.0M) (-83 FTE)**
 This budget reduces the 287(g) program by \$44.0 million, reflecting full deployment of Secure Communities and elimination of low performing task force model agreements. The combination of jail force model MOAs and Secure Communities will provide consistent, efficient, and cost effective screening to identify and remove criminal and other priority aliens.
- **OPLA Reduction.....(\$5.0M) (0 FTE)**
 This reduction includes reducing contracts, utilizing courtroom wiring in lieu of air cards, utilizing video teleconferencing, and reducing non-corporate training in the Office of Legal Proceedings.
- **Reduction in Detention Beds to 31,800.....(\$119.6M) (0 FTE)**
 This request would set ICE’s average daily detention bed level to 31,800, a level sufficient to detain those individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. ICE estimates an average bed rate of \$119.00 per day in FY 2014.
- **International Footprint Reductions.....(\$10.2M) (23 FTE)**
 The budget reduces ICE’s international footprint through the closure of one lower-risk office and staffing reductions at 20 other offices around the world. ICE utilized a risk-based methodology to determine which offices would close or face staffing reductions.

D: Efficiencies and Reductions

Personnel Costs and Benefits

\$251.662 million

Staffing Reduction Savings through Attrition (\$205.262 million) – Both Mission Support and Frontline positions will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition. Only the targeted hiring of the most critical positions will be allowed.

Staffing Reduction through Programmatic Change and Efficiencies (\$41 million) – FTE and Position reductions are due to PPA right-sizing adjustments and program specific efficiencies included in this budget.

Agency/Enterprise Wide Reductions (\$5.4 million) - This reduction includes cost savings attributed to a Department Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. Savings in Personnel Costs and Benefits are planned through reductions in overtime.

Travel Efficiencies **\$10.833 million**

Agency/Enterprise Wide Reductions (\$10.833 million) - This reduction includes cost savings attributed to a Department Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to areas such as vehicle fleet, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, Temporary Duty (TDY) and travel, professional service contracts, and overtime.

Communication, Utilities, and Misc Charges Efficiencies **\$8.531 million**

Administrative Savings and Servicewide Reductions (\$5.65 million) – This reduction is an effort to achieve cost savings in administrative spending in areas such as professional service contracts, supplies and materials, and printing.

Programmatic Efficiencies (\$2.881 million) – These efficiencies are program-specific reductions brought about through process improvement and prioritization, or reorganization of activities inside individual PPAs.

Advisory and Assistance Services Efficiencies **\$92.837 million**

Service Contract Reductions (\$17.854 million) – Through a review of procurement support service requirements and other contractual requirements, ICE has identified savings that can be realized in 2014 with minimal impact on front-line operations, such as M&A and HQIT support, material leases and contracted training and travel.

Administrative Savings and Servicewide Reductions (\$35.25 million) – This reduction is an effort to find cost savings in administrative spending in areas such as professional service contracts, supplies and materials, and printing. ICE will also continue its efforts to reduce costs through on-going initiatives such as the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Agency/Enterprise Wide Reductions (\$22.422 million) - This reduction includes cost savings attributed to a Department Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to areas such as vehicle fleet, PCS costs, TDY and travel, professional service contracts, and overtime.

Programmatic Efficiencies (\$17.311 million) – These efficiencies are program-specific reductions brought about through process improvement and prioritization, or reorganization of activities inside individual PPAs.

Furniture, Vehicles, & Equipment Efficiencies **\$34.527 million**

Administrative Savings and Servicewide Reductions (\$2.041 million) – This reduction is an effort to find cost savings in administrative spending in areas such as professional service

contracts, supplies and materials, and printing. ICE will also continue its efforts to reduce costs through on-going initiatives such as the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Agency/Enterprise Wide Reductions (\$23.885) - This reduction includes cost savings attributed to a Department Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to areas such as vehicle fleet, PCS costs, TDY and travel, professional service contracts, and overtime.

Programmatic Efficiencies (\$8.601 million) – These efficiencies are program-specific reductions brought about through process improvement and prioritization or reorganization of activities inside individual PPAs.

Other Services and Minor Object Class Efficiencies **\$84.030 million**

Administrative Savings and Servicewide Reductions (\$34.247 million) – This reduction is an effort to find cost savings in administrative spending in areas such as professional service contracts, supplies and materials, and printing. ICE will also continue its efforts to reduce costs through on-going initiatives such as the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Agency/Enterprise Wide Reductions (\$49.783 million) - This reduction includes cost savings attributed to a Department Enterprise-Wide Efficiency initiative to reduce overall administrative expenses. It is a reduction to areas such as vehicle fleet, PCS costs, TDY and travel, professional service contracts, and overtime.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Salaries and Expenses

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Annualized CR ²			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,827	1,628	233,251	1,827	1,731	234,678	1,682	1,586	192,236	(145)	(42)	(41,015)	(63)	(63)	(13,846)	(82)	21	(27,169)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	348	400	184,227	348	356	185,354	348	331	141,294	-	(69)	(42,933)	-	-	324	-	(69)	(43,257)
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,334	215,935	1,272	1,447	217,257	1,270	1,408	204,651	(2)	74	(11,284)	71	34	4,663	(73)	40	(15,947)
Domestic Investigations	8,671	7,971	1,845,758	8,671	8,194	1,735,327	8,317	7,840	1,599,972	(354)	(131)	(245,786)	(33)	(33)	(17,685)	(321)	(98)	(228,101)
International Investigations	320	267	114,928	320	281	115,631	282	243	100,544	(38)	(24)	(14,384)	(23)	(23)	(7,180)	(15)	(1)	(7,204)
Visa Security Program	80	61	33,889	80	62	34,096	76	61	31,630	(4)	0	(2,259)	-	-	-	(4)	0	(2,259)
Intelligence	453	401	81,503	453	386	82,002	435	368	75,448	(18)	(33)	(6,055)	-	-	-	(18)	(33)	(6,055)
DRO - Custody Operations	5,203	4,973	2,050,545	5,203	4,585	2,063,094	5,089	4,471	1,844,802	(114)	(502)	(205,743)	212	212	(101,333)	(326)	(714)	(104,410)
DRO - Fugitive Operations	788	738	154,597	788	700	155,543	748	660	125,771	(40)	(78)	(28,826)	-	-	250	(40)	(78)	(29,076)
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,627	1,264	196,696	1,627	1,376	197,900	1,999	1,748	291,721	372	484	95,025	446	446	88,260	(74)	38	6,765
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	204	169	72,373	204	186	72,816	191	173	72,435	(13)	4	62	-	-	2,900	(13)	4	(2,838)
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	59	50	276,632	59	59	278,325	40	40	255,984	(19)	(10)	(20,648)	-	-	-	(19)	(10)	(20,648)
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	782	626	189,064	782	619	180,626	96	48	20,334	(686)	(578)	(168,730)	(643)	(643)	(110,694)	(43)	(65)	(58,036)
Subtotal, Discretionary	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	21,634	19,982	5,552,649	20,573	18,977	4,956,822	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)	(33)	(70)	(154,341)	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)
Total, Salaries and Expenses	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	21,634	19,982	5,552,649	20,573	18,977	4,956,822	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)	(33)	(70)	(154,341)	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	21,634	19,982	5,552,649	20,573	18,977	4,956,822	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)	(33)	(70)	(154,341)	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	21,634	19,982	5,552,649	20,573	18,977	4,956,822	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)	(33)	(70)	(154,341)	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)

¹ FY 2012 excludes a rescission of prior-year unobligated balances in the amount of \$15.6 million, pursuant to P.L. 112-74.

² The FY 2013 column excludes funding from the FY 2013 Disaster Relief Supplemental.

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request. Also, the FTE numbers differ than what is represented in MAX due S&E and SEVP being loaded as a combined number.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,827	1,628	233,251
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(82)	21	(27,169)
2014 Current Services	1,745	1,649	206,082
2014 Program Change	(63)	(63)	(13,846)
2014 Total Request	1,682	1,586	192,236
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(145)	(42)	(41,015)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$192.2 million, 1,682 positions, and 1,586 FTE for the four offices that comprise the Personnel, Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) PPA to provide management and administrative support for ICE’s programs, including finance, human resources, training, and procurement, to the ICE operational programs.

Funding includes a net \$27.2 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 and a \$13.8 million programmatic decrease. The Adjustment to Base includes attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies resulting in an overall net decrease but also includes increases for pay inflation and GSA rent. The request includes a programmatic decrease of \$13.8 million as part of the reduction and realignment of 287(g) which is described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify required savings, PC&B will reduce some mission essential training and non-mission critical spending by \$15.5 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, travel, training, fleet, personal change of station (PCS), and temporary duty (TDY). \$14.9 million and 82 FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

6.3 Conduct and Support Other Law Enforcement Activities

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

4.4 Use Resources Wisely

Offices within PC&B are leading ICE's efforts related to the Balanced Workforce Strategy Initiative. Through this effort, in FY 2012, ICE realized \$6 million in savings and identified \$14 million in future savings related to review of 172 contracts. ICE also introduced several strategic-sourcing initiatives that led to new Department of Homeland Security-wide ammunition contracts with an estimated savings of more than \$20 million over the next five years.

Justification

Salaries (\$134 million)

The ICE PC&B offices will have a staffing level of 1,586 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$58.2 million)

The ICE PC&B offices will spend \$58.2 million in FY 2014 on general expenses to support the ICE operational programs. This includes purchasing law enforcement equipment, providing basic training to HSI special agents and ERO officers, processing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, investigating allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP, and overseeing the physical and operational security for ICE employees and facilities.

Description

Management and Administration provides a unique range of mission and operational support for ICE. PC&B oversees ICE's budget, expenditures, accounting, finance, and procurement. PC&B is responsible for all human resources, personnel, workforce recruitment, equal employment opportunity, and training for all employees. All information technology systems, facilities, and property and equipment are overseen by PC&B as well as the National Firearms and Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU), which ensures that ICE, CBP, and the FPS have the necessary firearm, protective equipment and training to complete their jobs. In addition, PC&B investigates allegations of misconduct, manages personnel security, conducts on-site inspections of field offices and HQ programs and identifies and tracks the agency's performance measurements to ensure that strategic priorities, missions, and goals are met.

ICE NFTTU provided armory services (firearms and ammunition) to over 62,000 DHS agents and officers.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS) – directs the overall advancement of the agency's objectives outlined in the ICE strategic plan. This includes both operational and management support to meet day-to-day organizational needs, as well as long-term agency goals. The operational support areas provide leadership and coordination of all of ICE's operational components, address operational challenges, and support ICE's continued growth and development as a premier law enforcement agency. The management support areas provide coordination of all administrative and managerial components of ICE. Offices that report directly to the OAS are responsible for human capital, congressional relations, public affairs, policy, diversity and civil rights, training and development, FOIA activities, privacy, firearms and tactical training.

ICE FOIA reviewed, processed, and disclosed more than one million pages of documents in response to over 21,000 requests, with average cycle time of less than 21 days.

One of the major initiatives that the OAS is undertaking is the “workforce right sizing” initiative. The ICE Office of Human Capital (OHC) will use this initiative to promote better efficiency at ICE as well as create a more effective and well-balanced workforce for the future. As such, OHC plans to assist with implementing “right sizing” initiatives related to workforce planning, succession planning, and Voluntary Early Retirement Authority/Voluntary Separation Incentive Payment (VERA/VSIP). For example, ICE will be submitting a VERA/VSIP request through the Department to OPM for possible implementation in FY 2013 or 2014. OHC will develop this request based on input from each program office regarding their mission priorities, future workforce/skill set needs, and projected budget cuts for FY 2013 and FY 2014. In addition, OHC is developing the required process to check and confirm accuracy of personnel data in the National Finance Center to implement workforce downsizing over the next few years.

The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) – investigates allegations of misconduct involving employees of ICE and CBP. OPR conducts independent inspections and reviews of ICE offices, operations, and processes in order to provide executive management with an independent review of the agency’s organizational health, effectiveness, and efficiency. OPR manages the Personnel Security Unit, which ensures that all ICE applicants are properly screened prior to entering on duty, and the Security Management Unit, which oversees physical, communication and operational security for ICE employees and facilities. In addition, the OPR Office of Detention and Oversight (ODO), investigates all allegations of detainee abuse and/or detainee deaths referred by DHS, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), and the Joint Intake Center.

ICE implemented a tracking process for detention-related allegations. Information obtained through this process is used to better inform ICE leadership of trends, patterns, analysis and oversight at specific detention facilities.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) – manages ICE’s financial and physical resources, promotes integrity and accountability, delivers financial management services, provides facilities and property management services, and manages the development, execution and monitoring of sound performance-based budgets. Included in its work is an effort to deliver best-in-class customer service and the co-location initiative to consolidate 367 leases in 55 U.S. metropolitan areas to support operational effectiveness. As ICE works to complete the co-location projects that have received funding, a tailored city solution approach is being undertaken in cities where co-location into one location is not feasible financially and/or operationally.

ICE delivered co-location projects in Jacksonville, FL, Charleston, SC, Albuquerque, NM, and San Francisco, CA. Seventeen leases were consolidated into 3 leases. ICE also implemented the Real Property Management System.

The ICE OCFO maintains a funds control policy and budget execution handbook for all ICE programs and continues to advance the accuracy and sophistication of its managerial cost accounting model, which is compliant with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards. In addition, OCFO began a study of the detention bed sourcing process to improve the cost-effectiveness of bed space operations and understand ICE’s exposure to contingent liabilities. The project will result in an analysis of alternatives for detention space sourcing strategies by evaluating cost, risk, and implementation feasibility. ICE OCFO is also working to develop a consolidated solution approach that will enable both ICE and its customers to

In FY 2012, ICE leveraged its Managerial Cost Accounting model to develop business intelligence. In addition to quantifying the costs for key operations, ICE began to assess and model how funding or staffing changes to ICE or other agencies, like EOIR, can impact ICE’s output and costs.

transition from the current Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) when the existing contracts expires to a shared service provider environment while addressing the need for a Data Warehouse to capture historical information from the existing FFMS environment. The scope of this initiative will not only provide an integrated repository of ICE information to better and more efficiently enable the analysis of relationships and dependencies of interconnected business actions, provide timely data to support business and mission decisions, and facilitate planning, reporting, and trend analysis but also enable ICE and its customers to migrate out of a proprietary financial system environment

The Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ) – is a customer-focused organization with an enterprise-wide, strategic approach to procurement. OAQ operates as a full business partner with internal and external organizations and serves as a strategic asset dedicated to improving the agency's overall business performance. In FY 2012 OAQ processed over 9,200 contract actions worth \$2.2 billion.

OAQ is leading ICE's effort to strategically source major contracts, including detention beds and transportation.

The Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination (OSLTC) – partners with non-federal law enforcement agencies to enforce immigration and customs law and protect our communities. OSLTC builds awareness and understanding of partner services offered under ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security (ACCESS).

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, ICE will:

- continue efforts to find efficiencies in the delivery of mission support services to ICE by consolidating mission support functions to leverage resources and implement process improvements;
- develop an acquisition governance policy to ensure adequate oversight of major acquisition programs and consolidation of enterprise requirements;
- implement ICE-wide workforce and succession planning strategies/processes to ensure ICE has a sufficient talent pool of future leaders and bench strength needed for future mission success;
- resolve and close all administrative allegations of misconduct within 180 days of receipt;
- inspect detention facilities utilizing a risk-based approach that includes allegations of non-compliance with ICE detention standards and promptly investigate all detainee allegations related to these standards;
- continue to conduct compliance inspections for 287(g) Agreement activities; and
- develop a Consolidated Solution Approach (CSA) for current FFMS solution transition.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	233,251
Adjustments-to-Base	3,235
<i>GSA Rent</i>	875
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	2,327
<i>Transfer from CAO for Shared Services</i>	32
<i>Transfer from CFO for Shared Services</i>	1
Efficiencies	(30,404)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(4,330)
<i>Programmatic Efficiencies</i>	(3,131)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(8,053)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(14,890)
Program Changes	(13,846)
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	(13,846)
FY 2014 Request	192,236

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Managed IT Investment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	348	400	184,227
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(69)	(43,257)
2014 Current Services	348	331	140,970
2014 Program Change	-	-	324
2014 Total Request	348	331	141,294
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	(69)	(42,933)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$141.3 million, 348 positions and 331 FTE, for the ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Headquarters Managed Information Technology Investment (HQIT) program to provide IT infrastructure and support to over 19,000 ICE personnel in 818 locations. Funding includes a net \$43.3 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. This budget includes an increase of \$0.3 million in additional funding for HQIT as part of a larger 287(g) program reduction and realignment of funds. This program change is described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, HQIT will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$39.4 million through efficiencies in the areas of service wide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$4.7 million and 25 FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Justification

Salaries (\$49.4 million)

OCIO will have a staffing level of 331 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$91.9 million)

OCIO will spend \$91.9 million to develop new IT solutions, purchase equipment, and provide maintenance and oversight to the existing IT infrastructure.

Description

OCIO provides IT services and products that contribute to the achievement of ICE's mission. OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, and provide IT solutions throughout ICE.

Over the past three years, ICE has consistently achieved an 'A' on the DHS Information Security Scorecard. These scores have been achieved as DHS has steadily increased the requirements that constitute an 'A'. ICE has implemented the required security controls (as defined by the national Institute of Standards and Technology) allowing ICE to better manage its information security risks.

Specifically, OCIO handles the operation and maintenance, as well as other back-end support functions, for Automation Modernization initiatives.

ICE OCIO provides continual support for the ICE agency wide-area, local-area, and wireless networks (WAN, LAN, and radio), voice communications systems, video conferencing systems, web-hosting environment, data center infrastructure, database management, tactical communications, and all associated infrastructure to secure end-to-end support for 34,000 end-users. OCIO is also responsible for the regular IT refresh of computers, file and print servers, local area networks, cables, and switches. OCIO works to ensure that the IT enterprise architecture is in place to provide ICE with full IT capabilities including disaster recovery, cyber security, IT operations, IT systems development, and engineering. In FY 2014, OCIO will also provide the delivery of IT equipment and services to the 39 remaining state and local law enforcement entities participating in the 287(g) program.

There are four divisions of OCIO which each contribute to achieving ICE's mission.

The Architecture Division:

Creates, manages and enforces the ICE System Lifecycle Management (SLM) process. The SLM process ensures OCIO's delivery of services and information infrastructure is transparent and reliable to meet the needs of ICE and DHS by assessing the risk and need for testing of systems based on their size, complexity, and business impact.

The Engineering Division:

Provides technical solutions and expertise for all ICE telecommunications, networking, and IT infrastructure needs. This includes end-to-end support for the agency's wide-area, local area, and

wireless networks, as well as voice communications systems, video conferencing systems, web-hosting environment, and data center infrastructure and its associated support systems.

The Information Assurance Division – ensures the overall security of the technological and operational environment, including systems, user access, internal and external compliance, and security authorization of IT systems.

ICE has implemented the required security controls (as defined by the national Institute of Standards and Technology) allowing ICE to better manage its information security risks.

The Operations Division:

Provides ICE-wide Service Desk support for access, desktops, servers, applications, voice, video and tactical communications 24 hours a day, 7 days week, 365 days a year. It also provides email and Blackberry support and maintains accountability for the successful delivery of all Service Desk activities, and the overall high level of business and customer satisfaction.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, OCIO will focus on addressing four IT Infrastructure areas: IT Refresh, IT Deployment and Implementation, IT Security and Monitoring, and IT Migration. OCIO will refresh security

ICE OCIO successfully migrated over 90 systems into DHS enterprise Data Centers with FY 2010 and FY 2011 funding.

infrastructure device technology; engineer and acquire Single Sign-On (SSO) (QESSO) Functionality Gap solutions; continue implementing the national build-out of wireless capability; complete enhanced disaster recovery (DR) build-out for critical enterprise systems at

the DHS Data Centers; deliver anti-virus updates and host firewalls policies to ICE servers and workstations; conduct monthly and ad-hoc security patches to ICE workstations and servers; sustain security configuration management and oversight through Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) reporting; and continue O&M services to sustain ICE IT infrastructure systems.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (thousands)
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$16,668 <i>M&A</i>	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$16,950 <i>M&A</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request \$17,281 <i>M&A</i>
<i>Federal Financial Management System (FFMS) (P)</i>	FFMS is the financial management System of Record that addresses a performance gap for DHS by providing a core financial system platform. This system allows the ICE Office of Financial Management to perform all aspects of the Standard General Ledger activities along with accounts receivable, accounts payable, and other agency financial transactions and services for each of these beneficiaries. The system is fully backed up, has contingency measures in place, and is compliant with all appropriate security and privacy requirements.	

Note: Funding reflects the ICE portion of the consolidated numbers of: FY12 \$28,941; FY13 \$29,339; FY14 \$27,998.

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$232,582 <i>M&A</i>	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding \$188,494 <i>M&A</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request \$188,656 <i>M&A</i>
<i>IT Infrastructure (Atlas) (P)</i>	The infrastructure investment for ICE is the IT Infrastructure (Atlas) Program, consisting of 10 sub-programs that align to the lines of business specified by DHS. These sub-programs are comprised of projects and initiatives that enhance ICE's technology foundation, maximize workforce productivity, secure the IT environment, and improve information sharing. It consists of the architectural design, acquisition, integration, operations and maintenance of the ICE IT foundation. It supports the agency's wide-area, local-area, and wireless networks, voice communications systems, web-hosting environment, data center infrastructure, database management, tactical communications, and all associated infrastructure. The investment delivers IT products and services that provide systems availability required to enable ICE and DHS to achieve the mission. Beneficiaries include all of the ICE user community and ICE's partners in federal, state and local law enforcement.	

Note: IT Infrastructure (Atlas) activity request is funded through several sources to include Reimbursable Agreement, servicewide charged to all ICE PPAs, as well as some IT base funding.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	184,227
Adjustments-to-Base	826
<i>GSA Rent</i>	<i>340</i>
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	<i>486</i>
Efficiencies	(44,083)
<i>Programmatic Efficiencies</i>	<i>(29,400)</i>
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	<i>(9,951)</i>
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	<i>(4,732)</i>
Program Changes	324
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	<i>324</i>
FY 2014 Request	141,294

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Legal Proceedings

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,272	1,334	215,935
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(73)	40	(15,947)
2014 Current Services	1,199	1,374	199,988
2014 Program Change	71	34	4,663
2014 Total Request	1,270	1,408	204,651
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	74	(11,284)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$204.7 million, 1,270 positions, and 1,408 FTE for the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA). It is the largest legal program in DHS and the exclusive legal representative for the U.S. government in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings before the Department of Justice’s Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR).

Funding includes a net \$15.9 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 and a net \$4.7 million programmatic increase. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. This budget request includes a \$10.0 million increase to add 73 attorney positions, a \$5.0 million decrease to general expenses due to efficiencies, and \$337,000 decrease in 287(g) funding. These changes are described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, OPLA will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$6.3 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$12.8 million and 73 FTE will be reduced through non-attorney staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

3.1 Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.4 Protect the Integrity of the Immigration System

Justification

Salaries (\$164.8 million)

The FY 2014 budget request will support over 1,000 full and part-time attorneys to litigate and process immigration and customs cases generated by HSI and ERO. Attorneys also provide administrative and legal counsel.

Expenses (\$39.9 million)

In FY 2014, OPLA will fund operational support and services that contribute to the enforcement of our nation's immigration laws.

Description

OPLA provides legal advice, training, and services in cases related to the ICE mission. OPLA attorneys handle immigration-related hearings that involve both criminal and non-criminal aliens, terrorists, and human rights abusers, as well as provide critical legal support to ICE components focusing on customs, worksite enforcement, ethics, procurement, appropriations, labor law, tort claims, litigation, and administrative issues.

OPLA's work is pivotal to ICE operations through two of its main components: Field Legal Operations (FLO) and the Enforcement and Litigation Directorate (E&LD). FLO represents the Federal Government in exclusion, detention, and removal proceedings in immigration court. E&LD provides oversight of administrative immigration appeals from immigration court to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), handles national security matters, and works closely with other law-enforcement and intelligence agencies to provide immigration-related legal advice on national security, human rights and criminal issues. It also provides legal advice and training to ERO officers, litigation support and legal guidance on matters including detainee medical care, and advises ICE operational component personnel on sensitive matters related to asylum and refugee law. OPLA also coordinates with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on federal litigation involving immigration, tort, habeas corpus, and other cases in which ICE has a stake.

ICE also assigns 44 attorneys to the DOJ, U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) as full-time criminal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) to prosecute immigration and customs related crimes in federal court. Placing SAUSAs in strategic locations within the USAO allows ICE to increase the prosecution of criminal cases important to its mission. FY 2012 payroll costs for SAUSAs were approximately \$8.0 million with no reimbursement of these costs to ICE. In FY 2012, ICE SAUSAs aided in securing a total of 5,137 convictions (an increase of approximately 20 percent over FY 2011) with over 92 percent of these convictions relating to improper entry, re-entry of removed aliens, bringing in and harboring aliens, importation of controlled substances, and immigration fraud (18 U.S.C. 1028, 8 U.S.C. 1324, 8 U.S.C. 1325, 8 U.S.C. 1326, 21 U.S.C. 952 and 18 U.S.C. 1546).

Major Directorates

Field Legal Operations (FLO) – FLO is a headquarters directorate that oversees 26 ICE Offices of the Chief Counsel (OCC). The OCCs have over 750 attorneys who represent the government in immigration proceedings and handle over 300,000 immigration-related cases before EOIR. OCC cases include contested removals, custody determinations, and applications for protection or relief from removal.

Enforcement & Litigation Directorate (E&LD) – E&LD is composed of four Divisions and approximately 90 attorneys that collectively perform the operational and substantive policy counsel functions at OPLA Headquarters. E&LD has broad responsibilities that focus on providing legal advice and training to ERO and HSI as well as overseeing and coordinating litigation efforts to include litigation oversight for cases involving national security matters, terrorism, and counter-proliferation; providing legal advice on the identification, investigation, prosecution and removal from the United States of human rights violators; legal support of the Cyber Crimes Center; legal counsel on a variety of enforcement matters including 4th amendment requirements, rapid repatriation of criminal aliens, and detainee medical and mental health care; overseeing OPLA's advocacy before EOIR and the appellate caseload before BIA; and the monitoring of immigration related federal Circuit Court and Supreme Court developments; adjudication of administrative tort claims filed against the agency; processing of representation requests for agency personnel sued in their individual capacities for work performed in the scope of their duties; and coordination with DOJ in defending challenges to ICE's enforcement authorities, including arrest, detention, and removal, in federal district court. E&LD's divisions include:

Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD) - HSILD is composed of three sections that specialize in providing legal advice and training to HSI special agents, as well as litigation support and legal guidance on HSI matters to OPLA field offices:

National Security Law Section (NSLS) - NSLS provides legal advice, training, and litigation oversight for cases involving international terrorism, counter-terrorism, espionage, classified evidence, and other national security matters. NSLS attorneys work closely with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, including the FBI and CIA, and routinely make decisions that have an immediate impact on national security. NSLS also act as liaisons with the DOJ, Department of State, and Intelligence Community.

Human Rights Law Section (HRLS) - HRLS coordinates ICE's litigation efforts with other intelligence agencies, foreign governments, international criminal tribunals, and non-governmental organizations to provide legal advice in the identification, investigation, prosecution and removal of individuals involved in human rights abuses, including genocide, extrajudicial killings, persecution, the recruitment or use of child soldiers and torture. HRLS currently has a caseload of over 1,800 cases involving individuals from 99 different countries.

Criminal Law Section (CLS) - CLS provides counsel on HSI legal issues, excluding denaturalization cases, Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) matters, and issues addressed by either HRLS or NSLS. CLS directly supports the Cyber Crimes Center (C3),

National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), and the Office of International Affairs (OIA).

Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Division (EROLD) – EROLD is composed of two sections that specialize in providing legal advice and training to ERO officers and agents, as well as litigation support and legal guidance on ERO matters to OPLA field offices. For special interest cases, EROLD also coordinates with OPLA field offices, headquarters ERO agents and HSI agents, and other U.S. government agencies to achieve the most-favorable resolution of a matter and to ensure consistency in the application of immigration laws nationwide.

Enforcement Law Section (ELS) - ELS provides legal advice and training to operational divisions, including the Criminal Alien Program, Secure Communities, the Juvenile and Family Residential Management Unit, the Fugitive Operations Unit, and the HSI Student and Exchange Visitor Program. Attorneys provide advice and legal counsel on significant immigration enforcement related issues including, but not limited to: requirements of the 4th Amendment, rapid repatriation of criminal aliens, 287(g) delegation of immigration authority, and the authorities related to the detention of families and/or unaccompanied alien children. ELS also manages the litigation of civil and/or criminal denaturalization cases to the Office of Immigration Litigation.

Detention and Removal Law Section (DRLS) - DRLS provides legal advice, counsel and training on issues including, but not limited to, detainee medical and mental health care, detention officer authorities, expedited removals, detainers, deferred actions, alternatives to detention, and continued detention under specialized authorities. DRLS also provides legal and procedural guidance to the Office of Detention Policy and Planning regarding liability and/or litigation risks that could impact detention reform initiatives and new policies.

Immigration Law & Practice Division (ILPD) – ILPD has four areas of responsibility: (1) providing immigration law advice and counsel to the OCCs, ICE programs and leadership, the DHS Office of General Counsel and other agencies; (2) providing specialized advice on sensitive issues related to refugee status, asylum, Temporary Protected Status, withholding of removal, the Convention Against Torture and helping to make asylum fraud prevention tools available to the OCCs; (3) overseeing OPLA’s advocacy before EOIR and its appellate caseload before the BIA; and (4) monitoring immigration-related Federal circuit court and Supreme Court developments, and working with DOJ to address immigration cases on appeal to the circuit courts of appeals.

District Court Litigation Division (DCLD) – DCLD adjudicates claims against ICE personnel brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act, coordinates with DOJ on a range of district court legal matters involving ICE liability or challenging agency enforcement authorities, and works to achieve settlement of such matters, when appropriate, to mitigate agency legal and financial exposure.

OPLA Headquarters is also comprised of a number of legal divisions. These include the Commercial and Administrative Law Division (CALD), the Government Information Law Division (GILD), the Labor and Employment Law Division (LELD), and the Ethics Office.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, OPLA will leverage the transition of its OCCs to full-service operations to provide a broad range of legal services to ERO and HSI clients. OPLA will provide the necessary training and support to OCCs to ensure this new model enhances the Chief Counsels' relationships with their SAC, FOD and their managerial staffs, and ensure that the OCC is fully engaged in, and current with, the legal issues, policies and procedures faced by HSI and ERO personnel in the execution of their duties. Additionally, OPLA will begin to leverage the enhanced capabilities of its new case management system to provide timely and accurate case and workload data. Further, OPLA will continue its efforts, in cooperation and coordination with the EOIR and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), to improve docket scheduling and recognize other efficiencies in immigration court with the goal of increasing the number of priority cases handled. Finally, OPLA will pursue improvements to the expeditious handling of cases involving alternate removal methods such as stipulated and reinstated orders of removal.

In FY 2014, OPLA will establish quantifiable performance measures in each of their core areas of service to assist in developing performance based budgeting.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	215,935
Adjustments-to-Base	3,149
<i>GSA Rent</i>	1,082
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	2,067
Efficiencies	(19,096)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(1,141)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(5,114)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(12,841)
Program Changes	4,663
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	(337)
<i>Immigration Attorneys Enhancement</i>	10,000
<i>OPLA Reduction</i>	(5,000)
FY 2014 Request	204,651

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	8,671	7,971	1,845,758
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(321)	(98)	(228,101)
2014 Current Services	8,350	7,873	1,617,657
2014 Program Change	(33)	(33)	(17,685)
2014 Total Request	8,317	7,840	1,599,972
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(354)	(131)	(245,786)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requests \$1,600.0 million, 8,317 positions, and 7,840 FTE for its Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Domestic Investigations program to support the Department’s mission of disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations.

Funding includes a net \$228.1 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 and a net \$17.7 million programmatic decrease. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. Programmatic changes include the elimination of Domestic Investigation funding for the 287(g) program as part of a larger reduction and realignment of the program, and increases of \$4.1 million for commercial trade fraud investigations and \$7.3 million for human trafficking investigations. These three changes will be described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

Domestic Investigations will reduce spending by \$72.9 million through reductions to operations and efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training,

QHSR Alignment

*2.3 Disrupt and Dismantle
Transnational Criminal Organizations*

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

2.0
*Protect the Borders Against Illicit
Trade, Travel and Finance*

Associated GPRA Measures
*Percent of significant high-impact
transnational criminal investigations
that result in a disruption or
dismantlement*

*Dollar value of fines assessed for
employers who have violated the I-9
requirements*

fleet, PCS, and TDY. An additional \$72.9 million and 131 FTE will be reduced through attrition of non-mission critical staff, with only targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

Justification

Salaries (\$1,196.5 million)

HSI Domestic Investigations will maintain a staffing level of 7,840 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$403.5 million)

HSI Domestic Investigations will spend \$403.5 million on general expenses to support ICE's mission. This includes contractual support for wiretap and surveillance services, the purchase of equipment and supplies to maintain field operations at 26 Special Agent in Charge (SAC) offices nationwide, equipment for undercover operations, and travel related to pending investigations (i.e. travel to interview a victim of human trafficking).

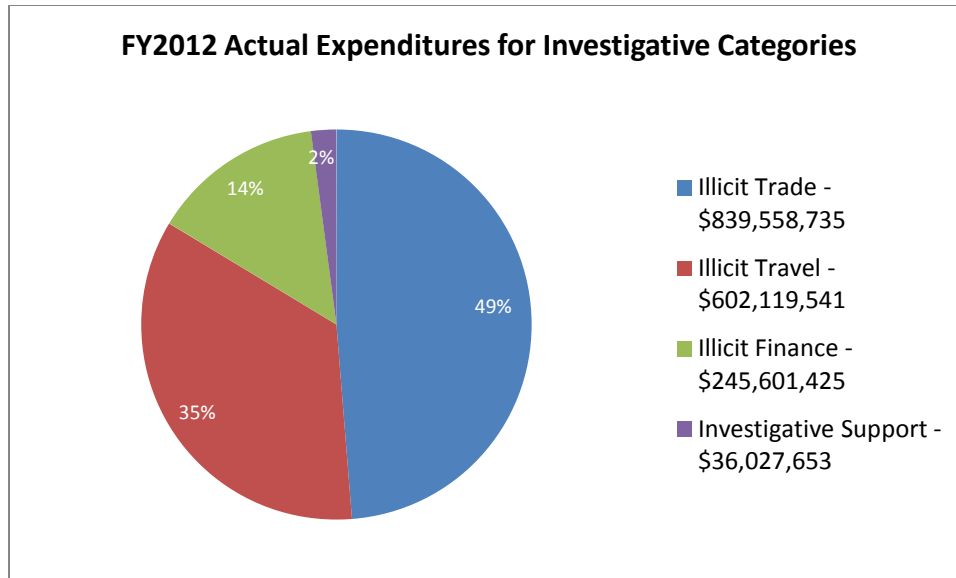
This also includes funding for the visa overstay activities of US-VISIT, which now reside within ICE. HSI Domestic Investigations will continue to provide leads to develop investigations of individuals who overstay their visas or potentially pose a threat to national security. ICE field operations use these leads to identify, locate, and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and mitigate threats to national security by removing potential terrorists.

Description

The ICE HSI Directorate is a critical asset in the ICE mission, responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States. HSI uses its legal authorities via its Domestic Investigations program to investigate immigration and customs violations such as human rights violations; narcotics; weapons smuggling and the smuggling of other types of contraband; financial crimes; cyber crimes; human trafficking; transnational gangs; child pornography; worksite enforcement; intellectual property violations; commercial fraud; export violations; and identity and benefit fraud. HSI conducts terrorism investigation as part of the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTF) and also conducts national security investigations aimed at protecting critical infrastructure that may be vulnerable to sabotage, attack, or exploitation.

ICE is the largest federal contributor to the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) program and has Special Agents assigned to all 103 JTTFs nationwide. Since 2007, ICE agents assigned to JTTFs have made 1,266 criminal arrests and 2,134 administrative arrests.

As the principal investigative arm of DHS, HSI works closely with local, tribal, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners to ensure national security, public safety, and border security. HSI Domestic Investigations program expenditures fall into four broad investigative areas: Illicit Trade, Illicit Travel, Illicit Finance, and Investigative Support. A breakdown of spending between these four areas is shown below below.



Domestic Investigations has four Investigative Divisions

(1) National Security Investigations

- The National Security Unit (NSU) integrates ICE’s national security investigations and counterterrorism responsibilities in a single overarching umbrella unit. HSI Domestic Investigations Special Agents assigned to NSU employ a broad range of investigative techniques to identify, investigate and disrupt national security threats against the United States. For example, HSI investigates aliens who overstay non-immigrant visa terms and are involved in illegal activities such as the export of precursor chemicals, transnational criminal organizations, terrorism, drug smuggling, and money laundering. The NSU also oversees HSI Domestic Investigations’ participation in the JTTFs, which are charged with investigating, detecting, interdicting, prosecuting and removing terrorists and dismantling terrorist organizations.
- The Counter-Proliferation Investigations Program oversees a broad range of investigative activities related to the illegal obtainment of U.S. military products and sensitive technology, including weapons of mass destruction. HSI Domestic Investigations enforces U.S. laws involving the export of sensitive technologies, weapons, and controlled dual-use goods, as well as exports to sanctioned or embargoed countries.
- The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) investigates non-immigrant visa status violators as well as visa overstays. An estimated 1.8 million non-immigrant aliens annually overstay or violate the terms of their authorized period of admission for economic, personal, and criminal reasons. The CTCEU collects data and leads from the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), and the U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

See
<http://www.ice.gov/news/library/factsheets/counter-proliferations.htm> for more information on the Counter Proliferation work ICE does.

(US-VISIT), to proactively develop investigations on those individuals who potentially pose a threat to public safety and national security.

- The Visa Security Analysis and Coordination (VSAC) Section is responsible for the strategic mandates of the Visa Security Program through the screening and vetting of visa applications under the authority of Section 428 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. This includes the review of Visas Mantis Security Advisory Opinions (SAO) sought by the Department of State (DOS) on visa applicants who may pose potential threats related to the export of controlled sensitive technology or materials. It also includes the screening and vetting of visa applicants from certain high-threat Consular posts, as well as coordination with the intelligence community and law enforcement partners.
- The Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Unit oversees investigations involving torture; genocide; extrajudicial killings; recruitment of child soldiers; war crimes; extreme forms of religious persecution; and immigration and visa fraud where the underlying offense is based on substantive human rights abuses and war crimes. The unit's goal is to deny safe haven in the United States to human rights violators.

(2) Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Investigations

The Financial, Narcotics & Special Operations Division oversees a wide variety of programs and special operations targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in money laundering, bulk

Since inception, BEST Units have initiated more than 8,680 cases with more than 10,285 criminal arrests and 6,570 administrative arrests. BEST Units have also seized more than 91,129 pounds of cocaine, 1,438 pounds of heroin, 889,824 pounds of marijuana, 4,514 pounds of ecstasy, and more than 4,709 pounds of methamphetamine. In addition, BEST Units have seized more than 14,325 weapons, 2,936,175 rounds of ammunition, 3,935 vehicles, and \$112.644 million in currency. See more at <http://www.ice.gov/best>.

currency smuggling, narcotics smuggling and other crimes investigated by HSI Domestic Investigations. These programmatic areas support the targeting of cross-border criminal organizations that exploit America's legitimate trade and financial systems for illicit purposes.

- ICE's 34 Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BEST) units partner federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies together to combat illicit activities along the northern border, southern border, and at major seaports.
- Through the Illicit Finance & Proceeds of Crime Unit, HSI Domestic Investigations takes a systemic rather than a case-by-case approach towards investigating money laundering, illicit finance, and other financial crimes by looking at all the ways by which individuals and criminal organizations earn, move, and store their illicit proceeds. HSI Special Agents work with the private sector, regulatory agencies, domestic and foreign law enforcement as well as international organizations in order to build the capacity of all pertinent parties in the United States and abroad to identify and investigate complex money laundering schemes.
- The Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) addresses the exploitation of the international trade system, including its financial mechanisms to launder illicit proceeds. HSI Domestic Investigations analyzes trade and financial data to identify trade transactions and other information that do not follow normal patterns. HSI Domestic Investigations works with

international TTU partners to identify indicators of money laundering, customs fraud, contraband smuggling, as well as the evasion of duties and taxes. These international partnerships offer another means of linking global customs and law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime.

- HSI Domestic Investigations leads the national Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC), an operational, intelligence driven investigative unit targeting bulk cash smuggling from both a national and international perspective. Bulk cash smuggling is one of the preferred methods used by all types of transnational criminal organizations to move their funds across borders, and the BCSC is focused on disrupting such facilitation pipelines used to move currency derived from illicit activities such as the smuggling of drugs, weapons and contraband as well as human trafficking and foreign political corruption.

(3) Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations

Transnational Crime and Public Safety Investigations oversees programs designed to identify, disrupt and dismantle significant organizations that smuggle or traffic humans into the United States, utilize transnational gangs that pose a threat to the health, safety and rights of our people, threaten our critical infrastructure, or defraud the United States.

- HSI Domestic Investigations targets identity and benefit fraud through 19 HSI-led Document and Benefit Fraud Task Forces situated across the country. Fraudulent documents, in terms of the immigration system, give an appearance of legitimacy and are primarily used by those illegally present in the U.S. for employment purposes. Benefit fraud is an extremely lucrative form of fraud that can enable terrorist and criminals to exploit the legitimate immigration process and obtain legal status in the United States. Both types of fraud damage the immigration system by undermining public trust and confidence in the system.
- HSI Domestic Investigations employs a comprehensive worksite enforcement strategy that addresses employers who knowingly hire illegal workers and creates a culture of compliance through the expansion of the ICE Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers (IMAGE) program, Form I-9 inspections and fines, and debarment.

What is IMAGE?

IMAGE is a voluntary partnership initiative between the federal government and private sector employers. The initiative is designed to foster cooperative relationships and to strengthen overall hiring practices. ICE developed this initiative as a new concept for employer self-compliance within the worksite enforcement program, through which employers can achieve a lawful workforce through self-policing of their hiring practices.

One of the successes of HSI's Human Smuggling and Trafficking efforts is the disruption of human trafficking organizations based in Tlaxcala, Mexico. Utilizing a multi-agency approach with DHS, DOJ, and FBI, 30 human trafficking victims have been identified with over 40 criminal indictments lodged against defendants located in the United States.

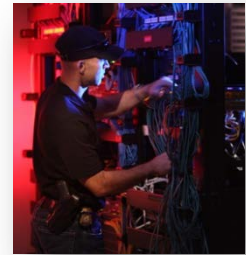
- HSI Domestic Investigations identifies human smuggling and human trafficking organizations, prioritizes investigations according to the degree of risk posed to national security and public safety, and coordinates field office investigations into those targeted organizations with the goal of eliminating their ability to function. HSI Domestic Investigations pursues these organizations under the auspices of the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force (ECT) and

ICE Trafficking in Persons initiatives, as well as serving on human trafficking task forces across the country. By working closely with our partners, HSI Domestic Investigations moves aggressively to counter the vulnerabilities posed by human smuggling organizations, and works diligently to rescue the victims of human trafficking and bring to justice those that perpetrate these crimes.

- Given the rapid growth in transnational gang membership and the resulting increase in gang violence in both urban and suburban communities nationwide, HSI Domestic Investigations developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border. HSI Domestic Investigations enforces immigration law in coordination with state, local, and tribal agencies to disrupt gang activity and to develop investigations against transnational street gang members resulting in charges under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Violent Crimes in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statutes.

(4) Investigative Services

HSI Domestic Investigations' Investigative Services is responsible for providing investigative support functions to assist in ongoing criminal investigations. Investigative Services broad range of investigative support functions provides the field a wide array of services that contribute to the success of the HSI mission.



- The Undercover Operations Unit is responsible for providing guidance and oversight for all HSI Domestic Investigations undercover activity. The use of undercover operations allows the agency to combat threats posed by transnational criminal organizations through covert infiltration of these organizations by a specialized cadre of HSI Special Agents
- The HSI Domestic Investigations Forensic Laboratory is the only federal crime laboratory specializing in the scientific authentication and research of travel and identity documents. The Forensic Laboratory also conducts a variety of forensic, intelligence, and investigative support services for ICE, fellow Department components, and many other U.S. and foreign law enforcement agencies.

HSI Domestic Investigations also includes the following other areas:

In June 2010, the IPR Center launched Operation In Our Sites (IOS). IOS is an effort to combat the rampant use of the internet to distribute and sell counterfeit merchandise or provide counterfeit or pirated material. IOS identifies and targets internet domain names distributing and selling infringing goods and uses the legal avenues available to seize those domain names, pursue assets and criminally prosecute principals.

- The Cyber Crimes Center leads HSI's efforts to identify, disrupt, and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in criminal activity facilitated by the use of computers or cyberspace. The Cyber Crimes Center also provides operational training, guidance, and assistance to HSI offices located throughout the world.
- The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center's (IPR Center) uses the expertise of its

21 partner agencies to share information, develop initiatives, coordinate enforcement actions, and conduct investigations related to intellectual property theft and commercial fraud, including the increasing health and safety risks posed by counterfeit products, predatory and unfair trade practices that threaten our economic stability or restrict the competitiveness of U.S. industry in world markets. ICE is the only federal agency that investigates predatory and unfair trade practices under Title 19 of the U.S. Code.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, HSI Domestic Investigations will expend additional resources on commercial trade fraud and intellectual property rights investigations, including the \$4.1 million requested enhancement that will support those efforts. HSI’s focus in this area will be to enhance training and enforcement efforts; increase investigations of health and safety products; and continue to target criminals illegally importing and selling fraudulent consumer goods.

Domestic Investigations will fully operate the Export Enforcement Coordination Center (E2C2), established in FY 2012, as the primary focus for law enforcement agencies to coordinate and enhance export investigations, serve as a conduit to the intelligence community (IC) and licensing agencies, coordinate national outreach efforts, and establish integrated government-wide statistical tracking and targeting capabilities to support export enforcement.

Domestic Investigations will also continue efforts at the Child Exploitation Investigations Center and will serve as a central coordination point within HSI for federal, state, local, tribal, and foreign law enforcement agencies dedicated to combating the sexual exploitation of children.

Domestic Investigations will further promote and institutionalize the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel Strike Force initiative, as well as develop a plan to establish Trade Transparency Units in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, which will enhance the original trade transparency concept from a bilateral to a multilateral approach. Domestic Investigations will also reinforce the use of “Knowingly Hire” and “Continue to Employ” laws against businesses that hire or continue to employ workers identified as unauthorized aliens and promote a culture of compliance through IMAGE.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (thousands)
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$9,245 <i>HSI</i>	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$8,314 <i>HSI</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request \$8,314 <i>HSI</i>
<i>Enforcement Information Sharing (EIS)</i>	EIS is an umbrella program that supports the common goal of providing sophisticated bi-directional information sharing capabilities to the law enforcement community and DHS partners. EIS enhanced the information sharing web service and identified new external partners to further close the sharing capability gap so information can easily be shared across Federal, State, Local, and tribal law enforcement entities. EIS creates a centralized access point for ICE and other DHS task forces, agents, and analysts to conduct	

	investigations and identify non-obvious relationships among over 290 million records from 8 DHS data sources as well as access to over 14,000 law enforcement partners across the United States. EIS is currently in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) phase.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$19,308 <i>SEVP</i>	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding \$31,647 <i>SEVP</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request \$39,840 <i>SEVP</i>
<i>Student & Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS I and II) (P)</i>	The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) is a unit within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Office. The OCIO SDD FPS/SEVP IT Systems Branch provides IT services to HSI SEVP through current operations and maintenance of the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). SEVIS is a web-based system that is used to collect, maintain, and provide current information on nonimmigrant foreign students, exchange visitors, and their dependents while in the United States. In cooperation with the DHS Acquisition Review Board (ARB), ICE will restructure and refocus SEVIS improvement and future modernization efforts to close vulnerabilities and identify and prioritize long-term systems operations and development needs and options.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding Total: \$17,493 \$3,183: HSI \$14,310: Automation Modernization	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding Total: \$15,318 \$8,808: HSI \$6,510: Automation Modernization	FY 2014 Activity Request Total: \$39,956 \$16,956: HSI \$23,000: Automation Modernization
<i>Law Enforcement Systems Modernization</i>	The ICE TECS Case Management Modernization (CM-M) program will deliver the primary tool for ICE's special agents including the ability to open/modify cases, view case dashboards, run case queries and enable internal auditing, as well as create Significant Case Reports and Electronic Surveillance Reports (ELSUR). More than 6,800 ICE special agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States, grouped into multiple case management areas. The ICE TECS CM-M program will focus on implementing case management functionality in phases. Phase 1 will consist of Core Case Management functionality and discontinuing the use of the legacy TECS mainframe by the end of FY15. Phase 2 will consist of comprehensive case management. TECS supports the following Law Enforcement mission areas by: Combating illicit trade, illicit travel, and illicit financial activity Disseminating unclassified intelligence information across DHS and the Intelligence Community; Sharing law enforcement information with federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.	

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,845,758
Adjustments-to-Base	(82,304)
<i>GSA Rent</i>	11,014
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	11,508
<i>Transfer of US-VISIT</i>	16,161
<i>Termination of One Time Spectrum Funds*</i>	(120,987)
Efficiencies	(145,797)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(20,214)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(52,726)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(72,857)
Program Changes	(17,685)
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	(29,085)
<i>Commercial Trade Fraud Investigations</i>	4,100
<i>Human Trafficking Investigations</i>	7,300
FY 2014 Request	1,599,972

**In FY 2012 ICE received \$120.987M dollars in one-time funds from the auction of broadcast spectrum to purchase modernized digital law enforcement communication equipment.*

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International Investigations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	320	267	114,928
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(15)	(1)	(7,204)
2014 Current Services	305	266	107,724
2014 Program Change	(23)	(23)	(7,180)
2014 Total Request	282	243	100,544
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(38)	(24)	(14,384)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$7.2 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 and a net \$7.2 million programmatic decrease. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. Programmatic changes include a plan to reduce ICE’s international footprint, a \$1.5 million increase for commercial trade fraud and a \$1.5 million increase for human trafficking investigations. These changes are described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, OIA will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$5 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. An additional \$2.7 million and 15 FTE will be reduced through attrition of non-mission critical staff, with only targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

Justification

Salaries (\$46.5 million)

In FY 2014, HSI OIA will maintain a staffing level of 243 FTE, 199 of who are posted abroad in 48 countries.

QHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

1 Prevent Terrorism and Enhance Security

2 Protect the Borders Against Illicit Trade, Travel and Finance Target Drug Trafficking

Expenses (\$54 million)

In FY 2014, HSI OIA will fund general expenses to support ICE's international investigations and activities.

Description

The ICE Office of International Affairs conducts proactive international investigations overseas involving individuals and organizations responsible for the illegal movement of people, goods, and technology. OIA works with foreign counterparts to identify and combat transnational criminal organizations before they can adversely impact the United States. Special agents investigate human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, counter-proliferation, illegal arms trafficking, smuggling and immigration violations, intellectual property rights violations, commercial fraud, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and drug trafficking.

Operation Firewall is a bilateral joint task force between Attaché Mexico City special agents and the Government of Mexico to combat cross-border illicit currency flow and has led to over \$3.5 million in Mexican and Venezuelan seizures and over 71 arrests.

OIA Attaché offices around the world conduct law enforcement operations and provide investigative support to domestic offices in combating transnational crime. They support other U.S. government components and initiatives, refer requests from host country law enforcement agencies to appropriate U.S. agencies, and serve as advisor to U.S. missions. OIA provides training and conducts outreach to foreign officials and coordinates with foreign

counterparts to share information under negotiated bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance treaties. OIA conducts and coordinates training for law enforcement officials through International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs). These offices are staffed by ICE agents, deportation liaison officers, and Foreign Service nationals who serve to enhance the investigative and administrative ability of our overseas offices with their bicultural and bilingual skills.

Through the use of dedicated Assistant Attachés for Removals (AARs) deployed at critical locations abroad, HSI OIA coordinates the return of removable aliens with host governments and facilitates transits and country clearances. In collaboration with ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), AARs coordinate with host-country governments to return aliens who have final orders of removal. This coordination accelerates the removal process and reduces detention costs by reducing the number of detention days and daily bed expenses incurred before removal. The Department of State (DOS) benefits from HSI OIA support at U.S. embassies through assistance in sensitive removal discussions with receiving and transit countries. ICE and DOS engage with foreign governments to reinforce their commitment under international law to accept the return of their citizens, even as the number of returned criminals increases. HSI OIA works through problematic repatriation and removals by providing support for country clearances and then coordinating removals with the flight operations unit.

HSI OIA also furthers law enforcement coordination through the development of international agreements. HSI OIA coordinates international information sharing through the negotiation of Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements, mutual legal assistance treaties and other agreements as needed in cooperation with other U.S. agency partners. HSI OIA works with DOS and ERO to

negotiate and maintain removal agreements with foreign countries, and serves as a primary point of contact for all repatriation issues.

ICE implemented the Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) to combat transnational organized crime (TOC). IPAS extends operations beyond U.S. borders to stop the trade of illicit goods and people before they reach our shores, and dismantles and disrupts the networks and pathways used by TOCs

OIA is a key component of ICE's Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) to target, identify, and dismantle illicit networks and pathways utilized by transnational organized crime.

for weapons smuggling, money laundering, intellectual property theft, export of protected technology, and human trafficking and smuggling. IPAS targets the linked networks and pathways used by TOCs to move illicit goods, people and money across international borders by strengthening interagency cooperation with key law enforcement agencies and international partners such as CBP, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of

Defense (DOD), the DOS, and Interpol as well as other international law enforcement. IPAS targets the infrastructure and profits generated by criminal organizations by attacking the pathways used for bulk cash smuggling and trade-based money laundering derived from highly sophisticated transnational criminal activities.

Through Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIU) in host countries, IPAS builds international consensus, multilateral cooperation and partnerships to defeat organized crime. ICE coordinates the activities of the TCIUs in collaboration with foreign investigative counterparts, to deter, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations and individuals perpetrating a wide range of crimes including: human trafficking and smuggling, child labor and sexual exploitation, illegal arms trafficking, proliferation of sensitive technology, intellectual property rights violations, commercial fraud, money laundering, bulk cash smuggling, and narcotics trafficking.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Units (TCIUs) are special host country investigative units that assist ICE with investigations in source and transit countries. TCIUs are multi-disciplined units comprised of foreign prosecutors and law enforcement, customs, immigration, and intelligence officials who are "vetted to ensure that shared information and operational activities are not compromised.

HSI currently oversees 11 TCIUs in 10 foreign countries. The majority of these units are located in Mexico, Central America, and South America.

HSI OIA is continuing to pursue collaborative international strategies to:

- Establish and strengthen information sharing with receiving countries to provide ample lead time to prepare a re-orientation;
- Identify third-party international and non-governmental organizations to help in the transition of criminal aliens returning to their country of origin through ICE Attachés;
- Participate in multilateral forums with partner countries to discuss alien removal issues (e.g., Four Country Conference, Regional Conference on Migration, Shared Border Accord Coordinating Committee, and others);
- Provide additional training for ICE representatives overseas to increase the number of subject matter experts to deal with complex removal issues worldwide; and
- Expand the use of the Electronic Travel Document (eTD) system to reduce travel document issuance times, thereby reducing the average length of stay and bed costs.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, HSI OIA will continue to explore methods to improve efficiency by reviewing current processes and procedures as well as potential for cost savings. The \$3.0 million enhancement request will fund transnational commercial trade fraud and human trafficking investigations conducted by TCIUs.

HSI OIA's investigative resources at the Southwest Border will continue to address violence along the U.S./Mexico border and focus on cross-border threats in the region, including contraband smuggling, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling, human smuggling and trafficking, and transnational criminal gangs.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	114,928
Adjustments-to-Base	490
<i>GSA Rent</i>	133
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	357
Efficiencies	(7,694)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(3,471)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(1,531)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(2,692)
Program Changes	(7,180)
<i>Commercial Trade Fraud Investigations</i>	1,500
<i>Human Trafficking Investigations</i>	1,500
<i>International Footprint Reduction</i>	(10,180)
FY 2014 Request	100,544

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Visa Security Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	80	61	33,889
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	0	(2,259)
2014 Current Services	76	61	31,630
2014 Total Request	76	61	31,630
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(4)	0	(2,259)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$2.3 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012, which includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, VSP will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$2.0 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. An additional \$800,000 and 4 FTE will be reduced through attrition of non-mission critical staff, with only targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

Justification

Salaries (\$14.9 million)

In FY 2014, VSP will maintain a staffing level of 61 FTE.

Expenses (\$16.7 million)

In FY 2014, VSP will spend \$16.7 million on general expenses to support ICE’s Visa Security Program at headquarters and 20 overseas posts, including one new post opened in FY 2013.



Description

The VSP represents ICE's front line in protecting the United States against terrorists and criminal organizations by preventing foreign nationals, who pose as a threat to national security, from entering into or residing within the United States. The VSP will continue to identify and close vulnerabilities in our immigration and customs processes to prevent exploitation by those who present serious threats to national security. In addition, the VSP will prioritize the continued modernization of the IT capability for screening visa applications and expansion of VSP coverage at overseas high-risk visa adjudication posts.

HSI Special Agents assigned to the VSP program work closely with the DOS and take a hands-on approach in conducting visa security activities at 20 overseas posts. These activities include, but are not limited to, examining visa applications for fraud; initiating investigations; coordinating with law enforcement partners; and providing law enforcement training and advice to U.S. consular officials.

Many visa security screening activities involve face-to-face interaction and on-the-ground follow-up which can only be conducted overseas. HSI agents assigned to the VSP program follow up on investigative leads by coordinating with foreign government law enforcement agencies to verify a visa applicant's true country of origin; identify any criminal arrests, convictions, or potential affiliations with terrorist or criminal organizations; confirm any derogatory information found during data screening; and substantiate recommendations to deny visas to high risk individuals or "clear" eligible applicants incorrectly associated with such derogatory information.

The VSP seeks to identify terrorist or criminal threats by conducting targeted, in-depth vetting of individuals who apply for U.S. visas overseas. The Security Advisory Opinion Unit (SAOU) of the VSP participates in the interagency checks of visa applicants by conducting checks of derogatory information on visa applicants and liaising with other participating agencies to coordinate a unified visa determination. The VSP and SAOU foster coordinated decision-making and provide classified research assistance across both DHS and DOS to utilize law enforcement expertise and analysis in order to maximize the efficiency of the visa process.

In addition to determining whether a given applicant is eligible for a visa, vetting by ICE special agents generates additional law enforcement value, including:

- *Creation of watch-list records;*
- *Identification of new terrorist tactics or fraud schemes;*
- *Generation of intelligence products;*
- *Revocation of fraudulent petitions; and*
- *Initiation of investigations leading to arrest, seizure, prosecution.*

ICE's presence overseas via the VSP is vital to protecting the United States and its resources from harm and exploitation. ICE maintains interactive relationships with foreign law enforcement counterparts to combat and disrupt the efforts of transnational criminal organizations before they adversely affect the United States. ICE agents interview applicants on site to review identity and application documents for authenticity.

ICE has developed a list of high-risk visa-issuing locations collaboratively with State to guide future deployments and expansions of VSP personnel postings. Deployment schedules are dependent on DOS approval and other factors such as scheduling site visits to plan and coordinate facilities build out of communications; securing government housing or DOS-approved leased housing; procuring and deploying armored vehicles and other specialized equipment; recruiting and staffing ICE positions

including foreign nationals; coordinating specialized training; identifying educational requirements for dependents of ICE agents; and scheduling PCS deployment of staff and families from the United States. VSP posts become fully operational when all infrastructure/IT systems are in place and all staff are deployed overseas.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

VSP will continue to use IT solutions to increase ICE’s efficiency in screening, vetting, and recording visa applications. ICE aims to increase screening capabilities by enhancing the existing PATRIOT technology to cover all visa issuing posts worldwide. PATRIOT is a collaborative screening technology/procedure developed in partnership with CBP, DOS, and the National Counterterrorism Center. This modernization effort will enable all HSI Attaché offices to perform visa security operations.

The VSP is establishing IT connectivity with CBP and DOS to automate links between DHS and DOS systems. This interface would allow for visa applications to be screened through the CBP’s Automated Targeting System-Passenger (ATS-P) resulting in 100 percent visa screening.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	33,889
Adjustments-to-Base	519
<i>GSA Rent</i>	30
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	89
<i>Annualization of Prior Year Funding</i>	1,200
<i>Termination of One-Time Costs</i>	(800)
Efficiencies	(2,778)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(870)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(1,113)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(795)
FY 2014 Request	31,630

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	453	401	81,503
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(18)	(33)	(6,055)
2014 Current Services	435	368	75,448
2014 Total Request	435	368	75,448
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(18)	(33)	(6,055)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$6.1 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 which includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, Intelligence will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$3.5 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. An additional \$3.3 million and 18 FTE will be reduced through the attrition of non-mission critical staff, with only targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

1.1 Prevent Terrorists Attacks

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

1.2 Remove Individuals Posing a Security Threat

Justification

Salaries (\$52.1 million)

In FY 2014, HSI Intelligence will have a staffing level of 368 FTE.

Expenses (\$23.3 million)

In FY 2014, HSI Intelligence will fund general expenses to support intelligence activities and lead ICE emergency preparedness and response efforts.

Description

The Office of Intelligence develops, processes, analyzes, and disseminates relevant and timely information and intelligence needed to support executive management and investigative units. Information is gathered to identify threats, patterns, trends, methods, and organizations related to transnational crimes. This information supports law enforcement efforts and investigations across ICE, DHS and many levels of government.



HSI Intelligence establishes and disseminates guidance, analytic tools, intelligence training standards; coordinates with DHS, the U.S. intelligence community, and U.S. and foreign law enforcement intelligence partners; produces strategic intelligence assessments in support of agency and department decision makers; and manages the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) to provide 24x7 situational awareness for ICE. HSI Intelligence also manages the ICE National Emergency Management Division, leads all ICE emergency planning and response efforts, and operates the Classified Connectivity Program Management Office (CCPMO) to deploy classified data connectivity throughout ICE.

The primary tool used by HSI Intelligence to collect information and conduct analysis is the Intelligence Fusion System (IFS). IFS is a comprehensive analytical and investigative tool to access and analyze large volumes of data from sources such as the Enforcement Apprehension Booking Module (EABM), US-VISIT Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), portions of TECS, Student Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), Intelligence Reporting System (IRS), Significant Event Notification (SEN) system, and digitized content obtained from Intelligence Document Exploitation (IDocX). The IFS database includes indexed names, subject records, and investigative and intelligence reports, as well as global intelligence information on topics that include smuggling, terrorism and transnational trends.

HSI Intelligence responds to needs based on formal and ad hoc requests by investigative units and other intelligence customers within ICE and DHS, and from the intelligence and law enforcement communities, and in support of the following programmatic areas:

- Southwest Border, where HSI Intelligence provides a wide spectrum of intelligence support to enforcement entities on the Southwest Border, including state, tribal, local, and other federal law enforcement and Intelligence Community (IC) partners. These efforts support ICE's surge in law enforcement personnel and activity to deal with increased Southwest Border violence and are managed by the Southwest Border Intelligence Coordination Section of HSI Intelligence.

- Human Smuggling and Public Safety, focuses on human smuggling and trafficking in persons, immigration benefit fraud, and threats to public safety emanating from transnational street gangs and other criminal aliens.
- Contraband Smuggling, provides intelligence to assist in the disruption of activities related to international trafficking of narcotics and other prohibited goods.
- Illicit Finance and Trade Fraud, involving illicit movements of money or financial instruments, and other commerce-related crime issues such as international trade violations, protection of intellectual property rights, and public health threats that cross our borders.
- Counter-Proliferation Intelligence, focusing on the identification and disruption of individuals and organizations involved in the unauthorized movement and procurement of critical technology, dual-use goods, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear/conventional weapons, and unauthorized U.S. exports to prohibited countries.

The Human Smuggling and Public Safety Unit within the Office of Intelligence engages in multi-agency partnerships including government entities such as the DOJ, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and National Security Agency (NSA) to identify and repair international travel vulnerabilities exploited by criminal travel networks.

HSI Intelligence performs its mission through the following functional areas:

- Intelligence Collection and Operations Division identifies and addresses information gaps and collection challenges, influences intelligence community collection priorities and resources, and facilitates the rapid and responsible sharing of time-sensitive information. This division manages the ICE JIOC, a 24x7 situational awareness center, and the ICE Reports Officer program that identifies and shares law enforcement information of intelligence value with partner agencies in the U.S. and select foreign location.
- Analysis Division uses all source information to conduct complex analysis on information that potentially affects ICE operations and DHS components, as well as our federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement partners. The division develops strategic level intelligence assessments to support ICE-wide decision making. Although focused on the ICE



mission, these assessments are of interest to the broader law enforcement and intelligence communities and are routinely shared with these partners.

- Intelligence Mission Management Division coordinates HSI Intelligence’s programmatic planning efforts and engagement with ICE field offices, the DHS Intelligence Enterprise, and other key partners. The division manages the HSI Intelligence production and dissemination process, proactively coordinates with HSI SAC Intelligence Program offices, and manages ICE’s secure data connectivity program.

- The National Emergency Management Division leads all ICE emergency planning and response efforts. The division coordinates with 27 ICE program offices to plan for possible incidents, train, and conduct exercises. The division is responsible for ensuring that the ICE Alternate Operating Facility is always prepared to support a contingency.
- Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) on Western Hemisphere human smuggling, ICE has created an IPAS Intelligence Unit within the HSTC to enhance intelligence and information sharing across agencies and with key international partners. The unit supports investigations focused on high risk transnational criminal networks and pathways used by smuggling and trafficking organizations. See <http://www.ice.gov/ipas/> for more information.
- Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) supports greater integration and overall effectiveness in the U.S. government's efforts to combat human smuggling and trafficking in persons, and clandestine terrorist travel. The HSTC brings together federal agency subject matter experts from policy, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic arenas to work together and leverage expertise and authorities to address these global threats.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, the HSI Intelligence will support the increase in focus by Domestic Investigations on Commercial Trade Fraud investigations, and will continue to support the Administration's strategy to combat Transnational Criminal Organizations at the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center. The Office will focus on enhancing analytic techniques, dissemination capabilities, product quality, and training provided to ICE intelligence analysts. Finally, other key activities will include developing and satisfying strategic, operational, and tactical collection strategies aimed at gathering intelligence that satisfies national requirements, maintaining global situational awareness to receive, coordinate, and disseminate classified and unclassified information, and facilitating the exchange of law enforcement and national intelligence, and participating in any National Level Exercise for emergency preparedness.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	81,503
Adjustments-to-Base	833
<i>GSA Rent</i>	293
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	540
Efficiencies	(6,888)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(1,218)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(2,324)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(3,346)
FY 2014 Request	75,448

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Custody Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Custody Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	5,203	4,973	2,050,545
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(326)	(714)	(104,410)
2014 Current Services	4,877	4,259	1,946,135
2014 Program Change	212	212	(101,333)
2014 Total Request	5,089	4,471	1,844,802
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(114)	(502)	(205,743)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$1,844.8 million, 5,089 positions, and 4,471 FTE for the Custody Operations program within ERO to fund 31,800 detention beds and related operations.

Funding includes a net \$104.4 million Adjustment to Base decrease and a net \$101.3 million programmatic decrease. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. Programmatic changes include decreased detention bed funding to support 31,800 beds instead of 34,000, reductions to adjust funding for the 287(g) program to align with CAP’s management of the program in FY 2014, and a transfer of \$36.4 million and 238 FTE from Secure Communities to Custody Operations due to the completion of nationwide interoperability deployment. These changes are described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, Custody Operations will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$57.7 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$58.9 million and 326 FTE will be reduced through non-

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Associated HPPG Measures

Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States.

Estimated average bed cost per day.

Associated GPRA Measures

Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on the last inspection.

mission critical staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and by only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

Justification

Salaries (\$606.3 million)

Custody Operations will have a staffing level of 4,471 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$1,238.5 million)

In FY 2014, ICE will maintain 31,800 detention beds at an average rate of \$119.00/day and an average length of stay (ALOS) of 34.5 days for criminal aliens. Of the 31,800 beds, 29,314 beds are funded through the Custody Operations PPA and 2,486 beds are paid for from fee sources (Breached Bond Detention Fund and Immigration Inspection User Fees).

The requested level of 31,800 detention beds allows ICE to ensure the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars by focusing the more-costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, including individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. This strategy allows ICE to place low-risk, non-mandatory detainees in lower cost alternatives to detention programs, such as electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.

Description

ERO provides policy guidance for and oversight of the administrative custody of a highly diverse alien detainee population. ERO manages these detention operations as efficiently and effectively as possible to provide for the safety, security, and appropriate care of aliens in its custody.

Bed Space Management

ERO acquires and manages detention capacity in three facility types:

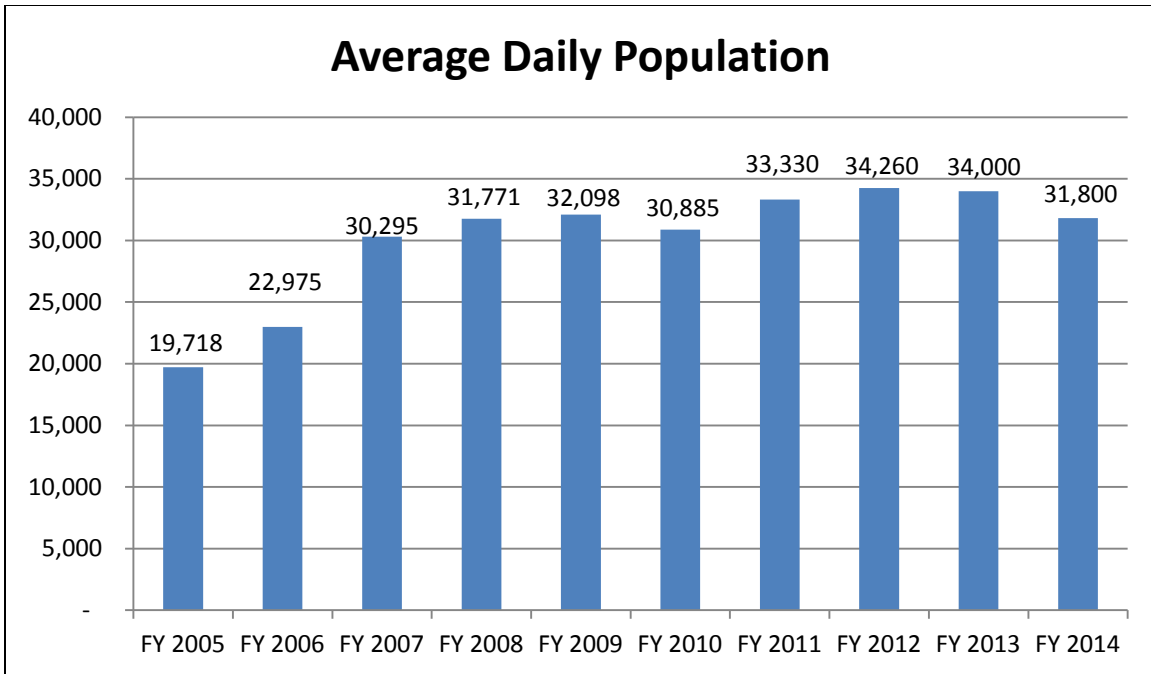
- ***Inter-Governmental Service Agreements (IGSAs)***. ICE obtains detention bed space through inter-governmental service agreements with state and local governments and through an agreement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Approximately 70 percent of ICE's detained population is housed at IGSA facilities with an average daily population of 23,907 for FY 2012. There are approximately 244 IGSAs in 50 states as of February 2013. Detention bed space at most non-dedicated IGSA facilities is not



Florence, AZ Service Processing Center

guaranteed. Their bed space availability is generally based on state and local county populations and, as their local populations fluctuate, so do the beds available for ICE.

- ***Service Processing Centers (SPCs)***. ICE owns and operates six secure detention facilities, called Service Processing Centers, located in Batavia, New York; El Centro, California; El Paso, Texas; Florence, Arizona; Los Fresnos, Texas; and Miami, Florida. The SPCs are dedicated facilities housing roughly 11 percent of the detained population with an average daily population of 3,734 for FY 2012. Using SPCs provides ICE with complete control over who is accepted into the facility and bed space availability is not dependent on a third party. Unlike IGSA facilities where the provision of administrative space is not standard, SPCs serve additional functions beyond that of detention and provide office, courtroom, and processing space.
- ***Contract Detention Facilities (CDFs)***. ICE utilizes seven contract detention facilities to house approximately 17 percent of ICE's detained population with an average daily population of 5,885 for FY 2012. These facilities are located in Aurora, Colorado; Broward County, Florida; Elizabeth, NJ; Houston, TX; Pearsall, Texas; San Diego, California; and Tacoma, Washington. While not owned by ICE, CDFs are operated solely by private industry vendors for ICE purposes, and like SPCs, offer ICE substantial control over bed space. Under one current initiative, to the maximum extent possible, ICE is identifying and prioritizing the use of detention facilities with tiered rate structure per diems that offer cost reductions as the level of detained aliens increase. Going forward, ICE plans to negotiate tiered rate terms with private contractors in locations that are geographically and operationally feasible according to ICE detention requirements.



FY 2005 – FY 2012 figures represent the actual average daily population maintained by ICE during the fiscal year. FY2013 represents the number of beds funded under the annualized FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-175). FY 2014 is the number of beds funded under the President’s Budget.

Detention Bed Costs

The cost of detaining an alien for a single day varies by region and facility type. The bed cost has several components, including all expenses incurred for direct detention bed acquisition, detention guard services, meals provided to detainees, welfare items, detainee health care and indirect costs such as overhead costs and facility maintenance.

The most significant detention cost driver is the *Average Length of Stay (ALOS)* for an alien before his or her final removal. ALOS is computed from the length of detention for aliens in ICE custody, to include the adjudication process and any appearance before EOIR, leading to a final order. Based on FY 2012 data, criminal aliens take 11 days longer to process than non-criminal aliens.

The criminal alien Average Length of Stay was 31.9 days for FY 2012 compared to 34.7 days in FY 2011.

ICE continuously works with EOIR to expedite the legal review with full regard for due process while targeting a reduction in the ALOS. ICE is exploring the possibility of a DHS and DOJ cross-agency “performance partnership” to test specific initiatives that will promote efficiencies in the immigration court process and significantly reduce ALOS and alien processing expenses. Currently, in certain localities, ICE and EOIR have developed pilot projects to establish formal expedited dockets, specifically for ATD cases. Additionally, ICE and EOIR are piloting a “Smart Prosecution” Program where merits cases on a non-detained docket set out five to six weeks are reviewed and, generally, ICE is able to narrow the contested issues of those cases to where the courts are able to handle them on an

expedited basis. ICE also meets with EOIR regularly to discuss the suitability and effectiveness of the individual initiatives for broader implementation.

Average Length of Stay: FY 2009 – FY 2012

Fiscal Year	ALOS		
	Criminal	Non-Criminal	Total
2009	41.0	25.8	31.3
2010	36.6	25.9	31.5
2011	34.7	22.7	29.2
2012	31.9	20.5	26.6

Healthcare

Primary healthcare for detainees is managed by the ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) within ERO through comprehensive health screening and the provision and oversight of direct patient care services to the detainee population. IHSC is working on several initiatives focused on improving health care services provided to detainees while enhancing health care operational capabilities and strengthening accountability and decision making processes based on credible data.

- **Field Medical Coordinators.** In FY 2012, IHSC implemented a Field Medical Coordinator (FMC) initiative to better manage and oversee health care provided to detainees in non-IHSC staffed facilities. IHSC will supplement staff at the 24 ICE Field Offices with a qualified FMC that will provide consultation advice to ICE Field Office Directors on medical issues within their Area of Responsibility (AOR). During FY 2012, IHSC developed guidance as to how the coordination of medical oversight beyond that of IHSC-staffed facilities is to take place. FMC’s have been assigned to all field offices.
- **Mental Health.** In FY 2012, IHSC initiated development of the first transitional mental health unit at the Krome, FL SPC. The unit will address the mental health needs of detainees not requiring a full hospitalization, but who have medical conditions significant enough to avoid housing in the general population with other detainees. The unit is expected to be ready for operation by the end of the third quarter of FY 2013.
- **Electronic Health Records.** ICE has been developing a comprehensive health records system (eHR) to improve the delivery and recording of care to detainees and to enhance communication among facilities. Benefits of eHR include:
 - Rapid access to patient records without having to request them from previous institutions;
 - Access to more complete medical records that are sometimes not provided in transfer;
 - Eliminates unnecessary testing;
 - Complete patient record availability to multiple providers who can access the record simultaneously;



- Quick identification of possible adverse outcomes due to known allergies and alerts to prevent drug-to-drug interaction; and
- Real time access to medical personnel when the detainee is transferred to another facility.

ICE awarded a vendor contract in September 2012 to begin development of the electronic health records system. The development phase is expected to be completed within 12 months with initial operating capabilities at headquarters and two initial clinic sites by summer 2013.

Detention Standards Compliance Oversight

Through a robust inspections program, ICE ensures detention facilities used to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with ICE national detention standards. National standards are tailored to meet the unique needs of ICE's detainee population, with a focus on quality medical care, access to counsel, visitation, religious practices, language translation and interpretation, and other detainee services.

In 2010, in response to an ICE initiative on Immigration Detention Reform, ERO established an on-site Detention Compliance Oversight Program (also known as the Office of Detention Oversight, ODO) that complements the inspections program. This on-site program consists of 40 Detention Service Managers (DSMs) who are posted at key ICE detention facilities to provide "daily review" of facility compliance to ICE's standards and resolve facility issues and concerns. In many cases, problems and issues are remedied "on the spot" by DSMs. In other instances, the DSMs collaborate with the local field office staff to generate and implement remedial plans. In addition, the DSMs also ensure corrective actions are taken to address deficiencies identified by ODO and other oversight entities, such as the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. These on-site managers are vital in contributing to a reduction in detainee grievances, improved standards compliance, and an increase in the overall final ratings. As of the close of FY 2012, there were 51 total facilities under the purview of the program comprising over 80 percent of ICE's average daily detention population.

Ninety-seven percent of ICE detention facilities received an inspection rating of acceptable or greater during the annual review. Facilities found not to be in compliance with the standards were afforded an opportunity to correct the identified deficiencies. When deficiencies are not correct, ICE removes all detainees under its custody from a facility and refrains from utilizing the facility until such time that it is brought into compliance with ICE detention standards.

Detention Reforms

Detention reform is an ongoing initiative to tailor the conditions of immigration detention to its unique purpose. The present immigration detention system grew at an unprecedented rate over the past 15 years. Many of these facility beds are jails designed for penal - not civil - detention. ICE has a series of comprehensive detention reforms underway designed to ensure that detention conditions are safe, secure, and humane including:

- **Revised Detention Standards.** In February 2012, ICE released its newest national detention standards, known as the 2011 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS)

2011). The revised standards improve medical and mental health services, increase access to legal services and religious opportunities, improve communication with detainees with limited English proficiency, and improve the process for reporting and responding to complaints, and increase visitation. Implementation of PBNDS 2011 will be a multiyear process involving contract modifications with priority being given to those facilities housing the largest population of ICE detainees.

- **Development of Risk Classification Assessment.** ICE is moving towards nationwide deployment of a new automated Risk Classification Assessment (RCA) that will improve transparency and uniformity in detention custody and classification decisions, aid in identifying vulnerable populations, and promote the prioritization of detention resources. The RCA contains objective criteria incorporating factors reflecting the agency’s civil enforcement priorities and any special vulnerabilities that may impact custody and classification determinations to guide the decision-making of ICE officers and their supervisors regarding whether an alien should be detained or released, and, if detained, the alien’s appropriate custody classification level.
- **Development of New Detention Facilities.** In March 2012, ICE opened the Karnes County Civil Detention Center in Texas, the first facility designed and built based on ICE’s civil detention reform principles. The facility features innovative and cost-effective designs and new approaches to construction materials, staffing, and operations, plus greater freedom of movement, contact visitation, and medical and mental health services. New facilities have also been completed in the Los Angeles and Newark field offices’ Areas of Responsibility (AOR) to offer improved conditions of confinement for low-risk detainees. Those facilities are Adelanto for Los Angeles and Delaney Hall for Newark. In addition, the Essex facility in the Newark AOR was also expanded.
- **Reduction in Detainee Transfers.** ICE has made great strides in reducing long distance transfers of detainees by increasing detention capacity where it is most needed. This ensures that detainees can remain close to their families and attorneys, and also prevents disruptions to ongoing immigration proceedings, which has the effect of lengthening an alien’s detention. In January 2012, ICE issued a Transfer Directive that builds on the successful reduction of long-distance transfers, by ensuring that when transfers are necessary, they are prioritized to minimize the long-distance transfers of detainees with family members, local attorneys, or pending immigration proceedings in the area where they are detained.

New Enforcement and Oversight Activities

Prosecutorial Discretion Authority

“Prosecutorial Discretion” allows ICE to ensure that its immigration enforcement resources are focused on the removal of those aliens who constitute our highest priorities, specifically individuals who pose a threat to public safety such as criminal aliens and national security threats, as well as repeat immigration law violators and recent border entrants. Allowing immigration and Federal judges to more swiftly adjudicate high priority cases frees up resources that DHS and DOJ can dedicate to further enhance the identification and removal of those individuals who pose a threat to public safety.

In part, the process allows ICE to identify and accelerate the removal of high priority aliens from the United States.

Within ERO, prosecutorial discretion may be exercised when deciding whether to: issue a detainer; initiate removal proceedings; focus enforcement resources on particular violations or conduct; question, or arrest a particular person; detain or release someone on bond, supervision, or personal recognizance; settle or dismiss a removal case; stay a final order of removal; and/or execute a removal order. Examples of the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in the immigration context include a grant of deferred action; a decision to terminate or administratively close removal proceedings; a stay of removal; or a decision not to issue a charging document in the first place.

On June 15, 2012, DHS Secretary Napolitano issued a memorandum laying out five criteria on the exercise of “prosecutorial discretion with respect to individuals who came to the United States as children.” Since implementing this policy, ICE has reviewed over 1,900 pending and new cases to determine who may qualify for deferred action under this memorandum.

Prior to the June 2012 memo, in June 2011, based on a memorandum issued by ICE Assistant Secretary Morton, ICE initiated its own review of the existing 300,000 case backlog with EOIR. As a part of this review ICE found approximately 20,000 cases, primarily on the non-detained docket that did not meet priorities. By administratively closing these cases and freeing up the docket space for higher priority aliens, ICE estimates cost efficiencies of almost \$8.0 million in non-detained case processing requirements.

Creation of Public Advocate for Immigration Enforcement and Detention

In February 2012, ICE created the position of Public Advocate, which incurred no new net costs. The Public Advocate reports directly to ICE’s Executive Associate Director of ERO and works to promote greater community interaction and understanding regarding immigration enforcement policies, programs and procedures. The Public Advocate has four primary responsibilities:

- *Assisting* individuals and community stakeholders in addressing and resolving complaints and concerns in accordance with agency policies and operations, particularly concerns related to ICE enforcement actions involving U.S. citizens;
- *Informing* stakeholders on immigration enforcement policies, programs, and initiatives to ensure an accurate understanding of ICE’s mission and core values;
- *Engaging* stakeholders and building partnerships to facilitate communication, fostering collaboration, and soliciting input on immigration enforcement initiatives and operations; and
- *Advising* ICE leadership on stakeholder findings, concerns, recommendations, and priorities as they relate to improving immigration enforcement efforts and activities.

Regular communication between ICE and community stakeholders ensures that accurate information on ERO practices, policies, and procedures is relayed in an effective and efficient manner.

For community outreach to be effective there must be engagement and coordination at both the national and local level. To support this, there are 24 Public Advocate field liaisons, which correspond to ICE ERO field offices that maintain full national coverage. These dedicated liaisons are in the best

position to directly resolve issues and concerns regarding ERO practices, policies, and procedures on a local level.

FY 2014 Planned Accomplishments

- Maintain an average daily population of 31,800 illegal aliens in detention facilities.
- Achieve an estimated average bed cost of \$119.00 per day.
- Achieve a 95% compliance rate with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on last inspection.
- Have initial eHR capability at all IHSC-staffed facilities by summer 2014.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	2,050,545
Adjustments-to-Base	12,207
<i>GSA Rent</i>	5,644
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	6,563
Efficiencies	(116,617)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(28,057)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(29,630)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(58,930)
Program Changes	(101,333)
<i>Secure Communities Realignment & Reduction</i>	36,369
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	(14,991)
<i>Reduction to 31,800 Detention Beds</i>	(122,711)
FY 2014 Request	1,844,802

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Fugitive Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	788	738	154,597
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(40)	(78)	(29,076)
2014 Current Services	748	660	125,521
2014 Program Change	-	-	250
2014 Total Request	748	660	125,771
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(40)	(78)	(28,826)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$29.1 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 which includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. This decrease also includes a \$15 million reduction that was part of the FY 2013 rightsizing of the ERO programs where funding was shifted to adequately and accurately fund positions where they belonged. A programmatic increase of \$250,000 will fund additional fugitive operations.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, Fugitive Operations will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$23.5 million through efficiencies in the areas of service wide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$7.2 million and 40 non-mission critical FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and by only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Justification

Salaries (\$100.4 million)

NFOP will have a staffing level of 660 FTE in FY 2014.

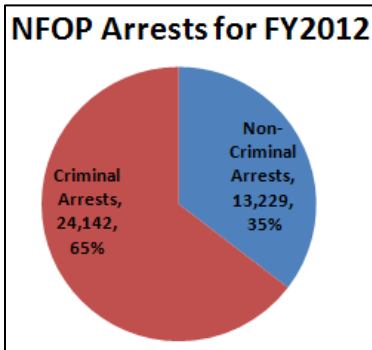
Expenses (\$25.3 million)

NFOP will fund the Fugitive Operation Support Center (FOSC), which analyzes the outstanding cases of U.S. fugitive aliens and the at-large criminal alien population as recorded in the Enforce Alien Removal Module (EARM) in order to assist NFOP in locating aliens or determine that a case should be closed.

A fugitive is defined as any alien who has failed to leave the U.S. following the issuance of a final order of removal, deportation or exclusion, or has failed to report to ICE after receiving notice to do so.

Description

The NFOP identifies, locates, and arrests fugitive aliens, aliens that have been previously removed from the United States, removable aliens who have been convicted of crimes, as well as aliens who enter the United States illegally or otherwise defy the integrity of our immigration laws and border control efforts or otherwise present a public safety threat. NFOP teams plan and conduct complex investigations on fugitive cases, giving priority to fugitive criminal aliens and cases that pose a threat to public safety.



The NFOP utilizes the same methods and techniques to locate and arrest these priority targets as with the location and arrest of immigration fugitives. These cases are prioritized based on criminality and threat to public safety.

Fugitive Operations Teams (FOTs)

Each of the 24 ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices has at least one operational Fugitive Operation Team (FOT). In total, ERO has 129 FOTs, that are operational and conducting enforcement activities across the United States. Enforcement activity involves analysis and cross-referencing of records; surveillance; investigative interviews; liaising with federal, state and local public safety agencies as well as foreign government representatives; administration of subpoenas; and execution of both administrative and criminal warrants to make arrests.

The NFOP was launched in 2003 with eight FOTs nationwide. Today, ICE has 129 FOTs deployed nationwide.

Actions to remove fugitives include: physical arrests; detainers placed on individuals located in a federal, state or local facility; docket management including case category changes that result in a fugitive being removed from the backlog; and case closures.

Operations Return to Sender, Secure Streets and Cross Check are the primary enforcement operations utilized by the FOTs. These operations along with other specialized initiatives such as the Sex Offender Alien Removal (SOAR) operations, the Criminal Alien Removal Initiative, the Joint Effort

initiative, and INTERPOL's 'Far Away' program have allowed the NFOP to attain the highest criminal arrest percentage since the inception of the program. In FY 2012, FOT's achieved a 65 percent criminal arrest rate, the highest since the inception of the program.

ERO St. Paul - CARI Arrest - On June 14, 2012, ERO St. Paul arrested Chanh Inthavong, a citizen of Laos, and lawful permanent resident, who has convictions for Manslaughter, Criminal Sexual Conduct, Offering a Forged Check, and Domestic Assault.

- *Criminal Alien Removal Initiative (CARI):* CARI is a long-term endeavor to focus the investigative targeting efforts of ERO FOTs on locating and arresting serious criminal aliens (Secure Communities Level 1 and 2) in order to increase criminal removals from the United States.

- *Operation Return to Sender* is an initiative that applies an organized and methodical approach to the identification, location, and arrest of fugitives. The operation combines Fugitive Operations resources with other federal, state and local law enforcement entities. In FY 2012, in line with ICE priorities, FOT's shifted focus from Return to Sender operations to Operation Cross Check and the CARI. Despite this shift, FOTs still arrested 1,727 aliens under Operation Return to Sender.

- *Operation Secure Streets* is an initiative to locate and arrest aliens who have been convicted of violations involving operating a motor vehicle while under the influence. FOTs arrested 249 aliens under Operation Secure Streets in FY 2012.

- *Operation Cross Check:* Operation Cross Check serves as the operational umbrella for all other focused enforcement efforts that target other specific alien populations, such as at-large criminal aliens. The nature of an Operation Cross Check effort may be predicated on national events or situations unique to a particular AOR, requests by ICE counterparts or other agencies, or directives from an ERO component.



- *Joint Effort:* The Joint Effort initiative combines the resources and expertise of ICE ERO with local law enforcement agencies to help make communities safer. The purpose of this initiative is to arrest fugitive aliens, including criminal aliens, and previously removed aliens. Working in a support role to local law enforcement, ERO responds to situations where there is believed to be a criminal and immigration nexus, and determines the proper course of action. FOT members are encouraged to interact with other law enforcement agencies and task forces to foster cooperative relationships and contribute to the enhancement of ERO's mission, such as the building of partnerships through this initiative.

- *Operation SOAR:* This is a coordinated foreign-born sex offender enforcement operation that builds on ICE's ongoing efforts to target the worst criminal aliens

Noriega Rios, (Mexico) – On June 27, 2012, ICE Los Angeles Fugitive Operations (FAR Unit), in conjunction with members of the U.S. Marshals Service, arrested Noriega Rios at her residence in El Monte, California for immigration violations. Noriega Rios is charged in Mexico with ongoing involvement in organized crime and drug trafficking. Noriega Rios' previous removal order was reinstated and she was removed to Mexico on June 29, 2012.

and remove them from local communities. In FY 2012, FOTs arrested 1,095 aliens who had committed a sex offense.

- *FAR Away*: NFOP established a permanent liaison with INTERPOL at the national level to develop investigative leads and provide support to the FOTs in the location and arrest of foreign fugitive, or Fugitive Aliens Removal (FAR) cases—foreign nationals who are wanted for crimes committed abroad and are now at-large in communities in the United States. In FY 2012, NFOP surpassed its goal to increase arrests of foreign fugitive/FAR cases nationwide, with 155 arrests. NFOP continues to cooperate with the global law enforcement community through INTERPOL to foster information exchange and facilitate public safety across international boundaries.

FOT cases may also be developed from various sources, including the ICE TIPLINE, Interpol, the FOOSC, USCIS referrals, other DHS components, Probation and Parole, and other law enforcement agencies. FOT members attend specialized training that includes ERO policy and guidance, immigration law, arrest techniques, and program-specific training to enable them to conduct operations specific to Fugitive Operations, including high-profile escapes, high-risk entries, and service of criminal warrants, and the location and arrest of foreign fugitives wanted abroad and found at-large in the United States.

Fugitive Operations Support Center (FOOSC) and Fugitive Backlog

Through the use of technology and partnerships with law enforcement agencies, the FOOSC focuses on analyzing the nature and characteristics of the U.S. fugitive alien population. FOOSC addresses long-established interoperability problems associated with the many DHS databases containing alien information. FOOSC uses IT solutions to address these issues by electronically comparing fugitive data in the EARM against other DHS and non-DHS databases. FOOSC identifies fugitives that have adjusted to a legal status, have departed the United States, are incarcerated, or who may have violent criminal records previously unknown to the field officer.

The success of FOOSC's integrated efforts within the NFOP is reflected in the number of fugitives removed from the backlog of nationwide fugitive alien cases in the United States. As of February 28, 2013, the backlog was reduced by over 5,426 fugitives from the same time in FY 2012. In contrast, from September 2003 to September 2006 – before the growth of the NFOP and FOOSC – the fugitive backlog grew an average of 5,682 fugitives per month, or 68,184 per year.

Of the fugitives on the backlog, 8,791 were Secure Communities (SC) Level 1, 11,955 were SC Level 2, and 9,338 were SC Level 3. Reduction is accomplished by arresting fugitives and by reconciling fugitive alien records. Reconciliation involves the elimination of cases relating to fugitives based on evidence that the subject alien left the country, successfully adjusted status, died, or was discovered to be incarcerated and is therefore no longer a fugitive. New cases are continuously added to the backlog when final orders of removal are received, but the alien fails to depart the United States. Much of the credit for the reduction in the fugitive backlog can be attributed to the expansion of NFOP and the establishment of the FOOSC.

Fugitive Backlog by Fiscal Year

October 1, 2006	632,726
October 1, 2007	594,756
October 1, 2008	557,761
October 1, 2009	534,497
October 1, 2010	506,332
October 1, 2011	479,773
October 1, 2012	469,157

Planned Activities

ICE will continue to conduct targeted enforcement operations to reduce the fugitive alien backlog and arrest at-large convicted criminal aliens. ICE will target at-large criminal aliens convicted of crimes, criminal fugitive aliens, aliens previously removed from the United States, and aliens found to be a threat to community safety, such as members of transnational street gangs, child sex offenders, and aliens with prior convictions for violent crimes. NFOP plans to conduct national and regional Cross Check and Return to Sender Operations, SOAR and other targeted enforcement operations in line with ICE priorities.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	154,597
Adjustments-to-Base	1,685
<i>GSA Rent</i>	716
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	969
Efficiencies	(30,761)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(2,586)
<i>Programmatic Efficiencies</i>	(15,000)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(5,956)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(7,219)
Program Changes	250
<i>Reduction to 31,800 Detention Beds</i>	250
FY 2014 Request	125,771

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,627	1,264	196,696
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(74)	38	6,765
2014 Current Services	1,553	1,302	203,461
2014 Program Change	446	446	88,260
2014 Total Request	1,999	1,748	291,721
Total Change 2012 to 2014	372	484	95,025

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$6.8 million Adjustment to Base increase from FY 2012 and a net \$88.3 million programmatic increase. The Adjustment to Base net increase includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies.

This budget also includes a realignment of \$13.9 million in funding and 41 positions for the 287(g) program into CAP in order to align with CAP's management of the program in FY 2014. Additionally, the FY 2014 budget realigns \$74.3 million and 405 FTE from Secure Communities to CAP due to the completion of nationwide IDENT/ IAFIS interoperability deployment. Both program changes are described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE's ongoing efforts to identify savings, CAP will reduce \$5.7 million in non-mission critical spending through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$13.0 million and 74 FTE in non-mission critical staff reductions will be achieved through attrition, and by only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

OHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Associated HPPG/GPRA Measure

Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year.

Justification

Salaries (\$190.2 million)

CAP will have a staffing level of 1,748 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$101.5 million)

In FY 2014, CAP will fund \$101.5 million in general expenses to support priority goals.

FAQ: What is the difference between CAP and Secure Communities (SC)?

CAP is responsible for the identification, arrest, and processing for removal of aliens that are found incarcerated in Federal, state, and local facilities and at-large in the community. SC is a federal information sharing initiative between DHS and DOJ through which fingerprint biometrics are matched against immigration databases when an alien is booked into a jail after having been charged with a crime by a law enforcement agency. The SC information sharing initiative assists in making the identification of criminal aliens in federal, state, and local facilities more efficient and effective. Individuals identified through SC are typically processed by CAP officers. The full deployment of SC interoperability throughout the United States was completed during the first quarter of FY 2013, transfer of responsibility for SC's day-to-day oversight, such as outreach and modernization efforts, will shift from SC to CAP in FY 2014.

Description

The mission of the CAP is to provide ICE-wide direction and support in the biometric and biographic identification, arrest and removal of those aliens who are incarcerated within federal, state, and local prisons and jails, as well as at-large criminal aliens. It is incumbent upon ICE to ensure that all efforts



are made to investigate, arrest, and remove individuals from the United States by processing the alien expeditiously and securing a final order of removal for an incarcerated alien before the alien is released to ICE custody. The identification and processing of incarcerated criminal aliens, before release from jails and prisons, decreases or eliminates the time spent in ICE custody and reduces the overall cost to the Federal Government. Integral to the effective execution of this program is the prosecution of criminal offenders identified by ERO officers during the course of their

duties. ERO, in conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office, actively pursues criminal prosecutions upon the discovery of offenses of the nation's criminal code and immigration laws.

Risk-Based Approach

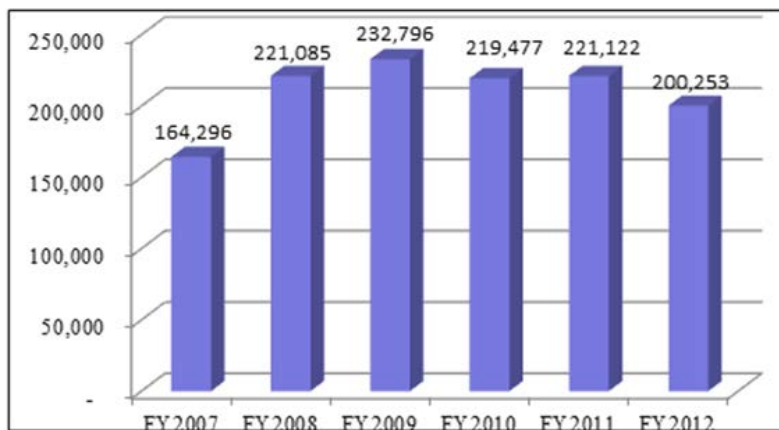
CAP uses a risk-based approach that places priority on at-large criminal aliens determined to pose a threat to the community. CAP screens 100 percent of all intakes at the more than 4,300 Federal, state and local prisons and jails. CAP works to ensure that ICE enforcement priorities are followed and that detainers are issued for cases involving felony convictions or felony charges; three or more prior misdemeanor convictions; misdemeanors involving violence, sexual abuse or other serious conduct; or cases that pose a significant risk to national security, border security, or public safety.

CAP Personnel

CAP officers screen biometric and biographic leads received from SC Interoperability and other law enforcement agencies of prison and jail populations to identify aliens that are to be interviewed for prioritization and removal processing, as well as investigate at-large criminal aliens who circumvented the interview and screening process. When an alien is identified and found to be amenable to removal through either a screening or an interview, a detainer is lodged if such action is in accordance with agency priorities and guidelines. Subsequently, in appropriate cases, proceedings will begin to remove the alien from the United States.

There are more than 1,200 CAP Officers that monitor over 4,300 facilities and respond to more than 1.25 million biographic and biometric immigration alien queries forwarded by the LESC.

FY 2007 - FY 2012 CAP Arrest Statistics



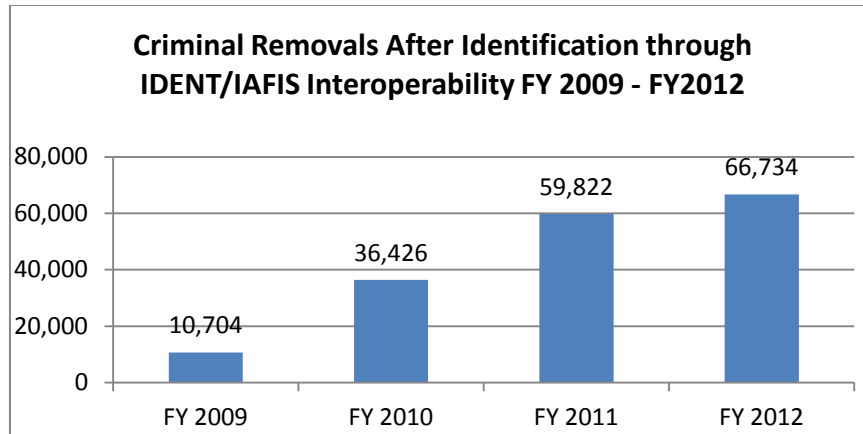
Initiatives

- **Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT)/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) interoperability**

IDENT/ IAFIS is a biometric screening process that is consistent and efficient in the identification of criminal and other priority aliens. ICE leveraged an already-existing Federal information-sharing partnership between US-VISIT and the FBI that helps to identify criminal aliens at arrest or book-in without imposing new or additional workload on state and local law enforcement agencies. It has been fully deployed in all state and local jurisdictions, as well as Federal agencies, to include the DOD. Full deployment of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability has led to an increase in the number of criminal and other priority aliens identified and arrested.

When state and local law enforcement arrest and book someone into a jail facility for a violation of a state criminal offense, they will generally fingerprint the person. The fingerprints are electronically submitted to the state's fingerprint database, and are then forwarded to the FBI. Provided that the person had been previously encountered and fingerprinted by an immigration official, a "match" will register at which time ICE is notified and an ICE officer determines the person's immigration and criminal status to establish the appropriate

immigration enforcement action, if any. If the person has not previously been fingerprinted by an immigration official, there will be “no match.” In all cases, an ICE or 287(g) jail enforcement officer (JEO) will need to interview the individual to determine the appropriate enforcement action



- **Joint Criminal Alien Removal Taskforce (JCART)**

JCART identifies, investigates, and arrests at large criminal aliens with, but not limited to, convictions for drug trafficking offenses, crimes of violence and sex offenses. JCART will also identify and target aliens involved in human trafficking, smuggling, and Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) for increased information collection. JCART partners with ICE’s HSI, and other agencies such as Probation and Parole Offices, the United States Marshals Service, CBP, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and at the request of local law enforcement agencies (LEA), to conduct special operations.

In FY 2012, the JCART program encountered 948 aliens resulting in more than 550 arrests, and 250 detainees lodged. Currently, JCART is active in the Los Angeles and New York Field Offices.

- **Law Enforcement Area Response (LEAR)**

LEAR focuses on responding to state and local law enforcement agencies that identified aliens that are enforcement priorities for ICE. LEAR staff responds to LEA requests and ICE officers determine nationality, immigration status, and removability. Immigration detainees are placed on individuals that ICE officers determine removable and are enforcement priorities. In FY 2012, the LEAR program made more than 2,943 arrests, encountered 4,201 aliens and lodged 1,572 detainees.

- **Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC)**

The LESL operates 24 hours a day/seven days a week to provide timely and accurate information to LEAs on the identity and immigration status of individuals who have been arrested or who are under investigation for criminal activity. LESL technicians have ready access to a wide range of databases and intelligence resources.

The LESL, located in Williston, Vermont, operates a communications center that provides National Crime Information Center confirmations within 10 minutes to law enforcement agencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In addition, the LESL analyzes and disseminates information received from the public about suspicious or criminal activity. Information obtained from the public via ICE's toll-free tip hotline is analyzed by the professional law enforcement staff at the LESL and quickly forwarded to ICE field units for investigation or other action, if law enforcement professionals determine that enforcement action is appropriate.

- **Rapid REPAT**

The Rapid REPAT program offers selected criminal aliens incarcerated in U.S. prisons and jails the opportunity to accept early release in exchange for voluntarily returning to their country of origin. Aliens who have been convicted of non-violent offenses may receive early conditional release if they have a final order of removal and agree not to return to the United States. Eligible aliens must agree to waive appeal rights associated with their state convictions. If aliens re-enter the country following removal under the Rapid REPAT program, state statutes may provide for revocation of parole and incarceration for the remainder of the alien's original sentence. Additionally, aliens illegally re-entering may face additional federal charges and penalties. Rapid REPAT also helps participating states reduce the costs associated with detention.

- **Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS)**

VCAS screens recidivist criminal aliens encountered through ERO's enforcement efforts and local law enforcement to seek criminal prosecution of criminal aliens to mitigate the risk of future recidivism and to enhance the integrity of the U.S. immigration system. Integral to success in this effort is the collaboration with United States Attorney's Offices to prosecute the charged criminal offenders. In FY 2012, VCAS secured 8,761 indictments and 9,103 convictions.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

ERO will continue to focus CAP resources on the enhancement of public safety through outreach, partnership, and coordinated operations. CAP plans to initiate "CAP Surges" and "Threats Against Community" operations to further identify, arrest and initiate removal proceedings against incarcerated priority aliens, as well as actively investigate and arrest at-large criminal aliens that pose a risk to public safety and national security.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	196,696
Adjustments-to-Base	25,501
<i>GSA Rent</i>	935
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	2,566
<i>ERO Right Sizing</i>	22,000
Efficiencies	(18,736)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(5,692)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(13,044)
Program Changes	88,260
<i>Realignment of 287(g)</i>	13,935
<i>Secure Communities Realignment & Reduction</i>	74,325
FY 2014 Request	291,721

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: DRO - Alternatives to Detention

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	204	169	72,373
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	4	(2,838)
2014 Current Services	191	173	69,535
2014 Program Change	-	-	2,900
2014 Total Request	191	173	72,435
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(13)	4	62

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$2.8 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012, which includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. The FY 2014 budget includes \$2.9 million to increase full-service capacity to accommodate aliens who otherwise would have been detained due to the reduction in detention beds. This increase is described in more detail in the programmatic change section.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, ATD will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$4.3 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$2.5 million and 13 non-mission critical FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and by only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.1 Detaining and Removing Aliens Seeking Illegal Entry

Justification

Salaries (\$19.5 million)

ATD will have a staffing level of 173 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$52.9 million)

In FY 2014, ATD will spend \$52.9 million on contractual support and equipment for the Full-Service and Technology-Only programs.

Description

ATD is a flight-risk mitigation tool that uses technology and case management to increase an alien’s compliance with release conditions, and to facilitate alien compliance with court hearings and final orders of removal while allowing aliens to remain in their communities. The ATD program consists of two components: the Full-Service component and the Technology-Only component. All participants in the ATD program are at least 18 years of age.

ATD Participant Levels

Fiscal Year	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Average Daily Participant Level	17,586	16,532	17,957	23,034

ATD Participation Determination

The ATD program provides an enhanced monitoring option for those aliens for whom ICE or an immigration judge has determined that detention is neither mandated nor appropriate. ATD is employed where it has also been determined after an individualized case review that the alien may need a higher level of supervision than allowed for by having the less restrictive release conditions associated with a bond, Order of Release on Recognizance, or an Order of Supervision alone. When determining eligibility for ATD enrollment and what component and technology is most appropriate, the ATD officer or agent will consider a number of factors that include, but are not limited to:

- Stage in the removal process;
- Assets/property;
- Community and family ties;
- Legal representation;
- Criminal history;
- Compliance history; and,
- Humanitarian concerns.

Currently, the cost of placing a participant in an ATD program component can range from \$0.17 to \$17.78 per alien per day, depending on the type of service required and the technology used. The average cost per participant in FY 2012 was \$5.94.

Full-Service (FS) Program

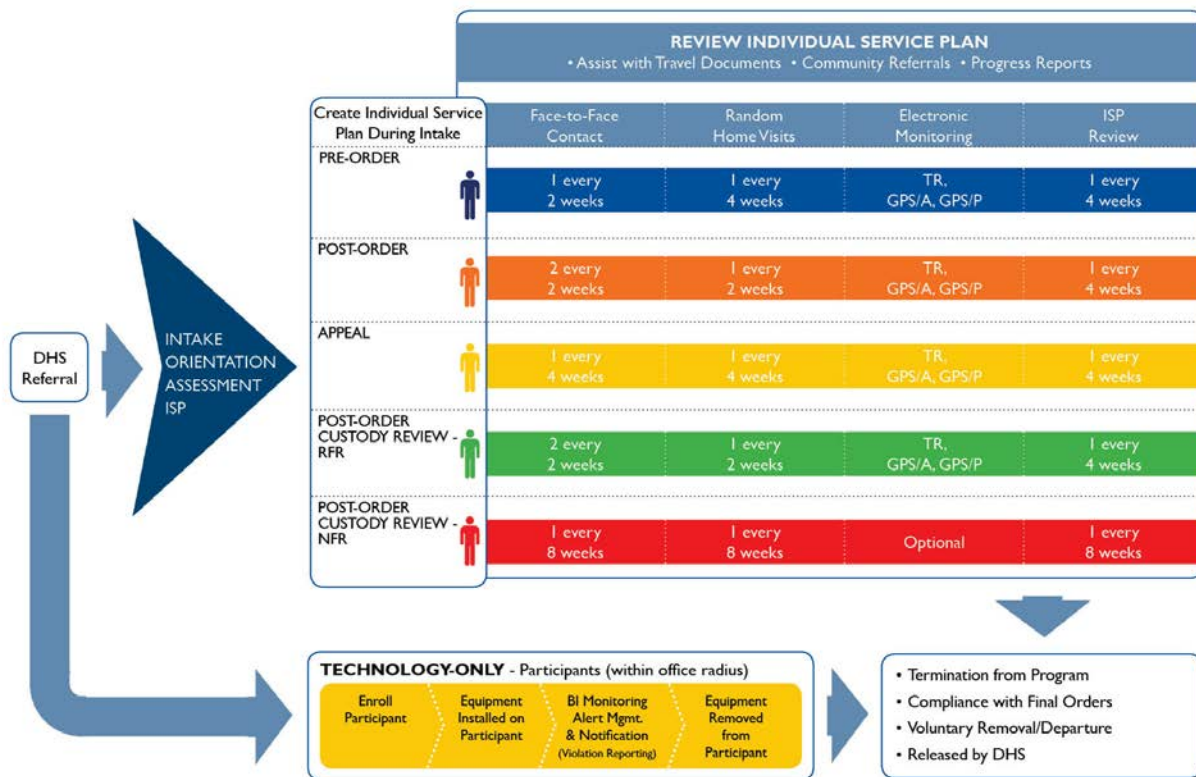
In the FS program, contractors monitor participants using a combination of case management and technological monitoring. FS is more supervision intensive, and thus more costly, than other forms of ATD, so it is generally used until a pattern of compliance is established, the participant has been determined to be non-compliant in the TO component, or the participant is preparing to depart the United States. Regardless of the assigned component, a participant may be assigned to one of two forms of technological monitoring: the use of a global positioning system unit or enrollment in

telephonic reporting voice verification program. For all participants that are assigned to the FS program, the contractor case specialist will perform duties that include but are not limited to:

- Scheduled office visits;
- Unannounced home visits;
- EOIR case tracking through proceedings;
- Technology assignment at ERO discretion;
- Identification and resolution of all electronic monitoring alerts and violations;
- Community service referrals (e.g. medical, legal, translations services, etc.); and,
- Updates provided to ERO.

FS programs are currently available in approximately 40 locations nationwide for aliens residing within a 50 to 85 mile radius of an ICE office.

The FS program features five stages of supervision for program participants, which are based upon their current stage in immigration court proceedings. Depending on the stage of supervision that the participant is assigned, the contractor will conduct varying levels of scheduled office visits and home visits.



In an effort to more accurately align with ERO’s mission to enforce removal orders, in FY 2012, ATD’s performance measures were adjusted: final hearing appearance rates and average cost per participant are no longer the primary focus. Instead, the ATD program focuses on the number of removals.

Technology-Only (TO) Program

TO services are available at all 24 field offices and ERO sub-office locations that have a trained ATD officer or agent. With no predetermined enrollment limitations by location, TO can be used when FS is not available or if FS is not necessary for the program participant. In the TO program, ICE officers provide the case management services to participants that are typically handled by the contractor case specialist in the FS component. Of those offices that maintain an active TO component, the average caseload per office is 170 participants.

The principal difference between the FS and TO programs is the contractor case specialist. ICE determines which program to use in a given case based on flight risk, likelihood of imminent removal, and prior compliance history, among other factors.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

ICE plans to focus resources on those individuals who present the highest risk of flight, including criminal aliens who are ordered released by an immigration judge and those who fall into ICE's other priority categories of fugitives and recent border entrants. In FY 2012, just under half of ATD's active participants (10,990) did not fall into priority categories. In FY 2014, ICE will support an average daily population of 22,905 ATD participants annually, which will cover anticipated criminal and other priority populations, supporting the Department's continued focus on greater use of prosecutorial discretion to ensure resources are focused on those who present the highest risk of flight and are priorities for enforcement/ removal. The FY 2014 participant level will also include aliens not subject to mandatory detention in order to focus detention space and funding on criminal and priority aliens, while providing supervision of non-mandatory aliens through the lower-cost ATD program.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	72,373
Adjustments-to-Base	3,930
<i>GSA Rent</i>	176
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	254
<i>ERO Right Sizing</i>	3,500
Efficiencies	(6,768)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(987)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(3,331)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(2,450)
Program Changes	2,900
<i>Reallocation of non-mandatory and non-priority detainees to ATD FS</i>	2,900
FY 2014 Request	72,435

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: DRO - Transportation and Removal Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	59	50	276,632
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(19)	(10)	(20,648)
2014 Current Services	40	40	255,984
2014 Total Request	40	40	255,984
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(19)	(10)	(20,648)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$20.6 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 which includes changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, TRP will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$17.0 million through efficiencies in the areas of servicewide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$3.7 million and 19 non-mission critical FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and by only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

QHSR Alignment

3.2 Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.5 Achieve Efficiency in the Removal Process

Justification

Salaries (\$5.2 million)

TRP will have a staffing level of 40 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$250.8 million)

TRP will coordinate the removal of over an estimated 227,000 convicted criminal aliens primarily through contractual arrangements with commercial and charter air carriers managed by the ICE Air Operations Division.

Description

TRP coordinates the safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody and their removal from the United States. In collaboration with the ICE OIA and the DOS, ERO plans, defines and projects requirements; establishes memoranda of understanding (MOU) and repatriation agreements; and executes removal operations. TRP carries out its responsibilities through the Travel Document Unit (TDU) and the ICE Air Operations (IAO) Unit.

Travel Document Unit (TDU)

TDU supports field offices, ICE Attachés, and foreign embassies and consulates for travel document and removal related issues to ensure the safe and orderly removal of aliens from the United States. TDU also has oversight of the electronic Travel Documents (eTD) and conducts liaison with governmental and non-governmental organizations, over 200 embassies and consulates within the United States, foreign governments and law enforcement organizations worldwide.

ICE Air Operations (IAO)

ICE Air Operations (IAO) manages all aspects of flight operations for removals to include scheduling flights, forecasting operational needs, assisting with the coordination between foreign governments and embassies. The staff assigned to ICE Air oversee aviation safety, standardization, and training. IAO provides services to all ERO field offices conducting regular flight operations from hubs in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.



IAO conducts increasing number of transports and removals, including but not limited to:

- Chartered flights to countries with a high volume of removals or regularly scheduled commercial flights;
- Special charters to accommodate aliens with medical conditions or other high-profile removals; and
- Domestic commercial flights to facilitate the transfer, staging and removal of aliens via land ports of entry or for flights abroad.

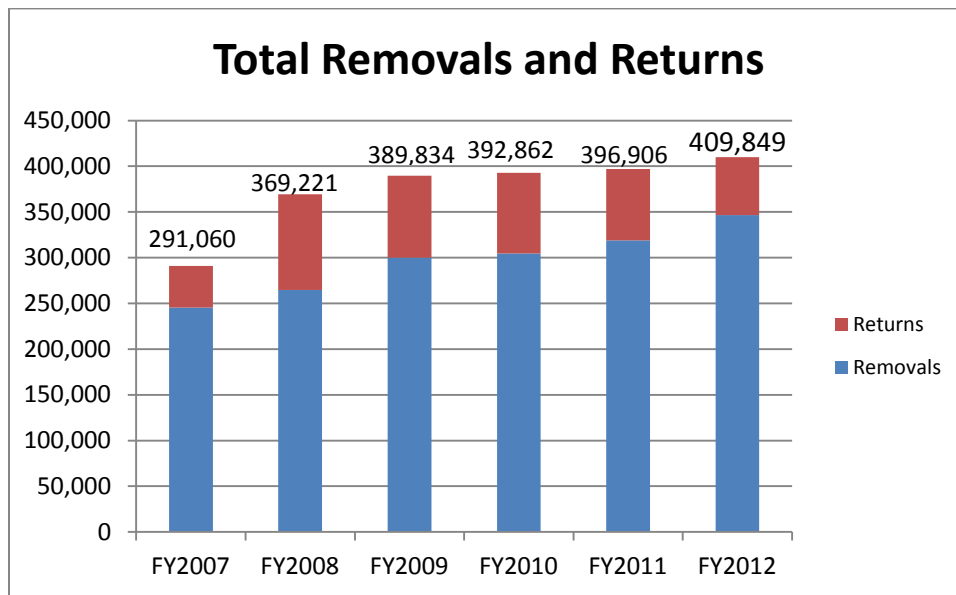
Since 2006, ICE has transported or removed hundreds of thousands of aliens using air charter services. ICE procures the majority of its charter flight services from vendors through the General Services Administration (GSA) Schedule. This innovative arrangement provides ICE cost effective and highly flexible flight services. As a result, ICE can adjust rapidly to changing requirements such as dates, times, and operating locations.

In FY 2012, ICE's negotiating resulted in several new air charter contracts with a "price per flight hour", which resulted in price decreases for three of four contracts. These decreases were achieved by sharing fuel price escalation risk with the vendor. This sharing arrangement allows reimbursement beyond an average fuel price of \$5 per gallon versus allowing the vendor to assume total risk, which

would be reflected in higher contract prices for fuel increases that may not be realized. The contract in Miami did not experience a price decrease due to fewer flight hours than in previous years..

Staging Location	FY 2010 Cost Per Flight Hour	FY 2011 Cost Per Flight Hour	FY 2012 Cost Per Flight Hour
San Antonio	\$6,997	\$7,857	\$7,747
Alexandria	\$7,477	\$8,377	\$8,167
Mesa	\$6,787	\$7,997	\$7,887
Miami	\$6,807	\$7,327	\$7,897
AVERAGE	\$7,017	\$7,890	\$7,925

IAO also manages commercial airline removals, both escorted and unescorted. IAO accomplishes this through the management of assigned contract personnel and the oversight of multiple contract service providers. These services include requesting country clearances through both the Secure Message and Routing Terminal cabling system and the Department of State’s electronic Country Clearance system.



Removals and Returns by Type			
	Criminal*	Non-Criminal	Total
FY2008	114,415	254,806	369,221
FY2009	136,126	253,708	389,834
FY2010	195,772	197,090	392,862
FY2011	216,698	180,208	396,906
FY2012	225,390	184,459	409,849

*Level 1 Criminals: FY2010 64,466; FY2011 75,086; FY2012 77,954 (data as of 9/30/12 as provided by LESA/STU)

FY 2014 Planned Activities

- Coordinate the removal of over an estimated 227,000 convicted criminal aliens.
- Continue to utilize and refine the TRP removal strategy to maximize cost savings and to achieve removal goals.

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	276,632
Adjustments-to-Base	59
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	59
Efficiencies	(20,707)
<i>Enterprise Wide Efficiencies</i>	(4,529)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(12,458)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(3,720)
FY 2014 Request	255,984

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	782	626	189,064
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(43)	65	(58,036)
2014 Current Services	739	691	131,028
2014 Program Change	(643)	(643)	(110,694)
2014 Total Request	96	48	20,334
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(686)	(578)	(168,730)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding includes a net \$58.0 million Adjustment to Base decrease from FY 2012 and a net \$110.7 million programmatic decrease primarily resulting from a PPA realignment of legacy Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens (CIRCA) functions related to the Secure Communities (SC) program, to Custody Operations and CAP. The Adjustment to Base net decrease includes a \$40.8 million reduction to terminate costs associated with nationwide deployment (equipment and services), as well as changes for pay inflation, GSA rent, attrition of non-mission critical FTE, and administrative efficiencies. The programmatic decrease, described in more detail in the programmatic change section, realigns \$110.7 million from CIRCA to Custody Operations and CAP due to the completion of nationwide SC interoperability deployment.

As part of ICE’s ongoing efforts to identify savings, CIRCA will reduce non-mission critical spending by \$24.3 million through efficiencies in the areas of service wide reductions, service contracts, and travel, training, fleet, PCS, and TDY. \$7.7 million and 43 non-mission critical FTE will be reduced through staffing reductions achieved through attrition, and only allowing targeted hiring of the most critical positions.

Justification

Salaries (\$7.2 million)

CIRCA will have a staffing level of 48 FTE in FY 2014.

Expenses (\$13.1 million)

In FY 2014, CIRCA will fund general expenses and leverage its analytic capabilities and systems for enforcement and removal issues.

Description

In 2008, Congress provided funding to ICE to “improve and modernize efforts to identify aliens convicted of a crime, sentenced to imprisonment, and who may be deportable, and remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable.” From FY 2008-2013, ICE conducted a phased deployment of an automated information sharing tool to enable the identification of criminal aliens, and other priorities for enforcement, through fingerprint-based biometric identification technology. In FY 2013, day-to-day management of interoperability was transferred from CIRCA to CAP. Since its inception, CIRCA has led ICE’s efforts in the development, implementation, and integration of advanced analytics and systems integration, optimizing ICE’s immigration enforcement efforts. CIRCA is ERO’s primary source for operational analyses, strategic planning, and change management efforts to maximize its effectiveness over multi-year timeframes. CIRCA leverages its analytic capabilities and systems by coordinating strategic business and operational planning for ERO and providing strategic planning, performance measurement and goal setting, data driven operational analyses, computer-based simulation modeling, and statistical studies. Additionally, CIRCA provides ICE and ERO components with business best practices, technological enhancements, data quality assurance, data sharing capabilities, and operational efficiency in the pursuit of criminal aliens.

CIRCA also oversees ERO’s IT strategy, including the Modernization of Alien Criminal Response Management (ACRIME) and Automated Threat Prioritization and has begun disposition of the legacy ACRIME system. These efforts will align with the DHS and ICE strategic plans, the National Security Strategy, and Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. They will also provide business process improvements, technological enhancements, increased data quality and/or greater internal or external data sharing, and operational efficiencies in the pursuit of criminal aliens.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

In FY 2014, ERO will reach out to all Federal agencies and law enforcement partners that use IDENT/IAFIS interoperability. CIRCA, alongside the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties will proactively ensure that IDENT/IAFIS interoperability is not utilized for improper policing tactics (i.e., racial profiling), by actively overseeing its use through statistical analysis, regular training and communicating with law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, CIRCA will continue to provide operational risk assessments, portfolio and investment strategies, decision-making tools, and workforce planning to ERO headquarters and field offices. The assessments strategies and tools will inform future performance goals, operational requirements, risk planning, and resource allocation.

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (thousands)
FY 2012 Activity Funding 15,135 <i>ERO</i>	FY 2013 Activity Funding 12,723 <i>ERO</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request 9,198 <i>5,198: ERO</i> <i>4,000: Automation Modernization</i>
<i>Criminal Alien Identification Initiatives (CAII) (P)</i>	CAII provides IT tools for ICE’s Secure Communities program to identify potentially removable aliens, particularly those with criminal convictions, arrested by federal, state or local law enforcement. CAII’s main system is the Alien Criminal Response Information Management (ACRIME) system. ACRIME is used by Law Enforcement Specialists (LESs) in ICE’s Law Enforcement Support Center to process queries received from ICE Agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject’s criminal and immigration status. During the status determination process, LESs search multiple DHS, FBI and other systems to gather the subject’s criminal and immigration history. Specialists also use ACRIME to perform background checks on foreign born persons seeking to purchase or obtain firearms, and to process immigration status queries for federal employment investigations. The projects in the CAII investment are modernizing and adding additional functionality to the ACRIME system.	

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	189,064
Adjustments-to-Base	(25,945)
<i>GSA Rent</i>	679
<i>Pay Inflation</i>	70
<i>Annualization of Prior Year Funding</i>	14,100
<i>Secure Communities Reduction</i>	(40,794)
Efficiencies	(32,091)
<i>Programmatic Efficiencies</i>	(22,262)
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	(2,083)
<i>Staffing Reduction Savings Through Attrition</i>	(7,746)
Program Changes	(110,694)
<i>Secure Communities Realignment & Reduction</i>	(110,694)
FY 2014 Request	20,334

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Commercial Trade Fraud Investigations
PPA: International Investigations
Domestic Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,600

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	5,600
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600

Description of Item

In recent years, Intellectual Property (IP) crimes have grown more widespread, partially due to the increased use of modern communications technology that makes it easier to defraud victims on a global scale. The HSI-led Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Coordination Center investigates IP theft to target predatory and unfair trade practices that threaten our economic stability, restrict the competitiveness of U.S. industry in world markets, and place the health and safety of the American people at risk. The IPR Center is responsible for the intake, vetting, and de-confliction of investigative leads; coordinating investigative overlap with partner agencies; and proactively targeting the sale and distribution of counterfeit, substandard, and tainted products via the Internet.

ICE requests \$5.6 million for non-personnel costs to support intellectual property rights and commercial trade fraud investigations for the following:

Domestic Investigations

- \$1.5 million for investigative support and equipment. These funds will support an expansion of the modular commercial fraud training, undercover equipment, equipment for use in joint ICE and CBP investigations, translation and transcription of court ordered wiretaps, and Title III support.

- \$1.9 million for travel in support of current and future investigations, including joint investigations with CBP.
- \$700,000 for equipment, supplies, and state and local outreach at the IPR Center.

International Investigations

- \$1.5 million for the establishment of Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) members specifically to pursue transnational investigations of commercial trade fraud. This includes training, costs associated with vetting and outfitting of foreign law enforcement officers assigned to TCIUs, and costs associated with the operational commitments of these personnel in support of HSI missions.

Justification

A country's success in today's global economy depends largely on its ability to create and protect intellectual property. This success is threatened in the United States, where over 27 million jobs and 34.8 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) are considered IP-intensive.³ The number of IP infringement investigations reported on U.S. goods has increased dramatically in recent years from 17 cases in 2002 to 69 cases in 2011.⁴ To combat this rising trend of IP crime, the IPR Center has aggressively pursued enforcement actions, resulting in a 66 percent increase in the number of opened cases, and a 116 percent increase in the number of arrests for IP crime between 2009 and 2011. Yet, as IP criminals become more innovative in their attempts to defraud consumers and businesses and adapt to law enforcement efforts, IP crime continues to rise.

ICE is the only federal agency that investigates predatory and unfair trade practices under Title 19 of the U.S. Code. The IPR Center serves as the ICE/HSI Headquarters component for IPR and other commercial fraud investigations. By combining these programs at the IPR Center, ICE/HSI can apply a comprehensive approach to address vulnerabilities in the import system. Programmatic areas of responsibility include health and safety crimes; in-bond diversion; tobacco smuggling; forced child labor; textiles; anti-dumping; and trade agreement enforcement.

The IPR Center brings together 21 key partners—including INTERPOL, Europol, and the governments of Canada and Mexico—into a task force setting. Through this task force structure, the IPR Center efficiently and effectively leverages the resources, skills, and authorities of each participating partner to provide a comprehensive response to IP theft. IPR Center personnel also frequently participate in capacity building programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (Global Intellectual Property Academy), U.S. Department of Justice, INTERPOL, and the World Customs Organization as IP enforcement and commercial fraud subject matter experts.

³ Intellectual Property and the U.S. Economy: Industries in Focus (March 2012), available at http://www.uspto.gov/news/publications/IP_Report_March_2012.pdf

⁴ As measured by the number of Section 337 cases opened by the U.S. International Trade Commission. Report available at http://www.usitc.gov/intellectual_property/documents/cy_337_institutions.pdf.

TCIUs, or “vetted units” are an important tool for building law enforcement capacity as they operate beyond U.S. borders, attacking Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) along the crime continuum. TCIUs are comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating under direct U.S. government oversight who maintain a degree of institutional separation from the other security forces in the country and undergo a rigorous background check, including polygraph examinations. Through the support of TCIUs, HSI Attachés create trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a greatly reduced risk of corruption. TCIU programs must include recurring polygraph examinations by U.S. personnel and U.S. government advisors providing oversight of the program.

TCIUs allow HSI to identify and break down TCOs operating within the United States. As such, TCIUs act as a force multiplier by providing support to HSI special agents stationed overseas who do not possess law enforcement authorities abroad. The costs to establish and maintain a TCIU is approximately \$13,600 per TCIU member. Currently, Mexico fields the largest TCIU with 100 foreign personnel, followed by Colombia (72), and Ecuador (42).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested funds will directly support QHSR Goal 2.2: Safeguard Lawful Trade and Travel by ensuring security and resilience of global movement systems and QHSR Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations. Increasing the resources available to the TCIU program will allow ICE and its foreign law enforcement partners to expand current investigative efforts into commercial trade fraud.

With this request, ICE will pursue the following strategies:

- 1) Continue to respond to predatory trade practices through operations including Operation Guardian, Operation Apothecary, Operation Stamp Out, and Operation Chain Reaction.
- 2) Continue the IPR Center’s outreach efforts both nationally and internationally.
- 3) Develop multilateral international operations to target the unauthorized shipment of counterfeit pharmaceutical products by engaging international customs organizations and law enforcement authorities.
- 4) Increase collaboration with CBP to coordinate ongoing commercial fraud enforcement operations with shared objectives.
- 5) Collaborate with CBP to implement a joint commercial fraud enforcement strategy, incorporating recommendations from the joint CBP and HSI Commercial Fraud Working Group.
- 6) Prioritize investigations to those involving illicit trade of dangerous goods that could be harmful to the public, including counterfeit pharmaceuticals and tainted products.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Human Trafficking Investigations
PPA: International Investigations
Domestic Investigations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$8,800

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	8,800
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,800

Description of Item

ICE requests \$8.8 million in non-personnel costs to support human trafficking investigations. Resources will be used to identify and rescue victims of trafficking as follows:

Domestic Investigations

- \$3.3 million for human trafficking investigations through the Extraterritorial Criminal Travel (ECT) Strike Force Initiative. These funds will be used for equipment for undercover operations, Title III support, translation and transcription of raw electronic intercept data, training, and travel to conduct witness interviews and trafficking victim determination.
- \$4.0 million for human trafficking investigations through Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams (ACTeam). The requested funds will be used for Title III support, equipment for undercover operations, translation and transcription of raw electronic intercept data, travel to interview identified trafficking victims, training, and continued outreach through the ICE Hidden in Plain Sight and DHS Blue Campaign initiatives.

International Investigations

- \$1.5 million for establishment of TCIU members specifically to pursue transnational investigations of human trafficking. This includes training, costs associated with vetting and outfitting of foreign law enforcement officers assigned to TCIUs, and costs associated with the operational commitments of these personnel in support of HSI missions.

Justification

In 2006, ICE and the DOJ launched the ECT Strike Force initiative. ICE also co-chairs the National Security Council Interagency Working Group on the top smuggling threats to the United States. Both of these initiatives are based on several U.S. Government strategic reports, including the *9-11 Commission Report on Terrorist Travel* and the *National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel*.

The ECT Strike Force aims to systematically disrupt and dismantle the international and domestic operations of criminal travel networks, identify and seize assets and illicit proceeds and eliminate identified systemic vulnerabilities that are exploited by criminal elements to undermine immigration and border controls, through proactive transnational investigations. The ECT Strike Force seeks to enhance existing capabilities by promoting the expertise of DOJ trial attorneys and HSI special agents to develop international undercover operations targeting sophisticated travel networks.

In 2011, ICE, DOJ, and the Department of Labor initiated (ACTeam to streamline federal criminal investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking offenses. Each ACTeam is comprised of federal prosecutors and federal agents from multiple law enforcement agencies. The ACTeams protect the rights of human trafficking victims during federal criminal human trafficking investigations, bring traffickers to justice, and dismantle human trafficking networks.

In March 2012, President Obama directed his Cabinet to redouble the Administration's efforts to eliminate human trafficking, which afflicts more than 20 million people around the world, including in communities here at home. The President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking in Persons will develop the first-ever federal strategic action plan to strengthen services for trafficking victims. In a related effort, ICE will participate in the interagency Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC), which will develop its first-ever domestic human trafficking assessment to track trends within the United States, enabling both law enforcement and service providers to deploy resources more effectively. These efforts will be assisted by ICE, which is increasing its focus on human trafficking internationally and domestically.

TCIUs, or "vetted units" are an important tool for building law enforcement capacity as they operate beyond U.S. borders, attacking Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) along the crime continuum. TCIUs are comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating under direct U.S. government oversight who maintain a degree of institutional separation from the other security forces in the country and undergo a rigorous background check, including polygraph examinations. Through the support of TCIUs, HSI Attachés create trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a greatly reduced risk of corruption. TCIU programs must include recurring polygraph examinations by U.S. personnel and U.S. government advisors providing oversight of the program.

TCIUs allow HSI to identify and break down TCOs operating within the United States. As such, TCIUs act as a force multiplier by providing support to HSI special agents stationed overseas who do not possess law enforcement authorities abroad. The costs to establish and maintain a

TCIU is approximately \$13,600 per TCIU member. Currently, Mexico fields the largest TCIU with 100 foreign personnel, followed by Colombia (72), and Ecuador (42).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This request directly supports QHSR Goal 2.3: Disrupt and Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations by investigating organizations involved in cross-border human smuggling and trafficking. Increasing the resources available to the TCIU program will allow ICE and its foreign law enforcement partners to expand current investigative efforts into human trafficking.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Immigration Attorneys Enhancement
PPA: Legal Proceedings
Program Increase: Positions 73, FTE 36, Dollars \$10,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							73	36	10,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	36	10,000

Description of Item

The \$10 million request will provide for 73 attorney positions that will use prosecutorial discretion to help prioritize the immigration court docket and reduce the backlog of criminal alien prosecutions that may result from the full interoperability deployment of Secure Communities (SC). The request will also support ICE enforcement activities as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides a broader range of legal services on topics for local Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Homeland Security Investigation (HSI) clients.

Justification

The OPLA OCC represents the U.S. Government in immigration proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). The OCC handle approximately 300,000 immigration-related cases pending before EOIR annually. These cases include contested removals, custody determinations, and applications for protection or relief from removal.

Secure Communities Interoperability Deployment:

The full deployment of SC interoperability is expected to lead to additional identifications of aliens whose cases would be reviewed for possible prosecutorial discretion prior to possible removal. These additional identifications may create a backlog of cases if the requested resources are not provided for case reviews. The backlog created by the increased case load could result in a secondary effect of increasing average detention times.

Prosecutorial Discretion:

To help avoid additional immigration court backlogs, OPLA is enhancing its review of new cases to ensure that EOIR and OPLA resources are focused on priority matters. OPLA began this process in November 2011, screening incoming cases to prioritize the docket and dedicate greater resources to the removal of criminal aliens, public safety threats and other priority removals. Based on these reviews, ICE attorneys decide whether proceedings before EOIR should commence or whether OPLA and EOIR resources could be better allocated pursuing other cases. The volume and thoroughness of the prosecutorial discretion review continues to be an important tool to eliminating the immigration court backlogs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

OPLA promotes QHSR Mission3 “Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws” as well as ICE’s FY 2010 – FY 2014 Strategic Plan Objective 3 “Protect the Borders through Smart and Tough Interior Immigration Enforcement” by prioritizing the removal of convicted criminal aliens who undermine public security and reduce the quality of life in our communities. Enforcement of our Nation’s immigration laws is of the highest priority for OPLA as efforts focus on protecting the communities that it serves through the SC program.

The addition of 73 attorneys will allow OPLA to continue to provide necessary prosecutorial discretion reviews pursuant to ICE policy and will be applied to offset the impact of any increased workload associated with full SC deployment.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Realignment of 287(g)
PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
DRO - Custody Operations
Legal Proceedings
Domestic Investigations
Program Decrease: Positions (83), FTE (83), Dollars \$(44,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							146	146	68,321
Program Decrease							(83)	(83)	(44,000)
Total Request	-	-	68,321	-	-	68,321	63	63	24,321

Description of Item

This budget reduces the 287(g) program by \$44 million, resulting in the elimination of the inefficient task force officer (TFO) model. Certain staffing and general expenses are being reduced as ICE moves toward a focus on jail-model agreements. The combination of jail model/jail enforcement officer (JEO) agreements and the full deployment of Secure Communities will provide consistent, efficient and cost effective screening to identify and remove criminal and other priority aliens.

Justification

The reduction will be realized through the termination of 20 TFO MOAs. ICE has made the decision to allow all existing task force agreements to expire because of their low removal performance, as compared to other enforcement programs including Secure Communities.

FY 2012 287(g) and SC Costs for Removals

	287(g) - Task Force	287(g) - Jail Model	SC
Full Year Cost*	\$12,984,309	\$15,715,835	\$45,676,125
Aliens Removed	396	12,733	30,425
Cost per Removal	\$32,789	\$1,234	\$1,501

* Beds, Transport, LESC and Personnel were excluded in comparison due to overlapping support.

Further reductions will be taken to eliminate support from acquisitions, investigations, and outreach related to TFO MOAs. Personnel currently supporting the 287(g) program and the general expenses for these employees will be reduced through attrition or absorbed into the base of the employee’s parent organization.

Savings from Personnel Reduction: (\$12.028 million) (83 FTEs)

- Office of Acquisition (\$0.768 million) (5 FTEs)
- Office of the State, Local, and Tribal Coordination (\$0.450 million) (3 FTEs)
- Office of Professional Responsibility (\$2.220 million) (14 FTEs)
- Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (\$0.337 million) (2 FTEs)
- Domestic Investigations (\$3.887 million) (33 FTEs)
- Custody Operations (\$4.366 million) (26 FTEs)

Savings from General Expenses: (\$31.972 million)

- Office of the Chief Information Officer: (\$7.176 million) for travel and the installation of IT equipment and maintenance services
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer: (\$0.261 million) for administrative costs
- Office of the State, Local, and Tribal Coordination: (\$1.685 million) for travel and costs associated with outreach and communications
- Office of Professional Responsibility: (\$1.638 million) for travel for compliance reviews
- Custody Operations: (\$10.626 million) for detention bed contracts
- Domestic Investigations: (\$7.646 million) for travel, vehicles and equipment, service-wide costs, and other administrative costs
- 287(g) Program Management Office: (\$2.940 million) for training, travel, PCS and other administrative costs

Realignment Justification

While the overall management of the program will remain in the Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), the budget realigns programmatic oversight of the 287(g) Program to the Criminal Alien Program (CAP) PPA. As a result, the funding distribution below shows a decrease to existing PPAs and an increase to the CAP PPA.

PPA	FY 2012 Appropriated Totals	FY 2014 Request
Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS)	\$ 9,858,000	\$ 900,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)	\$ 261,000	\$ -
Office of Acquisition (OAQ)	\$ 768,000	\$ -
Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR)	\$ 5,842,000	\$ 1,983,535
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA)	\$ 638,000	\$ 300,779
Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)	\$ 3,670,000	\$ 3,994,210
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	\$ 29,085,000	\$ -
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) - Custody	\$ 18,199,000	\$ 3,207,348
287g Program Management Office (PMO) - Criminal Alien Program	\$ -	\$ 13,935,128
Total	\$ 68,321,000	\$24,321,000

ICE will use the remaining funds to support the 39 JEO county jails in the identification and processing of criminal aliens that meet ICE's immigration enforcement priorities.

After the reduction and realignment, final funding and position distribution of the 287(g) program will be as follows:

Personnel Costs: \$9.547million – 63 FTE

- Office of the Principal Legal Advisor – \$0.301 million (2 FTE)
- 287(g) PMO, Criminal Alien Program – \$6.461 million (41 FTE)
- Office of the Chief Information Officer – \$0.602 million (4 FTE)
- Office of Professional Responsibility – \$1.483 million (11 FTE)
- Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination – \$0.700 million (5 FTE)

Non-Personnel Costs: \$14.774 million

- 287(g) PMO, Criminal Alien Program - \$7.474 million. These funds will be used for general expenses associated with travel, training and other administrative costs.
- Office of the Chief Information Officer – \$3.392 million. The OCIO will use these funds to decommission and remove all automated IT infrastructure from the 20 TFO site locations, and to support the sustained 39 MOA locations.
- Office of Professional Responsibility - \$0.501 million. These funds will support the compliance review process.
- Custody Operations - \$3.207 million to support detention beds
- Office of State, Local, and Tribal Coordination - \$0.200 million. For travel and costs associated with outreach and communications.

Impact on Performance

Through this reduction, ICE will streamline and focus on the continued support of the 39 JEO MOAs. At this funding level, financial resources will support programmatic oversight, compliance reviews, and IT support, as well as Enforcement and Removal Operation detention beds in locations where JEO activities are contributing to ICE's mission. The combination of JEO MOAs and Secure Communities

will provide consistent, efficient and cost effective screening to identify and remove criminal and other priority aliens.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduction to 31,800 Detention Beds
PPA: DRO - Custody Operations
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(119,561)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	1,514,020
Program Decrease							-	-	(119,561)
Total Request	-	-	1,456,825	-	-	1,514,020	-	-	1,394,459

Description of Item

The FY 2014 budget request includes a net reduction of \$119.56 million, which correlates to a \$122.7 million decrease to Custody Operations resulting from both the reduction of 2,200 detention beds from the FY 2012 level of 34,000 and a reduction in the budgeted cost of detention from prior estimates of \$122 per day to the FY 2014 estimate of \$119 per day. The request also includes increases of \$2.9 million to the Alternatives to Detention program, and an increase of \$.250 million to the Fugitive Operations program. These increases are directly related to the reduction in beds. ICE’s budget supports the funding for 31,800 beds at a revised rate of \$119 per day.

The requested level of 31,800 detention beds allows ICE to ensure the most cost-effective use of Federal dollars by focusing the more-costly detention capabilities on priority and mandatory detainees, including individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders. This strategy allows ICE to place low-risk, non-mandatory detainees in lower cost alternatives to detention programs, such as electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.

Due to ICE’s efforts to become more efficient in its detention and removal practices, the FY 2014 budget request reflects an average bed rate that has been reduced from previous estimates. These efforts include:

- Maximizing the use of contracts with guaranteed minimums, which provide reduced or free beds after occupying the maximum number of beds on the contract;

- Working to expand Video Conferencing capacity to eight locations in order to improve the efficiency of dockets and reduce the average length of stay; and
- Developing several pilot programs designed to expedite the processing of non-contested removal cases.

ERO adjustments include an increase of \$2.9 million for the ATD program and an increase of \$0.25 million for the Fugitive Operations program. With 31,800 detention beds, ICE expects to be able to detain criminal aliens and other aliens identified as an Administration priority (e.g., recent border crossers, immigration fugitives, and immigration recidivists). Aliens that previously would have been detained that are not subject to mandatory detention or do not fall into a priority category will be placed in the ATD full service (FS) program. The additional funding for ATD will fund increased participant capacity by 882 individuals.

To highlight how the 2014 budget request's funding of 31,800 beds with higher ATD FS participation would have provided savings if it had been notionally applied in FY 2012 (the last full year for which ICE has detention data), please see the chart below.

Notional Costs and Savings of 34,000 Beds vs. 31,800 Beds Using 2012 Data

Scenario		Total Notional Costs (ATD + Detention)	Subtotal ATD (FS) Cost: \$8.50/day	Subtotal Detained (all) Cost: \$119/day	Non-Mandatory & Non-Priority Detained (lower-risk)	Mandatory & Priority Detained (higher-risk)
					Cost: \$119/day	Cost: \$119/day
34,000 Beds	Avg. Daily Individuals by Program	46,513	12,253	34,260	2,056	32,204
	2012 Costs	\$1,526M	\$38M	\$1,488M	\$89M	\$1,399M
31,800 Beds	Avg. Daily Individuals by Program	46,513	14,713	31,800	-	31,800
	2012 Costs	\$1,427M	\$46M	\$1,381M	-	\$1,381M
Difference in Cost		(\$99M)	\$8M	(\$107M)	(\$89M)	(\$18M)

Notes: In FY 2012 Non-Mandatory & Non Priority lower risk detainee made 2,056 of the 34,260 ADP. These savings calculations assume ATD flight risk is mitigated and the transferred aliens are kept on the detained docket.

Justification

The reduction of \$119.56 million in FY 2014 is based on funding 31,800 beds at a rate of \$119 per day. The reduction in beds has been made in coordination with expansion of the ATD program. The ATD program uses technology such as ankle bracelets and intensive supervision to track lower-risk aliens who have been accused of immigration violations. ICE will continue to pursue a risk-based

strategy that focuses its use of detention beds on those individuals who have criminal convictions or fall under other priority categories. Recognizing that not all aliens apprehended by ICE require a detention bed, the Administration believes that cost-effective alternatives to detention, such as electronic monitoring and supervision, should be utilized in appropriate cases. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance, ICE will continue to detain aliens that fall into ICE's civil enforcement priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, while shifting lower-risk aliens into the ATD program.

Impact on Performance

ICE prioritizes its resources by focusing on those aliens who pose the greatest risk to public safety and national security. ICE will detain all aliens that fall into ICE's civil enforcement priorities or are subject to mandatory detention by statute, while shifting lower-risk aliens into the ATD program. This will continue to support the efforts to increase the number of criminal aliens who are removed from the United States.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: International Footprint Reduction
PPA: International Investigations
Program Decrease: Positions (23), FTE (23), Dollars \$(10,180)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							305	266	107,724
Program Decrease							(23)	(23)	(10,180)
Total Request	320	281	114,928	320	281	114,928	282	243	97,544

Description of Item

The budget reduces the ICE international footprint by \$10.180 million, resulting in the closure of one office and staffing reductions at 20 other offices around the world. Staffing reductions may be commenced as necessary in FY 2013 in order to fully realize the \$10.180 reduction.

Office Closures:

- Copenhagen, Denmark (personnel are being reassigned elsewhere)

Other Personnel Cuts:

- Bangkok, Thailand (1)
- Manila, Philippines (1)
- New Delhi, India (1)
- Brasilia, Brazil (1)
- Panama City, Panama (1)
- The Hague, Netherlands (1)
- Lyon/Interpol, France (1)
- Mexico City, Mexico (2)
- Ciudad Juarez, Mexico (1)
- Monterrey, Mexico (1)

- Nogales, Mexico (1)
- Nuevo Laredo, Mexico (2)
- Tijuana, Mexico (1)
- Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2)
- Vancouver, Canada (1)
- Montreal, Canada (1)
- London, United Kingdom (1)
- Rome, Italy (1)
- Frankfurt, Germany (1)
- Paris, France (1)

Justification

OIA utilized a risk-based methodology to identify opportunities to right-size staffing levels in overseas offices. These reductions will not prevent the affected offices from maintaining the current level of investigative effort and will ensure sustainable staffing levels that correspond to the needs of each post.

In addition to the reduction of positions overseas, this plan suspends OIA Mission Support hiring and lengthens overseas tours.

Impact on Performance

This reduction reflects 23 positions out of 199 deployed overseas. ICE is employing a risk-based methodology to minimize operational impacts.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: OPLA Reduction
PPA: Legal Proceedings
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,199	1,374	212,374
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,000)
Total Request	1,213	1,297	221,040	1,272	1,447	215,935	1,199	1,374	207,374

Description of Item

The budget includes a \$5.0 million reduction to OPLA that will be achieved through a combination of reductions in OPLA student program participants and targeted reductions in general expenditures to include travel, PCS, wireless, and case management costs.

Justification

OPLA will rely on savings in service-wide contracts, a reduction in student hiring, and further reductions in operating costs. Specific reductions include:

- Service-wide - \$1.807 million. These pass through costs include OPLA’s proportional cost of shared services such as IT support, security, facility leases, etc., and results from efficiencies gained from consolidation or cancellation of non-critical services.
- General Counsel Electronic Management System (GEMS) - \$965 thousand. OPLA will replace GEMS with a new case management system that will not only enable OPLA to eliminate the costs of operating the antiquated GEMS system, but also improve litigation management by providing more accurate and timely information, and allow OPLA to streamline staff support as the need for additional case management support will be reduced.
- Student Program - \$1.268 million. OPLA will reduce its student cadre and redistribute workload (such as filing, scanning, copying legal documents, sorting mail, tracking case files) to available legal and mission support staff.

- Honor Graduate IAA - \$200 thousand. OPLA will minimize its participation in this program.
- Travel - \$300 thousand. OPLA will reduce HQ details and leverage VTC capabilities to reduce travel costs.
- Wireless - \$160 thousand. OPLA will review usage and access requirements to ensure that only those that have a critical need maintain wireless access (air cards, BlackBerry, etc.).

In summary:

Item	Object Class	Amount (in thousands)
Service-wide	multiple	1,807
GEMS	25	965
Student Program	11 and 12	1,268
Honor Graduate IAA	25	200
Travel	21	300
Permanent Change of Station	21	300
Wireless	23	160
TOTAL		5,000

Impact on Performance

OPLA's reductions were developed to minimize operational impacts to ensure that OPLA maintains its immigration court workload and continues to provide operational support to ICE programs.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Change: Secure Communities Realignment and Reduction
PPA: DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
DRO - Custody Operations
Program Change: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$0

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							782	626	189,064
Program Increase							-	-	-
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	782	626	189,064

Description of Item

Full deployment of interoperability throughout the United States and transfer of full responsibility for its day-to-day management from CIRCA to CAP will be completed in FY 2013. This realignment will ensure that ICE priorities are met regardless of method of encounter. This shift in management responsibility will not affect the operation of the program for state or local law enforcement agencies. Effective FY 2014, ICE proposes to reorganize CIRCA by reprogramming \$74.325 million to the Criminal Alien Program PPA for 405 FTE and support costs related to increased enforcement actions and capacity necessitated by CIRCA identifications, and \$36.369 million to the Custody Operations PPA for 238 FTE and support costs related to detention of aliens identified by CIRCA. CIRCA will retain a \$20.728 million budget of two-year funding to enable ICE to leverage its analytic capabilities and systems for enforcement and removal issues.

Justification

Since its inception in FY 2008, CIRCA has supported ICE’s goal of smart immigration enforcement through analytics, coordination and the automated information sharing interoperability tool. Full deployment of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability throughout the United States and the transfer of full responsibility for its day-to-day management to CAP will be completed in FY 2013.

CIRCA will retain a \$20.728 million budget of two-year funding to continue its strategy, business transformation, and analytical roles by maturing and leveraging its analytic capabilities and systems.

CIRCA will also oversee ERO's IT strategy, including ERO IT projects such as the Modernized Alien Criminal Response Management (ACRIME) and Automated Threat Prioritization (ATP).

Key activities include:

- Providing project management and a framework for maintaining and identifying new transformation solutions and business analysis support for ERO units. This includes business process improvement, technological enhancements, increased data quality and greater internal or external data sharing, and identifying operational efficiencies in the pursuit of criminal aliens;
- Improving public safety by transforming the way criminal aliens are identified and removed from the United States by coordinating strategic, business and operational planning for ERO and ICE;
- Providing strategic planning, performance measurement and goal setting, data driven operational analyses, computer-based simulation modeling, and statistical studies working, where appropriate, with CRCL;
- Managing the continual improvement and data integrity controls over data residing in the Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis (LESA) office and systems; and
- Coordinating and providing overall project management of LESA projects and systems.

Impact on Performance

This program change will strengthen the performance posture of CAP and Detention Management. Likewise, the remaining CIRCA funding will provide added value by concentrating on its strategy, business transformation, and analytical roles, and by maturing and leveraging its analytic capabilities and systems.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to conduct investigations of criminal violations of Federal law relating to border security, customs and trade, immigration and naturalization, intellectual property rights, and travel and transportation, including overseas vetted units operations; and purchase and lease of up to 3,790 (2,350 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; [\$5,296,692,000]\$4,956,822,000; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations under section 3131 of the Customs Enforcement Act of 1986 (19 U.S.C. 2081); of which not to exceed \$12,750 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security; of which not less than \$305,000 shall be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tip line and activities to counter child exploitation; of which not less than \$5,400,000 shall be used to facilitate agreements consistent with section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)); and of which not to exceed \$11,216,000 shall be available to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled aliens unlawfully present in the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes and in cases of immigration emergencies: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$15,770,000 shall be for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the total amount available, not less than \$1,600,000,000 shall be available to identify aliens convicted of a crime who may be deportable, and to remove them from the United States once they are judged deportable[, of which \$138,713,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, on progress in implementing the preceding proviso and the funds obligated during that quarter to make such progress]: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the identification and removal of aliens convicted of a crime by the severity of that crime: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, not less than [\$2,666,192,000]\$2,590,713,000 is for enforcement and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, \$10,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2014]2015, for the Visa Security Program: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for investigation of intellectual property rights violations, including the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue a delegation of law enforcement authority authorized under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)) if the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General determines that the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been violated: *Provided further*, That

none of the funds provided under this heading may be used to continue any contract for the provision of detention services if the two most recent overall performance evaluations received by the contracted facility are less than ["adequate"] "adequate" or the equivalent median score in any subsequent performance evaluation system: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 503 of this Act, the Secretary may propose to reprogram funds necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal: [*Provided further*, That of the total amount provided, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, to increase the efficiency of the immigration court process:] *Provided further*, That nothing under this heading shall prevent U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement from exercising those authorities provided under immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) during priority operations pertaining to aliens convicted of a crime.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ [\$5,296,692,000]\$4,956,822,000;	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² [\$2,666,192,000]\$2,590,713,000	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2014] 2015 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ["adequate"] "adequate"	No Change
⁵ [<i>Provided further</i> , That of the total amount provided, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, to increase the efficiency of the immigration court process:]	This flexibility was requested as part of the prior budget request as ICE was requesting money specifically for this purpose. This is no longer the case and thus unnecessary.
[, of which \$138,713,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2014: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, on progress in implementing the preceding proviso and the funds obligated during that quarter to make such progress]	CIRCA two-year funding for Secure Communities (SC) is no longer being requested. Also, with SC deployment activities completed, reporting on deployment status will no longer be necessary.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	21,634	19,882	5,649,398
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment for FY12 Actual FTE vs. Enacted FTE:	-	100	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer from CAO for Shared Services	-	-	32
Transfer from CFO for Shared Services	-	-	1
Transfer of US-Visit	78	78	16,161
Total Adjustments and Transfers	78	178	16,194
Increases			
Annualization of prior year funding	-	118	15,300
ERO Right Sizing	-	-	3,500
ERO Rightsizing	-	-	22,000
GSA Rent	-	-	21,917
Pay increase	-	-	27,855
Total, Increases	-	118	90,572
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(1,106)	(1,131)	(482,420)
Secure Communities Reduction	-	-	(40,794)
Termination of one-time costs	-	-	(121,787)
Total, Decreases	(1,106)	(1,131)	(645,001)
Total Other Adjustments	(1,106)	(1,013)	(554,429)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)
2014 Current Services	20,606	19,047	5,111,163
Program Changes			
Increases			
Commercial Trade Fraud Investigations	-	-	5,600
Human Trafficking Investigations	-	-	8,800
Immigration Attorneys Enhancement	73	36	10,000
Total, Increases	73	36	24,400
Decreases			
International Footprint Reduction	(23)	(23)	(10,180)
OPLA Reduction	-	-	(5,000)
Realignment of 287(g)	(83)	(83)	(44,000)
Reduction to 31,800 Detention Beds	-	-	(119,561)
Total, Decreases	(106)	(106)	(178,741)
Total Program Changes	(33)	(70)	(154,341)
2014 Request	20,573	18,977	4,956,822
2012 to 2014 Change	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	21,634	19,882	5,649,398
FY 2013 Annualized CR	21,634	19,982	5,552,649
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment	-	100	-
Transfers	78	78	16,194
Increases	-	118	90,572
Decreases	(1,106)	(1,131)	(645,001)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	(1,028)	(835)	(538,235)
FY 2014 Current Services	20,606	19,047	5,111,163
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	73	36	24,400
Decreases	(106)	(106)	(178,741)
Total, Program Changes	(33)	(70)	(154,341)
FY 2014 Request	20,573	18,977	4,956,822
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(1,061)	(905)	(692,576)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	1,827	1,628	233,251	-82	21	-27,169	-63	-63	-\$13,846	1,682	1,586	\$192,236	-145	-42	-41,015
International Investigations	320	267	114,928	-15	-1	-7,204	-23	-23	-7,180	282	243	100,544	-38	-24	-14,384
DRO - Custody Operations	5,203	4,973	2,050,545	-326	-714	-104,410	212	212	-101,333	5,089	4,471	1,844,802	-114	-502	-205,743
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	348	400	184,227	0	-69	-43,257	0	0	324	348	331	141,294	0	-69	-42,933
Legal Proceedings	1,272	1,334	215,935	-73	40	-15,947	71	34	4,663	1,270	1,408	204,651	-2	74	-11,284
Visa Security Program	80	61	33,889	-4	0	-2,259	0	0	0	76	61	31,630	-4	0	-2,259
DRO - Fugitive Operations	788	738	154,597	-40	-78	-29,076	0	0	250	748	660	125,771	-40	-78	-28,826

Domestic Investigations	8,671	7,971	1,845,758	-321	-98	-228,101	-33	-33	-17,685	8,317	7,840	1,599,972	-354	-131	-245,786
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,627	1,264	196,696	-74	38	6,765	446	446	88,260	1,999	1,748	291,721	372	484	95,025
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	204	169	72,373	-13	4	-2,838	0	0	2,900	191	173	72,435	-13	4	62
Intelligence	453	401	81,503	-18	-33	-6,055	0	0	0	435	368	75,448	-18	-33	-6,055
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	59	50	276,632	-19	-10	-20,648	0	0	0	40	40	255,984	-19	-10	-20,648
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	782	626	189,064	-43	65	-58,036	-643	-643	-110,694	96	48	20,334	-686	-578	-168,730
Total	21,634	19,882	5,649,398	-1,028	-835	-538,235	-33	-70	-154,341	20,573	18,977	4,956,822	-1,061	-905	-692,576

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	72	72	\$23,958	72	72	\$23,958	72	72	\$23,958	-	-	-
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	-	-	1,545	-	-	1,545	-	-	1,545	-	-	-
National Protection and Program Directorate (NPPD)	-	-	23,683	-	-	23,683	-	-	23,683	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	-	-	2,853	-	-	2,853	-	-	2,853	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	3,962	-	-	3,962	-	-	3,962	-	-	-
FEMA	-	-	143	-	-	143	-	-	143	-	-	-
FBI	-	-	98	-	-	98	-	-	98	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	1,923	-	-	1,923	-	-	1,923	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	22	22	26,031	22	22	26,031	22	22	26,031	-	-	-
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	-	-
US VISIT	-	-	2,525	-	-	2,525	-	-	2,525	-	-	-
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-	-
US Coast Guard	-	-	135	-	-	135	-	-	135	-	-	-
Department of State	-	-	8,305	-	-	8,305	-	-	8,305	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	46	46	85,153	46	46	85,153	46	46	85,153	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	140	140	180,546	140	140	180,546	140	140	180,546	-	-	-

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
International Investigations	-	-	8,305	-	-	8,305	-	-	8,305	-	-	-
DRO - Custody Operations	-	-	8,126	-	-	8,126	-	-	8,126	-	-	-
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	89	89	71,962	89	89	71,962	89	89	71,962	-	-	-
Domestic Investigations	51	51	92,153	51	51	92,153	51	51	92,153	-	-	-
Total Obligations	140	140	180,546	140	140	180,546	140	140	180,546	-	-	-

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,650,120	\$1,695,628	\$1,526,694	(123,426)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	18,476	19,438	17,173	(1,303)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	331,610	317,220	309,281	(22,329)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	2,427	-	-	(2,427)
11.8 Special Service Pay	915	-	807	(108)
12.1 Benefits	783,266	798,418	733,088	(50,178)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	2,786,814	2,830,704	2,587,043	(199,771)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	316,487	301,931	291,098	(25,389)
21.7 Lease of vehicles	5,001	3,830	3,217	(613)
22.0 Transportation of things	8,939	6,805	8,545	(394)
23.1 GSA rent	281,962	289,263	300,409	18,447
23.2 Other rent	5,037	5,058	7,165	2,128
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	73,711	75,115	66,584	(7,127)
24.0 Printing	122	114	113	(9)
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	283,510	218,127	180,505	(103,005)
25.2 Other services	255,257	209,252	179,370	(75,887)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	52,529	46,381	37,690	(14,839)
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,036,775	1,067,100	913,178	(123,597)
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	171,536	175,298	158,646	(12,890)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	103,262	108,701	90,236	(13,026)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	2,197	8,032	609	(1,588)
26.0 Supplies and materials	81,494	75,204	76,184	(5,310)
31.0 Equipment	170,372	57,903	41,841	(128,531)
32.0 Land & structures	4,179	4,085	3,644	(535)
33.0 Loans	-	1,774	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	3,268	3,217	3,030	(238)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	6,946	64,755	7,715	769
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,862,584	2,721,945	2,369,779	(492,805)
Total, Direct Obligations	5,649,398	5,552,649	4,956,822	(692,576)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,649,398	5,552,649	4,956,822	(692,576)
Full Time Equivalents	19,882	19,982	18,977	(905)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	74	74	72	(2)
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	1,033	1,033	995	(38)
GS-14	3,086	3,086	2,550	(536)
GS-13	5,551	5,551	4,977	(574)
GS-12	2,686	2,686	2,518	(168)
GS-11	1,667	1,667	1,584	(83)
GS-10	40	40	146	106
GS-9	3,794	3,794	3,972	178
GS-8	127	127	183	56
GS-7	1,994	1,994	1,988	(6)
GS-6	114	114	109	(5)
GS-5	1,198	1,198	1,198	-
GS-4	200	200	200	-
GS-3	36	36	47	11
GS-2	24	24	24	-
Other Graded Positions	9	9	9	-
Total Permanent Positions	21,634	21,634	20,573	(1,061)
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,452	1,514	1,514	62
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	19,882	19,982	18,977	(905)
Average ES Salary	179,700	179,700	179,700	-
Average GS Salary	100,904	100,904	100,904	-
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	121,354	121,354	98,714	(22,640)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,882	2,882	1,613	(1,269)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8,554	8,554	7,213	(1,341)
12.1 Benefits	32,426	32,426	26,504	(5,922)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	165,216	165,216	134,044	(31,172)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,129	5,129	4,567	(562)
22.0 Transportation of things	334	334	312	(22)
23.1 GSA rent	14,102	14,129	15,004	902
23.2 Other rent	249	249	218	(31)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,256	2,256	2,130	(126)
24.0 Printing	27	27	27	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	19,176	20,549	12,305	(6,871)
25.2 Other services	15,364	15,364	11,136	(4,228)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,573	1,573	1,507	(66)
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,264	3,264	7,370	4,106
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,370	1,397	966	(404)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	600	600	456	(144)
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,337	2,337	1,661	(676)
31.0 Equipment	2,143	2,143	533	(1,610)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1	1	-	(1)
91.0 Unvouchered	110	110	-	(110)
Total, Other Object Classes	68,035	69,462	58,192	(9,843)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	233,251	234,678	192,236	(41,015)
Full Time Equivalents	1,628	1,731	1,586	(42)

Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs Mission Statement

ICE Management and Administration (M&A) resources provide for top-level agency-wide management in the following areas: the Offices of the Assistant Secretary (OAS), Professional Responsibility (OPR), Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and Acquisition Management (OAQ). The M&A activities include executive and overall leadership direction, strategic planning, policy development, and administrative support for the human, financial, information, and physical resources required to facilitate the operational capabilities of a productive ICE workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	121,354	121,354	98,714	(22,640)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,882	2,882	1,613	(1,269)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8,554	8,554	7,213	(1,341)
12.1 Benefits	32,426	32,426	26,504	(5,922)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	165,216	165,216	134,044	(31,172)

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,129	\$5,129	\$4,567	-\$562

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$334	\$334	\$312	-\$22

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$14,102	\$14,129	\$15,004	\$902

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$249	\$249	\$218	-\$31

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,256	\$2,256	\$2,130	-\$126

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$19,176	\$20,549	\$12,305	-\$6,871

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$15,364	\$15,364	\$11,136	-\$4,228

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,573	\$1,573	\$1,507	-\$66

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,264	\$3,264	\$7,370	\$4,106

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$1,370	\$1,397	\$966	-\$404

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$600	\$600	\$456	-\$144

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,337	\$2,337	\$1,661	-\$676

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,143	\$2,143	\$533	-\$1,610

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$1	\$1	0	-\$1

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$110	\$110	0	-\$110

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Headquarters Managed IT Investment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	44,857	41,733	38,456	-6,401
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	116	453	431	315
11.5 Other personnel compensation	606	536	534	-72
12.1 Benefits	12,895	11,951	10,007	-2,888
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	58,474	54,673	49,428	-9,046
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	972	929	802	-170
22.0 Transportation of things	96	67	52	-44
23.1 GSA rent	4,914	4,337	4,677	-237
23.2 Other rent	1,556	1,500	1,351	-205
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,546	3,099	2,969	423
24.0 Printing	1	-	-	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	63,687	30,451	20,984	-42,703
25.2 Other services	2,015	4,001	2,896	881
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	496	1,290	951	455
25.4 O&M of facilities	11,324	15,252	10,145	-1,179
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	37,030	61,501	41,842	4,812
26.0 Supplies and materials	681	700	598	-83
31.0 Equipment	696	7,554	4,599	3,903
91.0 Unvouchered	(261)	-	-	
Total, Other Object Classes	125,753	130,681	91,866	-33,887
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	184,227	185,354	141,294	-42,933
Full Time Equivalents	400	356	331	-69

Headquarters Managed IT Investment Mission Statement

The ICE Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) provides information technology services and products that enable ICE and DHS to meet their mission. The OCIO is committed to providing excellent and efficient service to our customers in order to fulfill their IT needs. In order to meet these goals, the OCIO has developed a number of critical IT initiatives that will help ICE to modernize its IT systems, adapt and conform to modern IT management disciplines, as well as provide IT solutions throughout ICE.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	44,857	41,733	38,456	-6,401
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	116	453	431	315
11.5 Other personnel compensation	606	536	534	-72
12.1 Benefits	12,895	11,951	10,007	-2,888
Total, Salaries & Benefits	58,474	54,673	49,428	-9,046

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$972	\$929	\$802	-\$170

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$96	\$67	\$52	-\$44

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$4,914	\$4,337	\$4,677	\$237

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$1,556	\$1,500	\$1,351	-\$205

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,546	\$3,099	\$2,969	\$423

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$63,687	\$30,451	\$20,984	-\$42,703

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$2,015	\$4,001	\$2,896	\$881

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$496	\$1,290	\$951	\$455

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$11,324	\$15,252	\$10,145	-\$1,179

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$37,030	\$61,501	\$41,842	\$4,812

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$681	\$700	\$598	-\$83

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$696	\$7,554	\$4,599	\$3,903

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Legal Proceedings
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	122,412	122,482	121,549	-863
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5,820	6,015	6,015	195
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,409	55	55	-1,354
12.1 Benefits	37,805	37,164	37,164	-641
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	167,446	165,716	164,783	-2,663
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,736	1,314	1,314	-422
22.0 Transportation of things	654	567	567	-87
23.1 GSA rent	13,384	14,460	14,466	1,082
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	4,809	4,809	4,155	-654
24.0 Printing	9	81	81	72
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,344	9,055	3,922	-3,422
25.2 Other services	7,835	7,876	7,312	-523
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,119	2,848	2,003	-2,116
25.4 O&M of facilities	2,857	2,985	2,413	-444
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,675	2,675	2,365	-310
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,432	1,432	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,362	1,362	999	-363
31.0 Equipment	58	152	208	150
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	215	225	63	-152
91.0 Unvouchered	-	1,700	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	48,489	51,541	39,868	-8,621
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	215,935	217,257	204,651	-11,284
Full Time Equivalents	1,334	1,447	1,408	74

Legal Proceedings Mission Statement

ICE Legal Proceedings (also referred to as the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor or OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission while defending the immigration laws of the U. S. in the administrative and federal courts and is the legal representative for ICE. OPLA is the DHS legal component within ICE that is authorized to represent the Government in immigration proceedings that end up in immigration courts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	122,412	122,482	121,549	-863
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5,820	6,015	6,015	195
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,409	55	55	-1,354
12.1 Benefits	37,805	37,164	37,164	-641
Total, Salaries & Benefits	167,446	165,716	164,783	-2,663

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,736	\$1,314	\$1,314	-\$422

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$654	\$567	\$567	-\$87

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$13,384	\$14,460	\$14,466	\$1,082

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$4,809	\$4,809	\$4,155	-\$654

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$9	\$81	\$81	\$72

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,344	\$9,055	\$3,922	-\$3,422

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$7,835	\$7,876	\$7,312	-\$523

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$4,119	\$2,848	\$2,003	-\$2,116

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$2,857	\$2,985	\$2,413	-\$444

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2,675	\$2,675	\$2,365	-\$310

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,362	\$1,362	\$999	-\$363

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$58	\$152	\$208	\$150

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$215	\$225	\$63	-\$152

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Domestic Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	733,868	741,858	719,382	-14,486
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6,407	6,418	5,901	-506
11.5 Other personnel compensation	144,985	147,817	133,527	-11,458
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	2,427	-	-	-2,427
12.1 Benefits	366,608	372,606	337,637	-28,971
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,254,295	1,268,699	1,196,447	-57,848
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	25,667	19,171	11,099	-14,568
22.0 Transportation of things	2,219	2,480	2,044	-175
23.1 GSA rent	127,093	126,873	138,350	11,257
23.2 Other rent	636	75	586	-50
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	28,849	32,094	26,569	-2,280
24.0 Printing	48	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	60,536	62,483	45,752	-14,784
25.2 Other services	86,968	86,890	60,095	-26,873
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	22,006	22,849	20,267	-1,739
25.4 O&M of facilities	41,813	29,814	38,509	-3,304
25.6 Medical care	322	283	297	-25
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	17,687	17,248	16,289	-1,398
26.0 Supplies and materials	21,620	21,701	19,911	-1,709
31.0 Equipment	145,737	29,919	12,794	-132,943
32.0 Land & structures	3,235	3,254	2,979	-256
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,278	1,305	1,281	3
91.0 Unvouchered	5,749	10,189	6,703	954
Total, Other Object Classes	591,463	466,628	403,525	-187,938
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,845,758	1,735,327	1,599,972	-245,786
Full Time Equivalents	7,971	8,194	7,840	-131

Domestic Investigations Mission Statement

The Office of Domestic Investigations' (OI) Homeland Security mission is to defend the Nation by enforcing trade and immigration laws through investigations that target the people, money, and materials that support terrorist and other criminal activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	733,868	741,858	719,382	-14,486
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6,407	6,418	5,901	-506
11.5 Other personnel compensation	144,985	147,817	133,527	-11,458
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	2,427	-	-	-2,427
12.1 Benefits	366,608	372,606	337,637	-28,971
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,254,295	1,268,699	1,196,447	-57,848

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$25,667	\$19,171	\$11,099	-\$14,568

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$2,219	\$2,480	\$2,044	-\$175

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$127,093	\$126,873	\$138,350	\$11,257

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$636	\$75	\$586	-\$50

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$28,849	\$32,094	\$26,569	-\$2,280

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$60,536	\$62,483	\$45,752	-\$14,784

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$86,968	\$86,890	\$60,095	-\$26,873

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$22,006	\$22,849	\$20,267	-\$1,739

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$41,813	\$29,814	\$38,509	-\$3,304

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$322	\$283	\$297	-\$25

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$17,687	\$17,248	\$16,289	-\$1,398

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$21,620	\$21,701	\$19,911	-\$1,709

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$145,737	\$29,919	\$12,794	-\$132,943

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$3,235	\$3,254	\$2,979	-\$256

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$1,278	\$1,305	\$1,281	\$3

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$5,749	\$10,189	\$6,703	\$954

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
International Investigations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	30,272	29,061	24,768	-5,504
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	-	-	-7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,626	639	536	-5,090
12.1 Benefits	22,982	25,318	21,267	-1,715
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	58,887	55,018	46,571	-12,316
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	5,265	4,036	4,399	-866
21.7 Lease of Vehicles	5,001	3,830	3,217	-1,784
22.0 Transportation of things	2,148	-	2,281	133
23.1 GSA rent	12,292	11,712	9,838	-2,454
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	395	-	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,759	4,670	4,473	1,714
25.2 Other services	22,743	26,434	21,490	-1,253
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,444	1,023	859	-585
25.4 O&M of facilities	483	576	473	-10
25.6 Medical care	7	393	330	323
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	701	154	129	-572
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,234	1,197	1,017	-217
31.0 Equipment	1,270	5,358	4,501	3,231
91.0 Unvouchered	694	835	966	272
Total, Other Object Classes	56,041	60,613	53,973	-2,068
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	114,928	115,631	100,544	-14,384
Full Time Equivalents	267	281	243	-24

International Investigations Mission Statement

Office of International Investigations includes offices in 48 countries. International Investigations represents the international assets of all ICE programs and collaborates with USCIS, CBP, and other DHS components. OIA liaises with foreign governments and international partners to facilitate the enforcement of U.S. customs and immigration laws beyond our borders in an effort to interdict criminals and prevent or disrupt criminal activity.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	30,272	29,061	24,768	-5,504
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	-	-	-7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,626	639	536	-5,090
12.1 Benefits	22,982	25,318	21,267	-1,715
Total, Salaries & Benefits	58,887	55,018	46,571	-12,316

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,265	\$4,036	\$4,399	-\$866

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.7 Lease of Vehicles	\$5,001	\$3,830	\$3,217	-\$1,784

Lease of Motor Vehicles, Payments to vendors for lease of passenger vehicles and trucks.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$2,148	0	\$2,281	\$133

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$12,292	\$11,712	\$9,838	-\$2,454

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,759	\$4,670	\$4,473	\$1,714

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$22,743	\$26,434	\$21,490	-\$1,253

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,444	\$1,023	\$859	-\$585

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$483	\$576	\$473	-\$10

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$7	\$393	\$330	\$323

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$701	\$154	\$129	-\$572

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,234	\$1,197	\$1,017	-\$217

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,270	\$5,358	\$4,501	-\$3,231

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$694	\$835	\$966	\$272

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Visa Security Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,245	8,611	8,063	1,818
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	60	-	-	-60
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,923	831	-	-1,923
12.1 Benefits	4,660	7,328	6,792	2,132
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	12,888	16,770	14,855	1,967
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	940	916	1,755	815
22.0 Transportation of things	650	650	658	8
23.1 GSA rent	451	451	481	30
23.2 Other rent	2,000	2,710	2,908	908
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	255	280	-	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,102	7,674	6,518	-584
25.2 Other services	6,602	3,956	3,744	-2,858
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	171	179	166	-5
25.4 O&M of facilities	100	110	102	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,198	-	-	-2,198
26.0 Supplies and materials	77	149	210	133
31.0 Equipment	455	205	190	-265
91.0 Unvouchered	-	46	43	43
Total, Other Object Classes	21,001	17,326	16,775	-4,226
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	33,889	34,096	31,630	-2,259
Full Time Equivalents	61	62	61	0

Visa Security Program Mission Statement

The Visa Security Program (VSP) represents ICE's front line in protecting the United States against terrorist and criminal organizations. VSP enhances the security of visa issuance at high-risk overseas posts by deploying trained special agents to identify and investigate potential terrorist and criminal threats before they reach the United States and interdicting those who would exploit the legal visa process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,245	8,611	8,063	1,818
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	60	-	-	-60
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,923	831	-	-1,923
12.1 Benefits	4,660	7,328	6,792	2,132
Total, Salaries & Benefits	12,888	16,770	14,855	1,967

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$940	\$916	\$1,755	\$815

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$650	\$650	\$658	\$8

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$451	\$451	\$481	\$30

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$2,000	\$2,710	\$2,908	\$908

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,102	\$7,674	\$6,518	-\$584

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,602	\$3,956	\$3,744	-\$2,858

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$171	\$179	\$166	-\$5

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$100	\$110	\$102	\$2

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2,198	-	-	-\$2,198

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$77	\$149	\$210	\$133

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$455	\$205	\$190	-\$265

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	0	\$46	\$43	\$43

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Intelligence
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	38,937	40,119	38,469	-468
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	558	710	644	86
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,312	2,880	1,720	-592
12.1 Benefits	13,067	14,666	11,250	-1,817
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	54,874	58,375	52,083	-2,791
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	1,269	1,188	1,020	-249
22.0 Transportation of things	129	70	50	-79
23.1 GSA rent	4,477	4,660	4,770	293
23.2 Other rent	29	40	47	18
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,638	1,740	1,730	92
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,712	4,610	4,500	-212
25.2 Other services	6,520	5,311	5,301	-1,219
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,462	1,420	1,415	-1,047
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,101	980	980	-121
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,275	1,700	1,690	-585
26.0 Supplies and materials	773	850	850	77
31.0 Equipment	1,241	1,058	1,010	-231
91.0 Unvouchered	3	-	2	-1
Total, Other Object Classes	26,629	23,627	23,365	-3,264
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	81,503	82,002	75,448	-6,055
Full Time Equivalents	401	386	368	-33

Intelligence Mission Statement

The Office of Intelligence focuses on data and information related to the movement of people, money and materials into, within and out of the United States to provide accurate and timely reporting to ICE leadership and field agents in support of enforcement operations. ICE's intelligence functions are managed by a highly trained team of professionals with expertise in data and threat analysis, languages, financial investigations, counterterrorism and a number of other areas. ICE intelligence professionals, process information from a variety of sources, to provide assessments of patterns, trends and new developments in a wide range of law enforcement areas. These include the following areas: Terrorism, Human Smuggling and Trafficking, Money Laundering and Financial Crime, Drug Smuggling, Criminal Aliens, Air and Marine Smuggling, Cyber Crimes, Identity Fraud and Document Fraud, and Arms Trafficking.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	38,937	40,119	38,469	-468
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	558	710	644	86
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,312	2,880	1,720	-592
12.1 Benefits	13,067	14,666	11,250	-1,817
Total, Salaries & Benefits	54,874	58,375	52,083	-2,791

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,269	\$1,188	\$1,020	-\$249

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$129	\$70	\$50	-\$79

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$4,477	\$4,660	\$4,770	\$293

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$29	\$40	\$47	\$18

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,638	\$1,740	\$1,730	-\$92

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$4,712	\$4,610	\$4,500	-\$212

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,520	\$5,311	\$5,301	-\$1,219

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$2,462	\$1,420	\$1,415	-\$1,047

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$1,101	\$980	\$980	-\$121

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2,275	\$1,700	\$1,690	-\$585

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$773	\$850	\$850	\$77

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,241	\$1,058	\$1,010	-\$231

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$3	0	\$2	-\$1

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Custody Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	342,984	344,317	331,253	-11,731
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,003	2,638	2,055	52
11.5 Other personnel compensation	101,830	106,362	97,791	-4,039
11.8 Special Service Pay	915	-	807	-108
12.1 Benefits	180,640	184,323	174,365	-6,275
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	628,372	637,640	606,271	-22,101
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	21,034	21,455	22,091	1,057
22.0 Transportation of things	2,021	2,041	1,699	-322
23.1 GSA rent	69,367	75,011	75,011	5,644
23.2 Other rent	344	344	318	-26
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	21,915	21,915	20,445	-1,470
24.0 Printing	10	5	5	-5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26,111	8,506	8,506	-17,605
25.2 Other services	73,726	36,166	46,166	-27,560
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	9,053	9,234	6,120	-2,933
25.4 O&M of facilities	969,047	1,010,179	844,273	-124,774
25.6 Medical care	171,198	174,622	158,019	-13,179
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,400	14,688	14,705	305
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	160	6,000	150	-10
26.0 Supplies and materials	35,677	36,033	34,103	-1,574
31.0 Equipment	5,306	5,412	4,851	-455
32.0 Land & structures	382	382	382	0
33.0 Loans	-	1,774	-	0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,774	1,686	1,686	-88
91.0 Unvouchered	648	1	1	-647
Total, Other Object Classes	1,422,173	1,425,454	1,238,531	-183,642
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,050,545	2,063,094	1,844,802	-205,743
Full Time Equivalents	4,973	4,585	4,471	-502

DRO - Custody Operations Mission Statement

Immigration enforcement authorities apprehend potentially removable aliens. In many cases, these aliens must be detained while they go through immigration proceedings and until they are removed. Often the number of apprehensions exceeds the detention space available and Enforcement and Removal Operations must prioritize which cases will be detained. Custody Operations provides safe, secure, and humane confinement for these aliens. It also ensures that aliens in ICE custody appear for their immigration hearings, and then for their subsequent removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	342,984	344,317	331,253	-11,731
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,003	2,638	2,055	52
11.5 Other personnel compensation	101,830	106,362	97,791	-4,039
11.8 Special Service Pay	915	-	807	-108
12.1 Benefits	180,640	184,323	174,365	-6,275
Total, Salaries & Benefits	628,372	637,640	606,271	-22,101

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$21,034	\$21,455	\$22,091	\$1,057

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$2,021	\$2,041	\$1,699	-\$322

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$69,367	\$75,011	\$75,011	\$5,644

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$344	\$344	\$318	-\$26

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$21,915	\$21,915	\$20,445	-\$1,470

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$10	\$5	\$5	-\$5

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$26,111	\$8,506	\$8,506	-\$17,605

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$73,726	\$36,166	\$46,166	-\$27,560

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$9,053	\$9,234	\$6,120	-\$2,933

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$969,047	\$1,010,179	\$844,273	-\$124,774

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$171,198	\$174,622	\$158,019	-\$13,179

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$14,400	\$14,688	\$14,705	\$305

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$160	\$6,000	\$150	-\$10

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$35,677	\$36,033	\$34,103	-\$1,574

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,306	\$5,412	\$4,851	-\$455

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2011 Actual Obligations	FY 2012 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2013 Requested Budget Authority	FY 2012 to FY 2013 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$1,774	\$1,686	\$1,686	-\$88

Indemnity includes insurance claims and benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$648	\$1	\$1	-\$647

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Fugitive Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	56,691	78,335	53,828	-2,863
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	20	21	23	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	18,672	16,928	17,448	-1,224
12.1 Benefits	31,144	36,612	29,137	-2,007
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	106,527	131,896	100,436	-6,091
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	2,883	2,070	1,962	-921
22.0 Transportation of things	207	134	54	-153
23.1 GSA rent	9,507	10,297	10,223	716
23.2 Other rent	16	16	19	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,591	-	762	-1,829
24.0 Printing	26	-	-	-26
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,490	2,477	2,263	-2,227
25.2 Other services	6,015	2,319	2,836	-3,179
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,935	130	557	-1,378
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,949	-	1,009	-940
25.6 Medical care	9	-	-	-9
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,630	2,278	1,696	-5,934
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	5	-	3	-2
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,974	2,052	2,052	-3,922
31.0 Equipment	4,735	1,874	1,874	-2,861
32.0 Land & structures	98	-	25	-73
Total, Other Object Classes	48,070	23,647	25,335	-22,735
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	154,597	155,543	125,771	-28,826
Full Time Equivalents	738	700	660	-78

DRO - Fugitive Operations Mission Statement

The Fugitive Operations program locates and apprehends fugitive aliens in the United States. It strives to identify or apprehend all fugitives, creating a deterrent to potential absconders and increasing the integrity of the immigration enforcement process.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	56,691	78,335	53,828	-2,863
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	20	21	23	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	18,672	16,928	17,448	-1,224
12.1 Benefits	31,144	36,612	29,137	-2,007
Total, Salaries & Benefits	106,527	131,896	100,436	-6,091

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,883	\$2,070	\$1,962	-\$921

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$207	\$134	\$54	-153

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$9,507	\$10,297	\$10,223	\$716

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$16	\$16	\$19	\$3

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,591	0	\$762	-\$1,829

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$26	-	-	-\$26

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$4,490	\$2,477	\$2,263	-\$2,227

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,015	\$2,319	\$2,836	-\$3,179

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,935	\$130	\$557	-\$1,378

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$1,949	0	\$1,009	-\$940

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$9	-	-	-\$9

Medical Care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$7,630	\$2,278	\$1,696	-\$5,934

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$5	0	\$3	-\$2

Subsistence and Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$5,974	\$2,052	\$2,052	-\$3,922

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,735	\$1,874	\$1,874	-\$2,861

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$98	0	\$25	-\$73

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Criminal Alien Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	81,376	98,744	74,145	-7,231
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	274	-	396	122
11.5 Other personnel compensation	23,150	10,608	46,287	23,137
12.1 Benefits	42,188	40,367	69,356	27,168
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	146,988	149,719	190,184	43,196
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	879	879	12,543	11,664
22.0 Transportation of things	145	145	500	355
23.1 GSA rent	13,323	14,258	23,127	9,804
23.2 Other rent	123	123	1,559	1,436
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,769	3,769	6,752	2,983
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,111	4,182	8,477	1,366
25.2 Other services	7,435	7,902	10,065	2,630
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,363	3,363	3,363	0
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,174	3,174	7,276	4,102
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,194	3,194	6,972	3,778
26.0 Supplies and materials	3,721	3,721	10,380	6,659
31.0 Equipment	3,293	3,293	10,293	7,000
32.0 Land & structures	178	178	230	52
Total, Other Object Classes	49,708	48,181	101,537	51,829
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	196,696	197,900	291,721	95,025
Full Time Equivalents	1,264	1,376	1,748	484

DRO - Criminal Alien Program Mission Statement

The Criminal Alien Program (CAP) ensures that aliens are not released back into the community before they are removed from the United States. Through the CAP, ICE officers, interview incarcerated aliens to determine whether they are amenable to immigration proceedings. If a case receives a final order of removal, ICE officers will immediately take that alien into custody upon completion of his or her criminal sentence and then prepare that case for removal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	81,376	98,744	74,145	-7,231
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	274	-	396	122
11.5 Other personnel compensation	23,150	10,608	46,287	23,137
12.1 Benefits	42,188	40,367	69,356	27,168
Total, Salaries & Benefits	146,988	149,719	190,184	43,196

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$879	\$879	\$12,543	\$11,664

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$145	\$145	\$500	\$355

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$13,323	\$14,258	\$23,127	\$9,804

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$123	\$123	\$1,559	\$1,436

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,769	\$3,769	\$6,752	\$2,983

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,111	\$4,182	\$8,477	\$1,366

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$7,435	\$7,902	\$10,065	\$2,630

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,174	\$3,174	\$7,276	\$4,102

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$3,194	\$3,194	\$6,972	\$3,778

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$3,721	\$3,721	\$10,380	\$6,659

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,293	\$3,293	\$10,293	\$7,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$178	\$178	\$230	\$52

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Alternatives to Detention
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,171	13,064	10,919	-2,252
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	92	57	78	-14
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,409	3,340	2,893	-516
12.1 Benefits	6,588	6,538	5,576	-1,012
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	23,260	22,999	19,466	-3,794
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	135	188	114	-21
22.0 Transportation of things	19	-	28	9
23.1 GSA rent	2,198	2,374	2,374	176
23.2 Other rent	83	-	158	75
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	334	66	177	-157
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	42,558	41,286	46,121	3,563
25.2 Other services	1,063	5,372	1,597	534
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	331	-	351	20
25.4 O&M of facilities	897	-	628	-269
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	793	251	729	-64
26.0 Supplies and materials	514	280	525	11
31.0 Equipment	174	-	156	-18
32.0 Land & structures	14	-	11	-3
Total, Other Object Classes	49,113	49,817	52,969	3,856
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	72,373	72,816	72,435	62
Full Time Equivalents	169	186	173	4

DRO - Alternatives to Detention Mission Statement

The Alternatives to Detention program places low-risk aliens under various forms of intensive supervision rather than traditional detention as a cost-effective way to ensure their appearance for an immigration hearing or for removal. This program lowers the risk that aliens will be fugitives.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,171	13,064	10,919	-2,252
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	92	57	78	-14
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,409	3,340	2,893	-516
12.1 Benefits	6,588	6,538	5,576	-1,012
Total, Salaries & Benefits	23,260	22,999	19,466	-3,794

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$135	\$188	\$114	-\$21

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$19	0	\$28	\$9

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,198	\$2,374	\$2,374	\$176

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$83	0	\$158	\$75

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$334	\$66	\$177	-\$157

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$42,558	\$41,286	\$46,121	\$3,563

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$1,063	\$5,372	\$1,597	\$534

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$331	0	\$351	\$20

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$897	0	\$628	-\$269

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$793	\$251	\$729	-\$64

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$514	\$280	\$525	\$11

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$174	0	\$156	-\$18

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$14	0	\$11	-\$3

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,707	4,707	3,271	-1,436
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,273	1,273	-	-1,273
12.1 Benefits	2,908	2,908	1,956	-952
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,888	8,888	5,227	-3,661
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	242,446	244,556	229,332	-13,114
22.0 Transportation of things	317	317	300	-17
23.2 Other rent	1	1	1	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	692	692	695	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,634	10,184	10,184	-450
25.2 Other services	3,491	3,491	2,732	-759
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	236	236	131	-105
25.4 O&M of facilities	766	766	-	-766
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,615	3,615	2,853	-762
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,591	4,624	3,680	-911
31.0 Equipment	935	935	832	-103
32.0 Land & structures	17	17	17	0
91.0 Unvouchered	3	3	-	-3
Total, Other Object Classes	267,744	269,437	250,757	-16,987
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	276,632	278,325	255,984	-20,648
Full Time Equivalents	50	59	40	-10

DRO - Transportation and Removal Program Mission Statement

The Transportation and Removals Management program provides safe and secure transportation of aliens in ICE custody as well as prepares for and conducts the removals of aliens from the United States, as ordered by an immigration judge.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,707	4,707	3,271	-1,436
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,273	1,273	-	-1,273
12.1 Benefits	2,908	2,908	1,956	-952
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,888	8,888	5,227	-3,661

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$242,446	\$244,556	\$229,332	-\$13,114

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$317	\$317	\$300	-\$17

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$692	\$692	\$695	\$3

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$10,634	\$10,184	\$10,184	-\$450

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,491	\$3,491	\$2,732	-\$759

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$236	\$236	\$131	-\$105

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$766	\$766	0	-\$766

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$3,615	\$3,615	\$2,853	-\$762

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$4,591	\$4,624	\$3,680	-\$911

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$935	\$935	\$832	-\$103

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$3	\$3	0	-\$3

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Salaries and Expenses
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	53,246	51,243	3,877	-49,369
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	237	244	17	-220
11.5 Other personnel compensation	17,861	17,397	1,277	-16,584
12.1 Benefits	29,355	26,211	2,077	-27,278
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	100,699	95,095	7,248	-93,451
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	8,132	100	100	-8,032
23.1 GSA rent	10,854	10,701	2,088	-8,766
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	4,057	4,000	200	-3,857
24.0 Printing	1	1	-	-1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	27,290	12,000	6,500	-20,790
25.2 Other services	15,480	4,170	4,000	-11,480
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,340	2,236	-	-5,340
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	9,694	-	-	-9,694
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,933	198	198	-2,735
31.0 Equipment	4,329	-	-	-4,329
32.0 Land & structures	255	254	-	-255
91.0 Unvouchered	-	51,871	-	0
Total, Other Object Classes	88,365	85,531	13,086	-75,279
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	189,064	180,626	20,334	-168,730
Full Time Equivalents	626	619	48	-578

Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens Mission Statement

Secure Communities, also known as Comprehensive Identification and Remove Criminal Aliens (SC/CIRCA), is a comprehensive plan to improve community safety by transforming the way the Federal Government cooperates with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify, detain, and remove all criminal aliens held in custody.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	53,246	51,243	3,877	-49,369
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	237	244	17	-220
11.5 Other personnel compensation	17,861	17,397	1,277	-16,584
12.1 Benefits	29,355	26,211	2,077	-27,278
Total, Salaries & Benefits	100,699	95,095	7,248	-93,451

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$8,132	\$100	\$100	-\$8,032

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$10,854	\$10,701	\$2,088	-\$8,766

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$4,057	\$4,000	\$200	-\$3,857

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$1	\$1	0	-\$1

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$27,290	\$12,000	\$6,500	-\$20,790

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$15,480	\$4,170	\$4,000	-\$11,480

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,340	\$2,236	0	-\$5,340

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$9,694	-	-	-\$9,694

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,933	\$198	\$198	-\$2,735

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,329	-	-	-\$4,329

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$255	\$254	0	-\$255

Land and Structures includes the costs for land and interests in land; buildings and other structures; roads; additions to buildings; nonstructural (or resource) improvements, such as fences and landscaping; and fixed equipment additions and replacements.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	19,642	19,882	19,982
Increases			
Positions Adjustment to Position Management Levels	282	-	-
FY12 Secure Communities Enhancement Annualization	-	-	115
FY12 VSP Enhancement Annualization	-	-	3
US-Visit	-	-	78
OPLA Enhancement	-	-	36
FY 2012 Transfer to Salaries and Expenses from User Fee	22	-	-
FY 2012 Transfer to Salaries and Expenses from Automation	36	-	-
Unfilled Positions	-	100	-
Subtotal, Increases	240	100	232
Decreases			
Attrition of Mission Support FTE in FY13	-	-	(321)
287(g) Reduction	-	-	(83)
International Footprint Reduction	-	-	(23)
Hiring Freeze	-	-	(810)
Unfilled Positions	(100)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(100)	-	(1,237)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	19,882	19,982	18,977
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(240)	(100)	1,005

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Service, and Other Costs	\$1,705	\$1,705	\$5,612	\$3,907
International Investigations	369	369	1,216	847
DRO - Custody Operations	6,939	6,939	22,851	15,912
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	564	564	1,857	1,293
Legal Proceedings	1,943	1,943	6,398	4,455
Visa Security Program	86	86	283	197
DRO - Fugitive Operations	1,011	1,011	3,329	2,318
Domestic Investigations	11,732	11,732	38,636	26,904
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	1,694	1,694	5,580	3,886
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	252	252	831	579
Intelligence	553	553	1,820	1,267
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	76	76	251	175
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	1,160	1,160	3,821	2,661
Total Working Capital Fund	\$28,084	\$28,084	\$92,485	\$64,401

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

L. Schedule of Service Wide Costs by Program/Project Activity

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Personnel Compensation and Benefits, Services, and Other Costs	36,477	37,352	36,422	(55)
Headquarters Managed IT Investment	15,812	16,152	15,326	(486)
Legal Proceedings	36,646	37,728	37,003	357
Domestic Investigations	298,290	315,849	312,293	14,003
International Investigations	7,735	7,868	7,619	(116)
Visa Security Program	1,247	1,277	1,246	(1)
Intelligence	11,318	11,611	11,345	27
DRO - Custody Operations	169,588	175,232	172,479	2,891
DRO - Fugitive Operations	23,700	24,416	23,959	259
DRO - Criminal Alien Program	37,816	38,751	37,318	(498)
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	6,759	6,935	6,776	17
DRO - Transportation and Removal Program	1036	1036	1036	0
Comprehensive Identification and Removal of Criminal Aliens	27,665	28,344	28,149	484
Total Service wide Costs	674,089	702,551	690,971	16,882

Note: These service wide costs are made up of costs that all PPAs pay a portion of such as rent, the DHS working capital fund, utilities, workers compensation, FPS security, and transit subsidies. The FY 2013 and FY 2014 service wide (overhead) costs are estimates that are subject to change.

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Automation Modernization:

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Automation Modernization account supports TECS under the Law Enforcement Systems Modernization (LESM), Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII) under the Alien Criminal Response Information Management (ACRIME) modernization project, Efficiencies in Modernization Investments (EMI), and Electronic Health Records (eHR) modernization.

The Automation Modernization account allows ICE to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations. These initiatives strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

B. Budget Activities:

TECS Case Management Modernization (CM-M)

This system will modernize the existing TECS functions that are specific to ICE. These include Investigative Case Management (including Bank Secrecy Act data access, Money Laundering reporting and tracking, and Telephone Link analysis), Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Management Reporting and Workflow, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, and Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment. TECS modernization is a joint U.S. Customs and Border Protection and ICE initiative.

Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII)

Automation funds will modernize and expand the existing functionality provided by the legacy CAII system. CAII is used by Law Enforcement Specialists to process queries received from ICE officers and agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject's criminal and immigration status, and to maintain ICE-issued warrants and lookouts within the FBI's National Crime Information Center system.

Efficiencies in Modernization Investments

The EMI initiative (previously part of Federal Financial Management System (FFMS)) supports the DHS enterprise-wide initiative of consolidating a number of financial systems. This initiative

will assist ICE in achieving and sustaining unqualified financial audit opinions and performing effective financial management.

Electronic Health Records Modernization

The eHR initiative will provide enhanced medical documentation quality across all detention facilities; faster dissemination and improved exchange of detainee health information; and improved data quality and access to support trend analysis, as well as the identification of national and global public health threats.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$34,900,000 to continue the modernization of its information technology and systems infrastructure for the following program initiatives:

TECS Case Management Modernization (CM-M).....\$23M (0 FTE)

This request will fund TECS Modernization, a joint CBP and ICE initiative supporting investigative information sharing that is scheduled for completion in FY 2015.

Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII).....\$4M (0 FTE)

This request will modernize and expand the existing functionality provided by the legacy Alien Criminal Response Information Management system. CAII is used by Law Enforcement Specialists to process queries received from ICE officers and agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject’s criminal and immigration status, and to maintain ICE-issued warrants and lookouts within the FBI’s National Crime Information Center system.

Efficiencies in Modernization Investments (EMI)\$4.4M (0 FTE)

The EMI initiative supports financial systems consolidation as part of the overall DHS effort to migrate to Shared Service Providers.

Electronic Health Records Modernization (eHR).....\$3.5M (0 FTE)

The eHR initiative will provide enhanced medical documentation quality across all detention facilities.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Automation Modernization

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900	-	-	13,190	-	-	34,900	-	-	(21,710)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900	-	-	13,190	-	-	34,900	-	-	(21,710)
Total, Automation Modernization	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900	-	-	13,190	-	-	34,900	-	-	(21,710)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900	-	-	13,190	-	-	34,900	-	-	(21,710)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	21,710	-	-	11,782	-	-	34,900	-	-	13,190	-	-	34,900	-	-	(21,710)

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

¹ FY 2012 excludes a rescission of prior-year unobligated balances in the amount of \$10.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 112-74.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Automation Modernization

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	21,710
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(21,710)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Program Change	-	-	34,900
2014 Total Request	-	-	34,900
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	13,190

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$34.90 million for Automation Modernization to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations..

This request reflects a change of \$13.2 million from the FY 2012 Revised Enacted amount, including a \$21.7 million reduction for the termination of one-time costs, and a program change increase of \$34.9 million. The Automation Modernization initiatives strengthen law enforcement information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, enhance financial management and audit practices across ICE, and improve case management capability.

Program Description

In FY 2014, ICE will fund four Automation Modernization initiatives.

<i>QHSR Alignment</i>
1.1 <i>Prevent Terrorist Attacks</i>
3.1 <i>Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System</i>
3.2 <i>Prevent Unlawful Immigration</i>
<i>Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise</i>

TECS Case Management Modernization

This initiative will modernize the existing TECS functions that are specific to ICE. These include Investigative Case Management (including Bank Secrecy Act data access, Money Laundering reporting and tracking, and Telephone Link analysis), Intelligence Reporting and Dissemination, Management Reporting and Workflow, Security and Oversight, Shared Services, Data Management, and Infrastructure Acquisition and Deployment. TECS modernization is necessary because U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will decommission the legacy TECS platform by FY 2015 and ICE must be ready to migrate to the modernized system to avoid an annual \$28 million legacy TECS O&M cost.

Electronic Health Records

The ICE Health Services Corps (IHSC) oversees all matters related to detainee healthcare. The eHR initiative will support IHSC's goal to enhance detainee health care by automating medical documents and improving accuracy and timeliness in the exchange of detainee health information. The eHR system is comprised of a certified product that has been through rigorous independent testing by the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, which requires the vendor to maintain certified functionality during system integration through continuous testing.

Efficiencies in Modernization Investments (EMI)

The EMI goal is to allow ICE to better manage its resources, provide enterprise-level information more quickly to better support critical decision making, reduce costs by eliminating redundant or non-conforming systems, and promote good business practices through standardization of processes and data where possible. This allows leadership, decision-makers, and their stakeholders to better leverage DHS information assets to improve fact-based management of the Department's fiscal resources.

Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII)

This initiative will allow ICE to modernize the aging legacy application that currently supports ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). This functionality is used by law enforcement support to process queries received from ICE officers and agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject's criminal and immigration status, and to maintain ICE-issued warrants and lookouts within the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. In addition, the modernized system will introduce new functionality that replaces manual processes currently used at the LESL to search other DHS and FBI systems, as well as provide a significant increase in data and automation to ICE Field Agents, removing the time required for them to independently verify status determinations provided by the LESL.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

TECS Case Management Modernization

The ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization program will complete deployment of Core Case Management functionality to include the ability to open/modify cases, view case dashboards, run case

queries and enable internal auditing, as well as create Significant Case Reports and Electronic Surveillance Reports (ELSUR). These improvements will allow ICE to become independent of the legacy TECS mainframe and allow the new Case Management system, Patriot, to become the System of Record for ICE case data. It will also allow the program to meet its Acquisition Program Baseline milestones.

Electronic Health Records

In FY 2014, ICE will complete the next phase of the eHR solution – a Clinical Decision Support (CDS) capability. This will extend the base eHR system solution to support more-effective risk management, increased standardization of care, and enhanced quality of care. Further, the decision support tools will include reports, queries, alerts, and workflow necessary to achieve these goals, and will include support for additional medical terminologies; ability to generate custom reports (at facility and Headquarters levels); individual, facility, and organization level dashboards; additional workflows/protocols; ability to define system, patient, provider, and protocol based alerts configurable at facility and Headquarters levels; support for mental health and tele-health detainee services; and additional interfaces to additional providers.

Efficiencies in Modernization Investments

ICE is currently in the process of evaluating a move of the financial systems operations from an in-house system to a Shared Service Provider (SSP) environment in order to realize long term savings on systems operations and maintenance costs. To support this evaluation, in FY 2014, ICE will implement process improvements and efficiencies in the current environment to take advantage of e-government initiatives and better align operations with the end-to-end business processes. ICE will also work on data analysis tasks to improve the quality and access to our financial data. These efforts will assist ICE in preparing for a target solution and gain better understanding and access to our financial data for reporting and analysis.

Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII)

ICE will continue to deploy upgraded and new functionality that has been incrementally deployed throughout FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2014, an integrated telecommunications system for the LESC's Communications Center that links telephone systems and CAII together to provide seamless interaction for live queries received from ICE Agents will be deployed. New Warrant and Lookout request entry screens that allow ICE Agents to request Warrants and/or Lookouts be entered into the NCIC system will be deployed. And finally, full search capability will be provided to ICE officers and agents so they can search DHS and FBI systems from a single integrated screen, instead of manually logging in and searching each of the systems independently, as well as a mechanism for ICE staff to conduct a history search of all queries previously issued for a particular suspect.

Procurement Activity

FY 2012 Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding (thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (thousands)
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$3,020: Total \$520: ERO \$2,500: Automation Modernization	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding \$4,947: Total \$1,447: ERO \$3,500: Automation Modernization	FY 2014 Activity Request \$10,565: Total \$7,065: ERO \$3,500: Automation Modernization
Electronic Health Record (eHR) Modernization	The objective of the electronic Health Records (eHR) System is to replace multiple systems and manual processes and develop a centralized electronic Health Records system that supports comprehensive medical services management for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. The eHR System will enable full lifecycle oversight and management of detainee healthcare. The centralized eHR will streamline the care provided to detainees, automate medical documentation reducing staff paper workloads, enhance medical management and oversight, enhance the standardization of care provided to detainees, reduce risk and legal liability of the overall system, and improve the accuracy and timeliness of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC) metrics.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$17,493: Total \$3,183: HSI \$14,310: Automation Modernization	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding \$15,318: Total \$8,808: HSI \$6,510: Automation Modernization	FY 2014 Activity Request \$39,956 \$16,956: HSI \$23,000: Automation Modernization
TECS Case Management Modernization	The ICE TECS Case Management Modernization (CM-M) program will deliver the primary tool for ICE's special agents. More than 6,800 ICE special agents work on investigating a wide range of domestic and international activities arising from the illegal movement of people and goods into, within and out of the United States, grouped into multiple case management areas. The ICE TECS CM-M program will focus on implementing case management functionality in phases. Phase 1 will consist of Core Case Management functionality and discontinuing the use of the legacy TECS mainframe by the end of FY15. Phase 2 will consist of comprehensive case management. TECS supports the following Law Enforcement mission areas by: Combating illicit trade, illicit travel, and illicit financial activity Disseminating unclassified intelligence information across DHS and the Intelligence Community; Sharing law enforcement information with federal, state, local, tribal and international law enforcement agencies.	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$15,135: ERO	FY 2013 Annualized CR Activity Funding \$12,723: ERO	FY 2014 Activity Request \$9,198: Total \$5,198: ERO \$4,000: Automation Modernization
Criminal Alien Investigation	CAII provides IT tools for ICE's Secure Communities program to identify	

Initiatives (CAII)	potentially removable aliens, particularly those with criminal convictions, arrested by federal, state or local law enforcement. CAII's main system is the Alien Criminal Response Information Management (CAII) system. CAII is used by Law Enforcement Specialists (LESs) in ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center to process queries received from ICE Agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject's criminal and immigration status. During the status determination process, LESs search multiple DHS, FBI and other systems to gather the subject's criminal and immigration history. Specialists also use CAII to perform background checks on foreign born persons seeking to purchase or obtain firearms, and to process immigration status queries for federal employment investigations. The projects in the CAII investment are modernizing and adding additional functionality to the CAII system.
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IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: TECS Case Management Modernization
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$23,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	23,000
Total Request	-	-	14,310	-	-	6,510	-	-	23,000

Description of Item

The ICE TECS Case Management Modernization (CM-M) effort supports the investigative functions of ICE. Approximately 6,500 ICE Special Agents use the system to support ICE investigations. This modernization effort will allow ICE to meet its mission and avoid incurring additional future costs when CBP transitions off the TECS mainframe and begins using its modernized screening system.

Justification

The TECS Modernization program is composed of two separate, but related, modernization efforts managed by ICE and CBP. The TECS modernization effort will update a 30-year-old costly and difficult to sustain mainframe legacy system, giving ICE improved capabilities for case management, money laundering tracking and reporting, telephone analysis, intelligence reporting and dissemination, information sharing of subject record data and statistical/performance reporting.

By completing the initial core functions of the ICE portion of the TECS system, ICE will avoid an annual \$28 million legacy TECS O&M cost. Additionally, ICE expects that Agents will spend considerably less time accessing and inputting data using the revised platform, rendering more time for investigations.

Impact on Performance

The modernized TECS system will strengthen and unify DHS Operations and Management by increasing interoperability and improving operations, resource utilization and management decision making. The ICE portion of this effort, under the ICE TECS Modernization Program, will be a new Core Case Management System named “Patriot” that replaces ICE’s use of legacy TECS.

TECS Modernization functional improvements will include:

- Enhanced information sharing and access with other law enforcement agencies (Federal, tribal, state and local);
- Improved search capabilities through structured and unstructured queries;
- Data quality and integration through auto population of data between systems and removing duplicate data entry;
- Case management functionality by visually linking subjects and personalizing user homepage for quick access to desired information;
- Improved delivery of intelligence-driven and other situational data to the front line;
- Automated support for investigative, law enforcement, and intelligence reporting and dissemination of unclassified information; and
- Update user interface to streamline processes and simplify user interactions.

Additional technical improvements will include:

- Interoperability with other systems, including TECS Portal, Enterprise Acquisition Gateway for Leading Edge Solutions (EAGLE), Arrival Departure Information System (ADIS), Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), Authoritative ICE Data Warehouse (AIDW), CAII and external systems;
- Alignment to DHS/ICE architecture standards for long-term sustainability;
- Reduced support costs and flexibility to quickly meet evolving mission needs; and,
- Provide an environment with limited outages.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Criminal Alien Investigation Initiatives (CAII)
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	4,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000

Description of Item

ICE has been working to modernize and expand the existing functionality provided by the legacy Alien Criminal Response Information Management (CAII) system that supports ICE’s Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). CAII is used by Law Enforcement Specialists (LESs) to process queries received from ICE officers and agents and other law enforcement agencies to determine a subject’s criminal and immigration status, and to maintain ICE-issued warrants and lookouts within the FBI’s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system.

The modernized CAII is an enterprise-based system that provides functionality not just to the LESL, but to ICE staff operating around the globe. It introduces new functionality that replaces manual processes currently used at the LESL to search other DHS and FBI systems, as well as provides a significant increase in data and automation to ICE Field Agents, reducing the time required for agents to independently verify status determinations provided by the LESL.

Justification

The modernization project will replace the legacy CAII system through a series of releases. ICE will continue to incrementally deploy upgraded and new functionality throughout FY 2013.

In FY 2014, an integrated telecommunications system for the LESL’s Communications Center that links the LESL’s telephone systems and CAII together to provide seamless interaction for live queries received from ICE officers and agents will be deployed. New entry screens that allow ICE Agents to request Warrants and/or Lookouts to be entered into the NCIC system will be deployed to replace paper-based processes that are currently used. Finally, full search capability will be provided to ICE

officers and agents enabling them to search DHS and FBI systems from a single integrated screen, as opposed to manually logging in and searching each of the systems independently, as well as a mechanism for ICE staff to conduct a history search of all queries previously issued for a particular suspect.

Impact on Performance

CAII modernization supports DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, and ICE Strategic Plan Objective 1.2: Removal of Individuals Posing a Security Threat, by providing solutions that assist the key customers, stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the LESC, ICE officers and agents, and other Federal, State, Local and Tribal law enforcement agents and officers. The increase in funding will ensure that required functionality is delivered.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Efficiencies in Modernization Investments
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,400

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	4,400
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,400

Description of Item

The Efficiencies in Modernization Investments program supports financial systems consolidation as part of the overall DHS effort to migrate to Shared Service Providers (SSP). Through this effort, ICE will spend:

- \$1M for Program Office Contract Support and, \$.5M for Acquisition Development and Evaluation Support to evaluate and define an acquisition strategy to meet the comprehensive capabilities for ICE and ICE Customers to migrate to a SSP solution. Migrating to a SSP solution will leverage existing government infrastructure and resources and assist in standardizing financial management practices government-wide.
- \$.5M to assist the Department to migrate to a potential shared service solution for small customers as directed. This includes vendor support to extract data and provide analysis for data migration. The implementation of certified, technologically advanced and reliable financial systems will contribute to DHS’s mission, strategic goals, and objectives.
- \$.5M to analyze Financial Data for compliance, data conversion, and archiving.
- \$1M to cleanse and archive data as well as conduct data analysis tasks to standardize and “clean” data to prepare for data conversion or migration to another solution. The data validation, preparation, and conversion activities will be critical to ensure financial data is reliable and audit-ready. This activity is critical to help DHS obtain and sustain a Clean Audit Opinion.

To develop a data warehouse to include improved reporting and decision support information for all government users as well as maintain a repository of historical financial transaction data, ICE will spend:

- \$.5M to define and develop data warehouse requirements and document data model.
- \$.2M Evaluate technical solutions in conjunction with shared service provider considerations.
- \$.2M Develop approach after analysis of source data and reconciliation requirements.

Justification

The Consolidated Solution Approach goal is to allow DHS to better manage its resources, provide enterprise-level information more quickly to better support critical decision making, reduce costs by eliminating redundant or non-conforming systems, and promote good business practices through standardization of processes and data where possible. This allows leadership, decision-makers, and their stakeholders to better-leverage DHS information assets to improve fact-based management of the Department's fiscal resources.

Impact on Performance

The modernization of the ICE financial system directly supports Goal 4 of the ICE Strategic Plan: Constructing an Efficient, Effective Agency. ICE is currently evaluating a move of the financial systems operations from an in-house proprietary system to a SSP environment in order to realize long-term savings on systems operations and maintenance costs and improved systems capabilities. To support this evaluation, ICE will prepare acquisition plans as well as investigate and implement process improvements and efficiencies in the current environment to better align operations with the end-to-end business processes. ICE will also work on data analysis tasks to improve the quality and access to our financial data to include the analysis required to implement a data warehouse solution. These efforts will assist ICE in preparing for a target solution and gain better understanding and access to our financial data for reporting and analysis.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Electronic Health Records Modernization
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	3,500
Total Request	-	-	2,500	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500

Description of Item

The objective of the Electronic Health Records (eHR) modernization effort is to replace multiple systems and manual processes with a centralized eHR system that supports comprehensive medical services management for ICE detainees. The eHR system will enable full life cycle oversight and management of detainee healthcare. The centralized eHR system will:

- streamline the care provided to detainees;
- automate medical documentation;
- enhance Immigration Health Services Corps medical management and oversight;
- enhance the standardization of care provided to detainees;
- reduce risk and liability of the overall system; and
- improve the accuracy and timeliness of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and IHSC metrics.

Clinical Decision Support (CDS) – funding will support implementation of CDS capabilities that will extend the base eHR system solution to support more effective risk management, increased standardization of care, and enhanced quality of care.

Justification

Medical encounters with detainees are recorded in paper-based systems and disparate IT applications throughout the ICE environment. The requested funds to implement CDS capabilities will reduce

costs and create efficiencies by providing timely treatment information that will guide medical and/or custody-related decisions, reporting of medical summaries, alerts, special needs of detainees, and medical history. Additionally the system will assist in creating a uniform and standard healthcare delivery method, including standard oversight and monitoring tools necessary to evaluate clinic operations.

The CDS tool will create:

- Reports, queries, alerts, and workflow necessary to achieve these goals, and will include support for additional medical terminologies;
- The ability to generate custom reports at both the facility and headquarters levels;
- Individual-, facility-, and organization-level dashboards;
- Additional workflows/protocols;
- The ability to define system-, patient-, provider-, and protocol-based alerts configurable at the facility and headquarters levels;
- Support for mental health and tele-health detainee services; and
- Interfaces to additional providers.

Impact on Performance The eHR program supports DHS QHSR Objectives 3.1 – Strengthen and Effectively Administer the Immigration System by ensuring compliance with and consistently implementing ICE policy in the field, providing safe detention conditions, addressing detainee healthcare delivery gaps, ensuring interoperability with other health reporting systems, eliminating duplication of services, and enhancing reporting capabilities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses of immigration and customs enforcement automated systems, [\$30,500,000] \$34,900,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017]2018.

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ...[\$30,500,000] \$34,900,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3 ... [2017] 2018 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Automation Modernization FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	21,710
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Termination of one-time costs	-	-	(21,710)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(21,710)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(21,710)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(21,710)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Alien Criminal Response Information Management System	-	-	4,000
Electronic Health Records Modernization	-	-	3,500
Federal Financial Management System	-	-	4,400
Law Enforcement Systems Modernization	-	-	23,000
Total, Increases	-	-	34,900
Total Program Changes	-	-	34,900
2014 Request	-	-	34,900
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	13,190

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	21,710
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	11,782
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(21,710)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(21,710)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	34,900
Total, Program Changes	-	-	34,900
FY 2014 Request	-	-	34,900
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	13,190

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Automation Modernization	0	0	\$21,710	0	0	-\$21,710	0	0	\$34,900	0	0	\$34,900	0	0	\$13,190
Total	0	0	21,710	0	0	-21,710	0	0	34,900	0	0	34,900	0	0	13,190

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Automation Modernization
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$22	\$22	\$530	\$508
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	13	13	21	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,680	2,700	12,602	9,922
25.2 Other services	3	3	4	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	27	27	43	16
31.0 Equipment	18,965	9,017	21,700	2,735
Total, Other Object Classes	21,710	11,782	34,900	13,190
Total, Direct Obligations	21,710	11,782	34,900	13,190
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	21,710	11,782	34,900	13,190

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Automation Modernization
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	22	22	530	508
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	13	13	21	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,680	2,700	12,602	9,922
25.2 Other services	3	3	4	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	27	27	43	16
31.0 Equipment	18,965	9,017	21,700	2,735
Total, Other Object Classes	21,710	11,782	34,900	13,190
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	21,710	11,782	34,900	13,190
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Automation Modernization Mission Statement

In FY 2013, ICE has included three information technology (IT) transformational initiatives in the Automation Modernization program: ICE Law Enforcement Systems Modernization - TECS Modernization, Detention and Removal Operations Modernization, and Electronic Health Records. The Automation Modernization program will allow ICE to improve information sharing across the DHS and ICE organizations, strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$22	\$22	\$530	\$508

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$508,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$13	\$13	\$21	\$8

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$8,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,680	\$2,700	\$12,602	\$9,922

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$9,922,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3	\$3	\$4	\$1

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$1,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$27	\$27	\$43	\$16

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$16,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$18,965	\$9,017	\$21,700	\$2,735

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$2,735,000 to support Automation Modernization efforts.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	36	-	-
Increases			
Decreases			
FY 2012 Transfer to Salaries and Expenses	(36)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(36)	-	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	36	-	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintains 18 ICE-owned and directly leased facilities and provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and other ICE programs and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) tenants. The construction account funds are available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

With the Construction account, ICE has the authority to plan, design, and construct housing and processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities to support the detention of aliens, as well as perform repair and alteration of existing structures.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$5 million to fund critical repairs and maintenance. Critical projects include: items that pose a health or safety issue, items such as adding additional space in processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities, and capital and non-capital improvement projects to replace critical systems that are approaching their maximum life expectancy.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Construction

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Total, Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Construction

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Program Change	-	-	5,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	5,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	5,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Construction resources are authorized for necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, maintain, and repair ICE-owned facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration. These ICE-owned facilities support the detention of aliens including general housing, medical screening, processing, administrative support and legal proceedings. These facilities accommodate approximately 3,700 ICE detainees, approximately 11 percent of the total population. In addition, ICE-owned facilities are utilized to support ICE field operations such as investigations, legal and administrative support functions. This includes Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), the National Firearms Tactical Training Unit (NFTTU), and others.

The ICE-owned portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at eighteen (18) sites.

ERO, as the primary tenant, operates Service Processing Centers (SPCs) and related mission operations at six of the ICE-owned sites. The active SPC locations are: Batavia, NY; El Centro, CA; El Paso, TX; Florence, AZ; Miami, FL; and Los Fresnos, TX.

Other ICE-owned facilities include space for Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs), Criminal Alien Program (CAP) teams, the NFTTU, and tactical communications and other office space at these locations for ICE programs: Aguadilla, PR, San Pedro, CA, Altoona, PA, Broadview, IL, Calipatria, CA, Fishkill, NY, Guam, Honolulu, HI, Huntsville, TX, Oakdale, LA, St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands, and St. Croix, US Virgin Islands.

ICE Construction Program funds are multi-year, non-expiring funds. ICE annually reviews prior year spending to recover and redirect funds to accomplish critical repair and maintenance projects. Critical projects include the repair, replacement, or alteration of facilities to address health and safety as well as mission critical operational issues. Additionally, capital improvement projects are needed to replace critical systems that are approaching or have exceeded their maximum life expectancy (deferred maintenance). This includes updating mechanical systems and other important infrastructure necessary to maintain ICE operations.

In FY 2014, ICE will use any available carry-forward funds and \$5 million in new funding to perform the most critical repairs and alterations to maintain ICE-owned facilities to prevent building structures and systems from becoming severely defective and eventually costing substantially more to repair. As discussed below, ICE has identified the current most critical projects that will be prioritized and completed in FY 2014; this could change based on any health, life, or safety issues that may arise.

Plan/Milestones/Schedule

Facility	Work Description	Project Type	Amount
All Sites	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Service Contract to provide the necessary structural maintenance and scheduled preventive maintenance to mechanical systems.	O&M	\$2,500,000
Batavia	Replace HVAC building B001.1. Recommended replacement frequency is 10 years. Current system is over 20 years old.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$1,000,000
El Centro	Replace 6 gate motors that have exceeded life expectancy, which currently negatively impact operations security and safety.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$285,000
El Paso	Replace damaged condensing coils on 34 HVAC units. Malfunction of HVAC could negatively impact facility operations, mission requirements, and health and safety.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$100,000
Florence	Repair window seals in the Administrative Building to control pests and conserve energy. Support HVAC performance and energy conservation.	Sustainability; Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$5,000
	Apply seal coat to pavement to prevent deterioration of the roads. Repairs and re-surface requirements should be on a 10 year. cycle. This allows continuing with the repairs schedule.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$7,500
	Remove and replace existing foam and coating roof system. Repairs are necessary to prevent major repairs and roof replacements at a higher cost.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$70,000
	Replace detention locks at Foxtrot building to have uniform locking system for additional detainee safety. Supports Detainees operations and Staff Safety.	Operational Security	\$24,000
	Replace 3 existing HVAC units at the Foxtrot Building. Recommended replacement cycle is 10 years. More efficient and energy star units will be installed.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$90,000
Honolulu	Procure new generator for power back up system. Backup power will support Detention and Investigations operations during emergencies or natural disaster situations at this site.	Operational Security	\$500,000
Port Isabel	Renovate exterior of building dorms A, B, & C. Complete deferred scheduled preventive maintenance to avoid major replacements at higher cost in the out years.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$75,000
San Pedro	Repair roadways and parking surfaces. Repairs and re-	Critical Deferred	\$100,000

	surface requirements should be a 10 year cycle.	Maintenance.	
	Replace gate systems. Gates have been repaired on numerous occasions in the last few years. These require replacement to assure the operations safety and security of the site.	Operational Security	\$200,000
Other	Miscellaneous owned facility repairs to be included from the condition assessment report.		\$43,500
		Total	\$5,000,000

Budget Change FY 2012 – FY 2014

Budget Change Detail	
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	0
Program Changes	5,000
<i>Maintenance and Repair of ICE-owned Facilities</i>	<i>5,000</i>
FY 2014 Total	5,000

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Maintenance and Repair of ICE-owned Facilities
PPA:
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	5,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

Description of Item

The ICE Construction Program supports ERO, HSI, OPLA, OPR, and the NFFTU. The program provides funds to build, maintain, and repair ICE-owned operational facilities, such as medical screening, processing, administrative, housing, and support facilities, needed to support the detention and processing of aliens.

The ICE-owned portfolio consists of approximately 1.5 million square feet of space at 18 sites. ERO, as the primary tenant, operates SPCs and related mission operations at six ICE-owned sites. These facilities accommodate approximately 3,700, or 11 percent, of ICE detainees. The other 12 owned locations are used to house and support ICE field operations such as the BESTs, CAP, and other investigations, legal, and administrative staff.

ICE requests \$5 million to provide for critical maintenance and repairs at these facilities.

Justification

ICE Construction Program funds are multi-year, non-expiring funds. ICE has diligently reviewed prior fiscal year spending to recover and redirect funds to accomplish most critical repairs for the last 3 years.

Critical projects include the repair, replacement, or alteration of facilities to address health and safety as well as mission-critical operational issues. Additionally, capital improvement projects are needed to replace critical systems that are approaching or have exceeded their maximum life expectancy (deferred maintenance). This includes updating mechanical systems and other important infrastructure necessary to maintain ICE operations.

ICE requests \$5 million to address the most critical maintenance and repair projects that pose a threat to the life and safety of detainees and ICE employees at ICE-owned facilities.

The request will provide for the following projects, which could change based on any health, life, or safety issues that may arise:

Facility	Work Description	Project Type	Amount
All Sites	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Service Contract to provide the necessary structural maintenance and scheduled preventive maintenance to mechanical systems.	O&M	\$2,500,000
Batavia	Replace HVAC building B001.1. Recommended replacement frequency is 10 years. Current system is over 20 years old.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$1,000,000
El Centro	Replace 6 gate motors that have exceeded life expectancy, which currently negatively impact operations security and safety.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$285,000
El Paso	Replace damaged condensing coils on 34 HVAC units. Malfunction of HVAC could negatively impact facility operations, mission requirements, and health and safety.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$100,000
Florence	Repair window seals in the Administration Building to control pests and conserve energy. Support HVAC performance and energy conservation.	Sustainability; Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$5,000
	Apply seal coat to pavement to prevent deterioration of the roads. Repairs and re-surface requirements should be on a 10 year. cycle. This allows continuing with the repairs schedule.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$7,500
	Remove and replace existing foam and coating roof system. Repairs are necessary to prevent major repairs and roof replacements at a higher cost.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$70,000
	Replace detention locks at Foxtrot building to have uniform locking system for additional detainee safety. Supports Detainees operations and Staff Safety.	Operational Security	\$24,000
	Replace 3 existing HVAC units at the Foxtrot Building. Recommended replacement cycle is 10 years. More efficient and energy star units will be installed.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$90,000
Honolulu	Procure new generator for power back up system. Backup power will support Detention and Investigations operations during emergencies or natural disaster situations at this site.	Operational Security	\$500,000
Port Isabel	Renovate exterior of building dorms A, B, & C. Complete deferred scheduled preventive maintenance to avoid major	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$75,000

	replacements at higher cost in the out years.		
San Pedro	Repair roadways and parking surfaces. Repairs and re-surface requirements should be a 10 year cycle.	Critical Deferred Maintenance	\$100,000
	Replace gate systems. Gates have been repaired on numerous occasions in the last few years. These require replacement to assure the operations safety and security of the site.	Operational Security	\$200,000
Other	Miscellaneous owned facility repairs to be included from the condition assessment report.		\$43,500
		Total	\$5,000,000

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

At the requested \$5 million funding level, ICE will remediate the most egregious issues listed above. ICE will work to identify recoveries of prior year funds to put toward remaining critical repair and maintenance projects.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to customs and immigration, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$0] <u>\$5,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Construction

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes			
Increases			
Maintenance and Repair of ICE-owned Facilities	-	-	5,000
Total, Increases	-	-	5,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	5,000
2014 Request	-	-	5,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	5,000

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	-
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	5,000
Total, Program Changes	-	-	5,000
FY 2014 Request	-	-	5,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	5,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$5,000
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$5,000	0	0	\$5,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Construction Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
25.4 Operations and Maintenance of facilities	-	-	5,000	5,000
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	5,000	5,000
Total, Direct Obligations	-	-	5,000	5,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	4,000	3,000	3,000	(1,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	5,000	5,000

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 and other immigration statutes authorize ICE to detain aliens who are charged with immigration violations, have entered the United States illegally, or have been ordered to leave the country. These aliens can be detained while their immigration proceedings are administered, which in turn facilitates their proper and expedient removal from the country.

The ICE Construction Program provides construction, maintenance, sustainment, and expansion of housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to support the detention of aliens. These projects are part of an ongoing capital investment program that is intended to meet the growing national demand for detention capacity. ICE continues to address the need for bed space and support facilities required to handle the processing and removal of aliens during immigration proceedings, relative to the total number of potentially removable aliens in the country.

Facility Repair & Alterations

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

Repair and alteration projects are continually identified at existing ICE-owned facilities. These projects are not capital construction projects, but maintenance, repair, and alteration projects necessary to maintain government-owned facilities and ensure they comply with safety and health code requirements in support to ICE tenant activities.

2. Significant Changes

In FY 2014, the Construction account will be used for deferred maintenance, emergency repairs and alterations, and approved capital improvements. Only critical repairs will be funded.

3. Project Schedule

	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Start	Physical Complete	Total Estimated Cost (000)	Total Project Cost (000)
FY 2014 Budget Request	N/A	N/A	10/01/2013	9/30/2014	\$5,000	\$5,000

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Construction
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operations and Maintenance of facilities	-	-	5,000	5,000
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	5,000	5,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Unobligated Balance, end of year	4,000	3,000	3,000	(1,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	10,000	-	-	(10,000)
Total Requirements	-	-	5,000	5,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Construction Mission Statement

The Construction account funds are available until expended. The Construction account uses its resources to plan, construct, renovate equipment and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of customs and immigration laws.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities	0	0	\$5,000	\$5,000

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another federal government account. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$5,000,000 for emergency construction on ICE facilities.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Student Exchange and Visitor Program

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Student Exchange and Visitor Program's (SEVP's) mission is to enhance national security by collecting, maintaining, and providing reliable information on foreign students, exchange visitors, and the schools and exchange programs that host them. SEVP is an enforcement tool to assist in keeping our Nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors in the academic programs in the United States.

B. Budget Activities:

SEVP administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, and J visa classifications) in the United States. SEVP also provides outreach and training for SEVIS users. SEVIS is used by the ICE, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counter Terrorism and Criminal Enforcement Unit (CTCEU) to identify foreign students and exchange visitors who fail to enroll or maintain status at their schools. The CTCEU identifies and investigates schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements and crimes and fraud perpetrated by criminals and potential terrorists attempting to gain access to the U.S. through exploitation of SEVP non-immigrant visa status.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requests \$145,000,000, 387 positions and 355 FTE for SEVP in FY 2014. The requested funds will provide the resources needed to fund base requirements for salaries and benefits and operational expenses. A portion of SEVP collections will be used to develop and implement a plan to close remaining national security vulnerabilities and add necessary functionality to maintain SEVIS operations through an extended lifecycle. ICE will work closely with the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) and the Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to coordinate approval of efforts to identify, plan, and coordinate all necessary system improvement, modernization, development, and procurement efforts.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	289	120,000	387	289	120,734	387	355	145,000	-	66	25,000	-	-	-	-	66	25,000
Total, Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	289	120,000	387	289	120,734	387	355	145,000	-	66	25,000	-	-	-	-	66	25,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	387	289	120,000	387	289	120,734	387	355	145,000	-	66	25,000	-	-	-	-	66	25,000
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	387	289	120,000	387	289	120,734	387	355	145,000	-	66	25,000	-	-	-	-	66	25,000

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request. Also, the FTE numbers differ than what is represented in MAX due S&E and SEVP being loaded as a combined number.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Student Exchange and Visitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	387	289	120,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	66	25,000
2014 Current Services	387	355	145,000
2014 Total Request	387	355	145,000
Total Change 2013 to 2014	-	66	25,000

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$145 million, 387 positions, and 355 FTE to support current services for the Student Exchange and Visitor Program (SEVP). This includes an Adjustment to Base increase of \$25 million from the FY 2012 enacted amount. It also includes an increase of 66 FTEs. The FTE increase will enable SEVP to respond to GAO recommendations and will help support modernization improvements to the Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS) to close remaining national security vulnerabilities. The increase in budget authority will fund the increase in FTEs, support SEVIS modernization efforts, and also help provide for non-FTE-related costs to improve records management and digitize school certification records, facilitate outreach support and training to academic institutions for recertification and compliance, increase monitoring of state accreditation status of SEVP-certified schools, increase coordination of school recertification and investigative procedures, improve risk assessments derived from investigations and lead generation identifying potential criminal and fraud activity. ICE does not plan to increase the fees for students, visitors, or schools in FY 2014. The additional \$25 million is available from prior year balances and increased collections.

QHSR Alignment

3.2
Prevent Unlawful Immigration

ICE Strategic Plan Alignment

3.4
Protect the Integrity of the Immigration System

Justification

Funding of \$90.4 million will be provided for SEVP Operations, including \$18.6 million for salaries, and \$71.8 million for expenses.

Funding of \$54.6 million will be provided for the HSI CTCEU, including \$34.6 million for salaries and \$20.0 million for expenses.

Description

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) enhances national security by managing the collection, maintenance, and use of information regarding F and M visa nonimmigrant foreign students and J visa exchange visitors. SEVP certifies schools to enroll F and M visa students. The Department of State designates exchange visitor programs. SEVP facilitates F and M visa student participation in academic and vocational programs in the United States while ensuring that school certification is not used to permit aliens to illegally enter and reside in the United States. SEVP does withdraw a school's permission and ability to bring any additional international students into the United States when necessary. Some are withdrawn because they have closed, gone out of business, or voluntarily asked to be withdrawn from SEVP certification. Others are withdrawn by SEVP for failure to comply with policies, regulations, and/or statutes. When SEVP withdraws a school that has international students currently attending, limited access is granted to SEVIS for a specified period of time to properly process the students to another SEVP approved academic institution or process them for return to their home country. SEVP information, combined with information from law enforcement data systems, is fundamental to identify and investigate immigration benefit fraud perpetrated by individuals and schools or programs attempting to exploit or harm the United States and its people.

As of the end of 2012, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) recertified 2,171 schools and withdrew certification for 1,154 schools. There are 2,011 schools that are currently in the process for recertification and 4,482 schools that are pending notification for recertification.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) Highlights

School Recertification Program

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 mandated that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) conduct recertification of certified schools every two years. SEVP reviews previously certified schools and adjudicates the recertification to affirm compliance with recordkeeping, retention, and reporting regulations and requirements. The focus of recertification is past performance coupled with a review to ensure that the school maintains its basic eligibility for initial certification. The process may include an on-site review. As of March 26, 2013 9,726 schools are currently certified by SEVP.

Field Representatives

SEVP has developed a Field Representative initiative to recruit and develop a highly trained nationwide cadre of Field Representatives to coordinate the operation of the SEVIS system and the deployment of improvements to SEVIS. The Field Representatives will provide comprehensive training to ensure stakeholder understanding, acceptance, and compliance with immigration laws, regulations and SEVP policies and procedures, as well as the stakeholder benefits of SEVIS and potential SEVIS improvements. They will receive a full regimen of training in all aspects of SEVP to provide full-service to stakeholders regarding the application of immigration law with respect to SEVP and SEVIS deployment. The Field Representatives will be located in ICE Special Agent-In-Charge offices across the United States to ensure proximity and availability to stakeholders including over

10,000 SEVP certified schools. The Field Representative initiative will help SEVP establish a more proactive relationship with stakeholders that will foster communication, optimal compliance with immigration laws and regulations, and greater data integrity in SEVIS.

ICE Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit

SEVP plays a key role in the efforts of ICE to prevent terrorists and other criminals from exploiting our nation's immigration and visitor system. The CTCEU is part of ICE's Homeland Security Investigations program. CTCEU uses SEVIS data to identify F and M students and J exchange visitors who fail to enroll in school or their program, maintain their status or otherwise violate the terms of their visa status. CTCEU analyzes and refers school fraud criminal investigation leads to the respective ICE field office. It implements and manages an Agent/SEVIS School Outreach Program that educates others about potential SEVP exploitation. During FY 2012, HSI Special Agents initiated 910 outreach presentations to SEVP approved academic institutions nationwide. The program also improves communication between designated school officials and HSI field agents and provides subject matter expertise to partnering agencies when exploitation is suspected. For FY2012, CTCEU analyzed 406,041 SEVIS leads, reviewed 558 SEVP approved academic institutions for possible identification of fraud anomalies, referred 25 SEVIS-approved academic schools and 30 flight schools to HSI field offices for criminal investigation, and responded to 61 requests for analysis to support major criminal school fraud cases.

Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

SEVP administers SEVIS, which allows ICE to collect, maintain and provide information on foreign students, exchange visitors and their dependents on F, M, and J visas while studying in the United States. SEVIS also maintains information on the schools and program sponsors authorized to use SEVIS and provide certificates of eligibility to F and M students and J exchange visitors. SEVIS assists in the identification of those who are not in compliance with the rules governing their class of admission or immigration law or who may be a threat to national security.

SEVIS is a web-based system that provides real-time, up-to-date information on nonimmigrants in F, M, and J visa classes of admission. The system can be accessed at any time, making it an effective law enforcement tool used by other agencies within DHS and the Departments of State (DOS) and Justice. SEVIS is used by the ICE CTCEU to identify F and M students and J visa exchange visitors who fail to enroll or otherwise fail to maintain their immigration status. SEVP and CTCEU also use SEVIS to identify schools and exchange visitor programs that are not in compliance with regulatory requirements. Information maintained in SEVIS is instrumental in supporting ICE's role in conducting immigration fraud and human smuggling investigations that identify and prosecute criminal organizations involved in the transporting and harboring of illegal aliens into the United States. In prior years, SEVP has implemented several updates to SEVIS, adding functionality and improving performance.

In cooperation with the DHS Acquisition Review Board (ARB) and in accordance with the February 14, 2013 Acquisition Decision Memo, ICE is assessing how we can address the remaining national vulnerabilities in SEVIS. The assessment solely addresses vulnerabilities and stability requirements of SEVIS. ICE will restructure and refocus SEVIS improvement and modernization efforts. The first

priority is to improve the existing SEVIS capability to eliminate remaining vulnerabilities. This will include developing a project plan employing a modular/agile approach to update SEVIS, close vulnerabilities, stabilize operation, add necessary functionality, and maintain operation of SEVIS for an extended life cycle. Once SEVIS vulnerabilities are closed, there may be additional analysis and consideration to determine whether to pursue a future modernized replacement system with expanded capabilities.

SEVP Fees

All SEVP operations, including services provided by other ICE offices, are paid for by fees collected from students, exchange visitors and schools. No appropriated funds are used to support SEVP. All prospective students and exchange visitors are required to pay an SEVP processing fee using the Form I-901 prior to seeking a visa at consulates and embassies overseas. Current fees are \$200 for F and M visa holders and \$180 or \$35 for J visa exchange visitors, depending on the purpose of their visit. This fee, in addition to the fees collected from schools seeking certification to host F and M students, provides the full funding for SEVP, including CTCEU agents that support enforcement of SEVP policies and regulations.

Statutory and regulatory guidance requires SEVP to review its fee structure every two years to ensure that the costs of the services that are provided are fully captured by fees assessed on those receiving the services. The latest fee study was completed in the 2nd Quarter of FY 2012. The study concluded that no immediate fee increase will be required for FY 2013- FY 2014.

In addition, ICE requests \$25 million in additional budget authority to expend prior year carryover balances. These funds were collected but not spent due to delays in planned acquisitions and associated recruitment of field representatives and school recertification analysts.

FY 2014 Planned Activities

ICE will use the funds to refocus the approach to SEVIS modernization efforts to close vulnerabilities and identify and prioritize long-term systems operations and development needs and options; recruit 4 analysts to strengthen the school recertification processes; recruit 62 field representatives to improve customer assistance to students and academic institutions seeking recertification and to establish a culture of compliance within the SEVP user community; provide field training for academic institutions subject to recertification and as well as the deployment of SEVIS improvements; support the Academic Engagement Initiative to encourage the “best and brightest” foreign students to study in the United States; implement Program Wide Digitization Initiative to accelerate the digitization of paper based school certification case files.

Funds will also be used to complete the implementation of all Government Accountability Office (GAO) report recommendations to Assess Risks and Strengthen Oversight Functions:

- Develop and implement processes to identify and assess risks using information identified in CTCEU and field office investigations to evaluate non-compliance and fraud patterns and trends for use in recertification reviews

- Implement risk-based analysis for allocation of SEVP resources to determine appropriate position deployment for recertification and compliance efforts. Recruitment will begin in FY 2013
- Implement procedures to ensure mandatory verification of schools that use letters in-lieu of accreditation for all school certifications
- Implement procedures to identify and address missing and incomplete case files and obtain documentation for school certification case files missing evidence, and taking necessary compliance actions
- Implement procedures to monitor state accreditation status of all SEVP-certified schools and conduct frequent validation of status to ensure compliance with certification requirements
- Establish target timeframes to notify SEVP-certified flight schools that lack Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification that they need to obtain FAA certification and establish procedures to identify SEVP-certified flight schools that lose their FAA certification
- Revise standard operating procedures to improve and coordinate information sharing during investigations and school recertification actions
- Establish criteria for referring potential criminal or fraud activity and leads for investigation

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding 19,308 <i>HSI</i>	FY 2013 Activity Funding 31,647 <i>HSI</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request 39,840 <i>HSI</i>
<i>Student & Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) (P)</i>	The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) is a unit within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Office. The OCIO SDD FPS/SEVP IT Systems Branch provides IT services to HSI SEVP through current operations and maintenance of the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). SEVIS is a web-based system that collects, maintains, and provides current information on nonimmigrant foreign students, exchange visitors, and their dependents while in the United States. The SEVP IT Systems Branch manages the acquisition activities surrounding SEVIS modernization and development efforts.	

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	387	289	120,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase of Fee Authority	-	66	25,000
Total, Increases	-	66	25,000
Total Other Adjustments	-	66	25,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	66	25,000
2014 Current Services	387	355	145,000
Program Changes			
2014 Request	387	355	145,000
2013 to 2014 Change	-	66	25,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	387	289	120,000
FY 2013 Base Annualized CR	387	289	120,734
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	66	25,000
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	66	25,000
FY 2014 Current Services	387	355	145,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	387	355	145,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	66	25,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Student Exchange and Visitor Program	387	289	\$120,000	0	66	\$25,000	0	0	0	387	355	\$145,000	0	66	\$25,000
Total	387	289	120,000	0	66	25,000	0	0	0	387	355	145,000	0	66	25,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Student Exchange and Visitor Program Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,831	29,185	32,614	11,783
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	80	-	-	(80)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,598	7,746	5,882	2,284
12.1 Benefits	9,851	11,585	14,719	4,868
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	34,360	48,516	53,215	18,855
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	446	1,327	2,727	2,281
22.0 Transportation of things	25	65	65	40
23.1 GSA rent	6,520	6,520	6,817	297
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	777	1,210	1,210	433
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	21,514	29,096	44,378	22,864
25.2 Other services	23,950	6,328	7,377	(16,573)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,032	4,733	6,396	2,364
25.4 O&M of facilities	67	-	-	(67)
25.6 Medical care	-	124	-	
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,534	17,265	17,265	(7269)
26.0 Supplies and materials	874	1,986	1,986	1,112
31.0 Equipment	2,895	3,564	3,564	669
91.0 Unvouchered	6	-	-	(6)
Total, Other Object Classes	85,640	72,218	91,785	6,145
Total, Direct Obligations	120,000	120,734	145,000	25,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,000	120,734	145,000	25,000
Full Time Equivalents	289	289	355	66

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Student Exchange and Visitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,831	29,185	32,614	11,783
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	80	-	-	(80)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,598	7,746	5,882	2,284
12.1 Benefits	9,851	11,585	14,719	4,868
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	34,360	48,516	53,215	18,855
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	446	1,327	2,727	2,281
22.0 Transportation of things	25	65	65	40
23.1 GSA rent	6,520	6,520	6,817	297
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	777	1,210	1,210	433
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	21,514	29,096	44,378	22,864
25.2 Other services	23,950	6,328	7,377	(16,573)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,032	4,733	6,396	2,364
25.4 O&M of facilities	67	-	-	(67)
25.6 Medical care	-	124	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,534	17,265	17,265	(7,269)
26.0 Supplies and materials	874	1,986	1,986	1,112
31.0 Equipment	2,895	3,564	3,564	669
91.0 Unvouchered	6	-	-	(6)
Total, Other Object Classes	85,640	72,218	91,785	6145
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,000	120,734	145,000	25,000
Full Time Equivalents	289	289	355	66

Student Exchange and Visitor Program Mission Statement

The Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) administers the School Certification Program and manages the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), a web-based system for maintaining information on international students and exchange visitors (F, M, J visa classification) in the United States. SEVIS is designed to keep our nation safe while facilitating the participation of students and exchange visitors seeking to study in the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,831	29,185	32,614	11,783
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	80	-	-	-80
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,598	7,746	5,882	2,284
12.1 Benefits	9,851	11,585	14,719	4,868
Total, Salaries & Benefits	34,360	48,516	53,215	18,855

Salaries and Benefits includes regular salaries and wages paid to civilian employees for full-time, part-time, temporary or intermittent employment; compensation above the basic rates paid directly to civilian employees such as overtime, holiday pay, night work differential, hazardous duty pay, supervisory differential, incentive awards, and royalties; and benefits including life insurance, health insurance, employee retirement, work injury disabilities, professional liability insurance, recruitment, retention and other incentives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$446	\$1,327	\$2,727	\$2,281

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$25	\$65	\$65	\$40

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$6,520	\$6,520	\$6,817	\$297

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$777	\$1,210	\$1,210	\$433

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$21,514	\$29,096	\$44,378	\$22,864

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$23,950	\$6,328	\$7,377	\$-16,573

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$4,032	\$4,733	\$6,396	\$2,364

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$67	-	-	-\$67

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$24,534	\$17,265	\$17,265	-\$7,269

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$874	\$1,986	\$1,986	\$1,112

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,895	\$3,564	\$3,564	\$669

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
91.0 Unvouchered	\$6	-	-	-\$6

Unvouchered includes expenditures made lawfully for confidential purposes, including authorized payments made by law enforcement to informants, which are not subject to detailed vouchering or reporting.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment
N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	Increase/Decrease FY 2012to FY 2014 Amount
SEVP	106	106	348	242
Total Working Capital Fund	\$106	\$106	\$348	\$242

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Breached Bond Detention Fund



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8 million in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund. All collections in excess of \$8 million are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund.

B. Budget Activities:

Amounts deposited into the Breached Bond Detention Fund can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens. Funds remain available until expended.

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2014, ICE requests \$65,000,000 for new collections and corresponding spending authority. ICE uses this money as part of its overall detention budget, and in FY 2014, \$55 million of this funding will allow ICE to fund an estimated 1,266 detention beds and related costs such as healthcare and compliance oversight.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Breached Bond Detention Fund

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,459	-	-	65,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)
Total, Breached Bond Detention Fund	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,459	-	-	65,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,459	-	-	65,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	75,000	-	-	75,459	-	-	65,000	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Breached Bond Detention Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	75,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,000)
2014 Current Services	-	-	65,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	65,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(10,000)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Breached Bond Detention Fund is authorized by Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond/Detention Fund.

The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected are allocated to the General Fund. All collections in excess of the first \$8,000,000 are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, are available for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of aliens.

At the end of FY 2012, ICE had almost 145,000 bonds for illegal aliens outstanding worth \$825 million. Throughout FY 2012 approximately 8,300 were breached. This resulted in collections of \$48 million.

In FY 2014, ICE will use \$55,000,000 of these resources to fund 1,266 detention beds, using a projected \$119.00 average daily rate of detention, which includes related costs such as healthcare. The remaining resources will be used to support the Bond Management Unit (BMU), administration of the Breached Bond program, and other allowable costs. The BMU supports field operations by providing guidance related to immigration bond management, and ensures field compliance with bond laws,

regulations, policies, and procedures through training, site visits, and technical oversight. The BMU also coordinates with other ICE programs to facilitate the timely resolution of bond litigation issues as well as financial reporting to ICE leadership.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Breached Bond Detention Fund FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	75,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Decrease in Collections	-	-	(10,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(10,000)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(10,000)
2014 Current Services	-	-	65,000
Program Changes			
2014 Request	-	-	65,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(10,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	75,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	75,459
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(10,000)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	(10,000)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	65,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	-	-	65,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(10,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Breached Bond Detention Fund	0	0	\$75,000	0	0	-\$10,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$65,000	0	0	-\$10,000
Total	0	0	75,000	0	0	-10,000	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	0	0	-10,000

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Breached Bond Detention Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$5,203	\$2,959	\$2,500	(\$2,703)
22.0 Transportation of things	10	-	-	(\$10)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	155	-	-	(\$155)
25.2 Other services	387	2,500	2,500	\$2,113
25.4 O&M of facilities	67,553	70,000	60,000	(\$7,553)
26.0 Supplies and materials	198	-	-	(\$198)
31.0 Equipment	1,494	-	-	(\$1,494)
Total, Other Object Classes	75,000	75,459	65,000	(10,000)
Total, Direct Obligations	75,000	75,459	65,000	(10,000)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	75,000	75,459	65,000	(10,000)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Breached Bond Detention Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,203	2,959	2,500	(2,703)
22.0 Transportation of things	10	-	-	(10)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	155	-	-	(155)
25.2 Other services	387	2,500	2,500	2,113
25.4 O&M of facilities	67,553	70,000	60,000	(7,553)
26.0 Supplies and materials	198	-	-	(198)
31.0 Equipment	1,494	-	-	(1,494)
Total, Other Object Classes	75,000	75,459	65,000	(10,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	75,000	75,459	65,000	(10,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Breached Bond Detention Fund Mission Statement

The Breached Bond Detention Fund was authorized in Section 112 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-395). The Act amended Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952, as amended, by establishing, in the General Fund of the Treasury, a separate account to be called the Breached Bond Detention Fund. The first \$8,000,000 in breached cash and surety bonds collected goes to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. All collections in excess of \$8,000,000 posted under the INA, which are recovered by the Department of Justice, are deposited as offsetting collections into this fund. Amounts deposited into the fund, which remain available until expended, can be used for expenses incurred in the collection of breached bonds, bond management, litigation activities to obtain compliance from surety companies found to be delinquent in meeting their obligations, and for expenses associated with the detention of criminal and illegal aliens.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,203	\$2,959	\$2,500	-\$2,703

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$2,703,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$10	-	-	-\$10

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$10,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$155	-	-	-\$155

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$155,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$387	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,113

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$2,113,000 for contract service requirements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$67,553	\$70,000	\$60,000	-\$7,553

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$7,553,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$198	-	-	-\$198

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$198,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,494	-	-	-\$1,494

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is a decrease in FY 2014 of \$1,494,000 due to a reduction in anticipated collections.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Immigration Inspection User Fees



Fiscal Year 2014
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Immigration Inspection User Fee account is a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry as codified in 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1356, Section 286, the Immigration and Nationality Act. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air and sea ports. Funds in the Immigration Inspection User Fee account remain available until expended.

B. Budget Activities:

The Immigration Inspection User Fee will fund 1,220 detention beds in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014.

C. Budget Request Summary:

ICE requests \$135,000,000 in spending authority for FY 2014. The requested funds will finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	116,869	-	-	117,584	-	-	135,000	-	-	18,131	-	-	-	-	-	18,131
Total, Immigration Inspection User Fees	-	-	116,869	-	-	117,584	-	-	135,000	-	-	18,131	-	-	-	-	-	18,131
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	116,869	-	-	117,584	-	-	135,000	-	-	18,131	-	-	-	-	-	18,131
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	116,869	-	-	117,584	-	-	135,000	-	-	18,131	-	-	-	-	-	18,131

*The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigration Inspection User Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	116,869
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	18,131
2014 Current Services	-	-	135,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	135,000
Total Change 2013 to 2014	-	-	18,131

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In FY 2014, ICE requests \$135 million budget authority and no positions or FTE for Immigration Inspection User activities. This reflects a total adjustment to base increase of \$18.1 million which includes \$3.1 million growth in fee collections based on increased passenger volume and \$15 million in planned obligations of prior year collections.

Planned spending of prior year obligations is based on the Immigration and Nationality Act, §286, which allows for reimbursement of costs related to the expansion, operation, and maintenance of information technology systems for non-immigrant control. The carryover funding will be used for three Information Technology purposes:

- Fund IT sustainment costs for users supporting the non-immigrant enforcement lifecycle,
- Enhance enterprise case management system for the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) which will integrate OPLA, ERO and EOIR data, and
- Create an ICE and Customs Enforcement enterprise-wide data array warehouse linking data for all actors in the immigration enforcement process to provide event-driven business capabilities.

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees finance a portion of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove

passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports. These ICE operations encompass:

- expanding, operating, and maintaining information systems for non-immigrant control;
- detecting fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States;
- investigating crimes relating to admissibility and establishing the government's legal position regarding all detentions;
- representing the government in all legal proceedings involving immigration and admissibility;
- transporting detained aliens who arrive at air and sea ports-of-entry to immigration legal proceedings;
- providing detention and removal services for inadmissible aliens arriving on commercial aircraft or vessels and for any inadmissible alien who has attempted illegal entry into the United States through avoidance of immigration inspection at air or sea ports-of-entry;
- providing training and technical assistance to commercial airline and vessel personnel regarding detection of fraudulent documents; and
- program oversight and management.

Fee collections are increasing over prior years due to the gradual increase in tourist and business travel. The adjustment to base increase of \$3.1 million provides ICE additional budget authority to use this funding.

In FY 2014, ICE will use \$53,000,000 of these resources to fund 1,220 detention beds and related expenses such as healthcare. The remainder of the funds will be split between other expenses such as investigations, legal proceedings, intelligence gathering, alien transportation, and systems for non-immigrant control.

ICE requests \$15 million in additional budget authority for the one-time use of unexpended prior year balances as carryover funding. In FY 2014, ICE will use up to \$15 million in carryover funding to expand, operate, and maintain information technology systems for non-immigrant control as provided for in the Immigration and Nationality Act, §286. Specifically, ICE will use this carryover funding to sustain its IT infrastructure, the backbone of all non-immigrant control systems. In addition, ICE will continue to expand efforts to improve systems dedicated to non-immigrant control and management. ICE will build a new data warehouse that will capture event-driven investigative and enforcement data that will link and integrate data from existing non-immigrant control systems. This data array warehouse will provide ICE with an event-driven business intelligence capability, which it currently lacks. Such a system will also provide improved analytic capabilities to enable efficient responses to congressional and administration data requests. ICE will also enhance and expand efforts to improve data analysis by building OPLA IT capabilities. Currently, OPLA systems handle rudimentary case management functions, that cannot easily be linked to other ICE IT systems to perform powerful analysis, reporting, and coordination of the many types of cases managed by OPLA attorneys. By enhancing its legal IT systems, ICE will be better able to manage its non-immigrant proceedings and better target its legal resources on those areas that can provide the greatest return.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Inspection User Fees FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	116,869
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Increase of Fee Authority	-	-	18,131
Total, Increases	-	-	18,131
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	18,131
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	18,131
2014 Current Services	-	-	135,000
Program Changes			
2014 Request	-	-	135,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	18,131

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	116,869
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	117,584
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	18,131
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	18,131
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	135,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	-	-	135,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	18,131

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Immigration Inspection User Fees	0	0	\$116,869	0	0	\$18,131	0	0	0	0	0	\$135,000	0	0	\$18,131
Total	0	0	116,869	0	0	18,131	0	0	0	0	0	135,000	0	0	18,131

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$4,541	\$4,541	\$4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of things	540	540	673	\$133
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	643	643	654	\$11
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	189	189	6,239	\$6,050
25.2 Other services	31,882	32,597	34,710	\$2,828
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	101	101	101	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	56,290	56,290	57,416	\$1,126
25.6 Medical care	3,816	3,816	3,816	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,172	7,172	7,961	\$789
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	11,491	11,491	12,834	\$1,343
31.0 Equipment	200	200	6,051	\$5,851
Total, Other Object Classes	116,869	117,584	135,000	18,131
Total, Direct Obligations	116,869	117,584	135,000	18,131
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	116,869	117,584	135,000	18,131

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Immigration Inspection User Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	4,541	4,541	4,541	-
22.0 Transportation of things	540	540	673	133
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	643	643	654	11
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	189	189	6,239	6,050
25.2 Other services	31,882	32,597	34,710	2,828
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	101	101	101	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	56,290	56,290	57,416	1,126
25.6 Medical care	3,816	3,816	3,816	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,172	7,172	7,961	789
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	11,491	11,491	12,834	1,343
31.0 Equipment	200	200	6,051	5,851
Total, Other Object Classes	116,869	117,584	135,000	18,131
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	116,869	117,584	135,000	18,131
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Immigration Inspection User Fees Mission Statement

The Immigration User Fee account was established as a repository for fees collected from passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea ports of entry. These fees are used to recover some of the costs of ICE operations to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to unlawfully bring aliens into the United States through air or sea ports.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$540	\$540	\$673	\$133

Transportation of Things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$133,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$643	\$643	\$654	\$11

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services, including Blackberry/pager/cellular phones. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$11,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$189	\$189	\$6,239	\$6,050

Advisory and Assistance Services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e. the private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.), as well as from other units within the Federal government. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$6,050,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$31,882	\$32,597	\$34,710	\$2,828

Other Services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$2,828,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$56,290	\$56,290	\$57,416	\$1,126

Operation and Maintenance of Facilities include all payments for such when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$1,126,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$7,172	\$7,172	\$7,961	\$789

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$789,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$11,491	\$11,491	\$12,834	\$1,343

Supplies and Materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use; (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture; (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property; or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$1,343,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$200	\$200	\$6,051	\$5,851

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. There is an increase in FY 2014 of \$5,851,000 due to anticipated collections and usage of carryover balances.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Immigration and Customs Enforcement



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): This program enforces the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To protect public safety and national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI): This program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security; combats transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems; and upholds and enforces America's customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation's borders.

Automation Modernization: This program includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives: TECS Modernization, Detention and Removal Operations IT Modernization (DROM), and Electronic Health Records (e HR). The Automation Modernization program will: improve information sharing within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and across ICE organizations, strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Management and Administration: The Office of Management and Administration (M&A) directs, plans, and coordinates key mission support and business functions of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The executive associate director for M&A has direct supervision of the chiefs of finance, information technology, procurement, human capital; officers of privacy, freedom of information act; as well as the offices of firearms, policy, training, chief diversity, and equal opportunity. Additionally, the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) provides the legal advice, training, and services required to support the ICE mission.

Construction: This program provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of Enforcement and Removal Operations activities. The Construction account funds are available until expended.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	7,140	\$2,746,047
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	8,867	\$2,017,594
Automation Modernization	0	\$34,900
Management and Administration	3,325	\$538,181
Construction	0	\$5,000
Total Budget Request	19,332	\$5,341,722

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	0%	0%	100%		0%		
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	10%	60%	22%	4%	0%	2%	2%
Automation Modernization	19%	37%	44%				
Management and Administration	0%	7%	42%	0%	1%		50%
Construction			100%				

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Strategic Context

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	30	0	30	0	27	0
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	219,333	1,000	220,686	1,000	201,633	952
Automation Modernization	3,578	0	1,628	0	5,750	0
Management and Administration	728	10	1,096	10	654	10
Total	223,668*	1,010	223,440*	1,010	208,064*	962

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	531	1	534	1	477	0
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	1,417,922	5,279	1,314,242	5,509	1,223,186	5,255
Automation Modernization	7,155	0	3,255	0	11,500	0
Management and Administration	38,931	51	38,833	51	37,854	49
Total	1,464,539*	5,330	1,356,863*	5,560	1,273,017*	5,305

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, strategic performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs						
Description: This measure reports on the percent of transnational gang investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational criminal gangs. "Transnational gang" is defined as members within a transnational criminal organization linked to gang activity as defined by the Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) and/or the Violent Crime in Aid of Racketeering (VICAR) statutes. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. To impact the result of this measure ICE has developed and implemented anti-gang initiatives focused on violent criminal activities and on crimes with a nexus to the border.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15%	16%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations or individuals						
Description: This measure will report on the percent of transnational drug investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat transnational drug trafficking organizations/individuals. "Transnational drug trafficking organization" is defined by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as those organizations on approved Consolidated Priority Organizational Target (CPOT) or Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT) lists or those who are earning, laundering, or moving more than \$10 million a year in drug proceeds. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. To impact the result of this measure, ICE established international partnerships to link global customs and law enforcement agencies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11%	12%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of transnational child exploitation or sex trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat child exploitation or sex trafficking organizations or individuals						
Description: This measure reports the percent of transnational child exploitation or child sex						

trafficking investigations resulting in the disruption or dismantlement of high-threat criminal organizations/individuals. "Child exploitation" is defined as manufacturing and distributing sexual or perverted acts or images of children under the age of 18. "Disruption" is defined as impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization. "Dismantlement" is defined as destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and network to the degree that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. ICE has established a Child Exploitation Investigations Center (CEIC) to serve as a central coordination point for state, local, and tribal offices, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and other federal law enforcement agencies, as well as international law enforcement agencies dedicated to combating the sexual exploitation of children.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	21%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	3,055,940	7,802	3,065,120	7,523	2,745,295	7,138
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	472,508	2,029	463,108	2,031	446,971	2,016
Automation Modernization	10,978	0	6,828	0	13,650	0
Management and Administration	354,308	3,090	402,023	3,262	226,660	3,055
Construction	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
Total	3,893,734*	12,921	3,937,078*	12,816	3,437,531*	12,209

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Average length of stay in detention of all convicted criminal aliens prior to removal from the United States (in days)						
Description: This measure provides an indicator of efficiencies achieved in working to drive down the average length of stay for convicted criminals in ICE's detention facilities. Decreases in the average length of stay can significantly reduce the overall costs associated with maintaining an alien population prior to removal.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=38	<=35.0	<=35.0	<=34.5
Result:	N/A	N/A	34.7	31.9	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of convicted criminal aliens removed per fiscal year						
Description: This measure includes removals from the U.S. under any types of removal order as well as voluntary returns of immigration violators to their country of origin. This measure reflects the full impact of program activities to ensure that criminal aliens identified in the country, that are amenable to removal do not remain in the U.S. (statistical tracking note: Measure equals the case status with a departure date within the fiscal year, filtered by criminality and exiting ERO Criminal Alien Program codes.)						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	180,000	220,350	224,000	227,360
Result:	N/A	N/A	216,698	225,390	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws						
Description: This measure is a cumulative result of enforcement-related actions against employers that hire illegal labor. Enforcement-related actions include criminal arrests, audits, and final orders of fines of employers related to worksite enforcement. This measure demonstrates the impact of worksite enforcement operations to ensure that employers do not violate immigration-related employment laws.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,800	1,854
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of aliens arrested or charged who will be electronically screened through Secure Communities						
Description: Biometric information sharing between the Department of Justice fingerprint database (IAFIS) and the DHS immigration database (IDENT) allows a single query by a participating local law enforcement agency to check both systems and confirm the identification and immigration status of a subject. This measure gauges the percent of all aliens arrested in the United States that are screened through Secured Communities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	80%	96%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	75.57%	97.96%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of detention facilities found in compliance with the national detention standards by receiving an inspection rating of acceptable or greater on the last inspection						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of detention facilities that have received an overall rating of acceptable or above within the Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Detention Standards Program. The National Detention Standards were originally issued in September 2000 to facilitate consistent conditions of confinement, access to legal representation, and safe and secure operations across the immigration detention system. The standards have been updated into a performance based format known as the Performance Based National Detention Standards. Through a robust inspections program, the program ensures facilities utilized to detain aliens in immigration proceedings or awaiting removal to their countries do so in accordance with the Performance Based National Detention Standards.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	90%	94%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	95%	97%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average daily population of illegal aliens maintained in detention facilities						
Description: Average Daily Population (ADP) - Midnight count man-days is based on Midnight Count. A MANDAY is based on whether a subject is in an ERO detention facility for the midnight count. For every subject in a facility for the midnight count corresponds to one MANDAY. The ADP is the number of mandays for a given time period, divided by the number of days in that time period. MIRP and ORR facilities are not included. Average daily population is congressionally mandated at 34,000 in FY 2013.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	33,588	34,000	34,000	31,800
Result:	N/A	N/A	33,330	34,260	N/A	N/A

Measure: Estimated average bed cost per day						
Description: All costs associated with directly or indirectly supporting the maintenance of detention beds. These include bed and detention guard contracts; contracts for detainee provisions, healthcare, building maintenance, etc. These costs also include headquarters support						

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Strategic Context

and oversight for detention operations.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=\$119.50	<=\$122.00	<=\$122.00	<=\$119.00
Result:	N/A	N/A	\$112.83	\$118.14	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of aliens removed convicted of the most serious crimes (level 1 offenders)						
Description: This measure indicates the number of aliens who have been convicted of the most serious crimes, known as level 1 offenders, that have been removed from the United States.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	63,000	80,050	85,000	86,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	75,086	77,954	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	91,250	403	90,108	403	80,289	386
Automation Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management and Administration	437	6	658	6	392	6
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91,686	409	90,765*	409	80,681	391

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Strategic Context

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)	274	0	276	0	247	0
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	5,425	26	5,367	26	5,081	25
Management and Administration	4,283	4	3,946	4	3,867	4
Total	9,982	30	9,589	30	9,240	29

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	46,292	226	46,664	226	42,839	217
Total	46,292	226	46,664	226	42,839	217

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department's objectives is to improve DHS's organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Resources Requested

Immigration and Customs Enforcement resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	18,349	27	23,078	18	27,597	17
Management and Administration	234,727	201	190,733	201	268,755	201
Total	253,076	228	213,811	219	296,352	218

Performance Measures

ICE contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

ia. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation ¹
Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted ²		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Aviation Security	51,767	5,253,528	52,705	5,286,110	52,484	4,968,036	717	(285,492)	(1,605)	(325,060)	2,322	39,568
Surface Transportation Security	690	134,748	775	135,573	668	109,331	(22)	(25,417)	(100)	(13,722)	78	(11,695)
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	394	214,731	481	239,678	449	241,617	55	26,886	-	33,717	55	(6,831)
Transportation Security Support	1,641	1,031,926	1,859	1,038,241	2,001	997,789	360	(34,137)	(5)	(3,313)	365	(30,824)
Federal Air Marshals	-	966,115	-	972,028	-	826,522	-	(139,593)	-	(51,438)	-	(88,155)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Discretionary)	54,492	7,601,048	55,820	7,671,630	55,602	7,143,295	1,110	(457,753)	(1,710)	(359,816)	2,820	(97,937)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	5	4,890	6	5,000	6	5,000	1	110	-	-	1	110
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Gross Budgetary Resources)	54,497	7,855,938	55,826	7,926,630	55,608	7,398,295	1,111	(457,643)	(1,710)	(359,816)	2,821	(97,827)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees	-	(2,007,790)	-	(2,092,176)	-	(2,245,897)	-	(238,107)	-	(122,337)	-	(115,770)
Aviation Passenger Security Fee (less ASCF)	-	(1,622,559)	-	(1,672,176)	-	(1,703,560)	-	(81,001)	-	-	-	(81,001)
Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Aviation Security Deficit Reduction)	-	-	-	-	-	(122,337)	-	(122,337)	-	(122,337)	-	-
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)	-	(385,231)	-	(420,000)	-	(420,000)	-	(34,769)	-	-	-	(34,769)
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees	-	(50,777)	-	(74,720)	-	(61,000)	-	(10,223)	-	-	-	(10,223)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential- Fee	-	(32,163)	-	(47,300)	-	(36,700)	-	(4,537)	-	-	-	(4,537)
Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee	-	(11,101)	-	(12,000)	-	(12,000)	-	(899)	-	-	-	(899)
General Aviation at DCA - Fee	-	(320)	-	(100)	-	(350)	-	(30)	-	-	-	(30)
Indirect Air Cargo - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	-	(1,106)	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	-	-	-	1,106
Certified Cargo Screening Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	58
Large Aircraft Security Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (previously called SIDA - Fee)	-	(6,000)	-	(8,000)	-	(6,500)	-	(500)	-	-	-	(500)
Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee (in FY13 includes LASP-Fee and SSI-Fee)	-	(28)	-	(120)	-	(50)	-	(22)	-	-	-	(22)
Sensitive Security Information - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)	-	-	-	(7,200)	-	(5,400)	-	(5,400)	-	-	-	(5,400)
Less: Prior Year Rescission:	-	(71,596)	-	(16,296)	-	-	-	71,596	-	-	-	71,596
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54,492	5,470,885	55,820	5,488,438	55,602	4,836,398	1,110	(634,487)	(1,710)	(482,153)	2,820	(152,334)
Aviation Fees - Mandatory	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(450,000)	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation Security, Deficit Reduction [Non-Add]	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	-	-
Credentialing Fees - Mandatory	-	(4,890)	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	(110)	-	-	-	(110)
Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	-	(4,890)	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	(110)	-	-	-	(110)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

² FY 2012 Revised Enacted includes reprogrammings/transfers, actual FTE, and actual fee collections.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2012 Revised Enacted						2013 Annualized CR						2014 Request ¹					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
I. AVIATION SECURITY	51,767	5,253,528	---	---	51,767	5,253,528	52,705	5,286,110	---	---	52,705	5,286,110	52,484	4,968,036	---	---	52,484	4,968,036
1. Screening Partnership Program	---	171,193	---	---	---	171,193	---	145,075	---	---	---	145,075	---	153,190	---	---	---	153,190
2. Screener PC&B	46,721	3,017,594	---	---	46,721	3,017,594	47,245	3,044,289	---	---	47,245	3,044,289	46,869	3,033,526	---	---	46,869	3,033,526
3. Screener Training and Other	56	244,601	---	---	56	244,601	47	251,325	---	---	47	251,325	84	226,936	---	---	84	226,936
4. Checkpoint Support	51	204,768	---	---	51	204,768	52	206,021	---	---	52	206,021	57	103,377	---	---	57	103,377
5. EDS Procurement/Installation	107	222,310	---	---	107	222,310	114	224,101	---	---	114	224,101	116	83,987	---	---	116	83,987
6. Screening Technology Maintenance	---	320,365	---	---	---	320,365	---	322,326	---	---	---	322,326	---	298,509	---	---	---	298,509
7. Aviation Regulation & Other Enforcement	1,273	357,109	---	---	1,273	357,109	1,482	372,248	---	---	1,482	372,248	1,578	354,650	---	---	1,578	354,650
8. Airport Management and Support	2,796	569,473	---	---	2,796	569,473	2,974	573,716	---	---	2,974	573,716	3,009	590,871	---	---	3,009	590,871
9. Federal Flight Deck Officer & Flight Crew Training	40	25,461	---	---	40	25,461	42	25,617	---	---	42	25,617	---	---	---	---	---	---
10. Air Cargo	723	120,654	---	---	723	120,654	749	121,392	---	---	749	121,392	771	122,990	---	---	771	122,990
II. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY	690	134,748	---	---	690	134,748	775	135,573	---	---	775	135,573	668	109,331	---	---	668	109,331
1. Staffing and Operations	135	38,514	---	---	135	38,514	153	38,750	---	---	153	38,750	147	35,433	---	---	147	35,433
2. Surface Transportation Security Inspectors & Canines	555	96,234	---	---	555	96,234	622	96,823	---	---	622	96,823	521	73,898	---	---	521	73,898
III. TRANSPORTATION THREAT ASSESSMENT & CREDENTIALING FEES - DISCRETIONARY - USER FEES	394	214,731	---	---	394	214,731	481	239,678	---	---	481	239,678	449	241,617	---	---	449	241,617
1. Secure Flight	239	92,414	---	---	239	92,414	314	92,980	---	---	314	92,980	286	106,198	---	---	286	106,198
2. Other Vetting Programs	113	71,540	---	---	113	71,540	121	71,978	---	---	121	71,978	117	74,419	---	---	117	74,419
3. TWC - Fee	22	32,163	---	---	22	32,163	21	47,300	---	---	21	47,300	21	36,700	---	---	21	36,700
4. Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee	20	11,101	---	---	20	11,101	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000	17	12,000	---	---	17	12,000
5. General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	320	---	---	---	320	---	100	---	---	---	100	---	350	---	---	---	350
6. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	---	1,106	---	---	---	1,106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7. Certified Cargo Screening Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	---	58	---	---	---	58	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8. Large Aircraft Security Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9. Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (previously called SIDA - Fee)	---	6,000	---	---	---	6,000	---	8,000	---	---	---	8,000	---	6,500	---	---	---	6,500
10. Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee (in FY13 includes IASP-Fee and SSI-Fee)	---	28	---	---	---	28	---	120	---	---	---	120	---	50	---	---	---	50
11. Sensitive Security Information - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12. Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	7,200	---	---	8	7,200	8	5,400	---	---	8	5,400
IV. TRANSPORTATION SECURITY SUPPORT	1,641	1,031,926	---	---	1,641	1,031,926	1,859	1,038,241	---	---	1,859	1,038,241	2,001	997,789	---	---	2,001	997,789
1. Intelligence	193	42,992	---	---	193	42,992	228	43,255	---	---	228	43,255	246	44,809	---	---	246	44,809
2. Headquarters Administration	1,047	292,334	---	---	1,047	292,334	1,172	294,123	---	---	1,172	294,123	1,207	284,942	---	---	1,207	284,942
3. Human Capital Services	215	249,400	---	---	215	249,400	243	250,926	---	---	243	250,926	246	212,554	---	---	246	212,554
4. Information Technology	186	447,200	---	---	186	447,200	216	449,937	---	---	216	449,937	302	455,484	---	---	302	455,484
V. FEDERAL AIR MARSHALS	---	966,115	---	---	---	966,115	---	972,028	---	---	---	972,028	---	826,522	---	---	---	826,522
1. Management and Administration	---	841,863	---	---	---	841,863	---	847,656	---	---	---	847,656	---	714,669	---	---	---	714,669
2. Travel and Training	---	124,252	---	---	---	124,252	---	124,372	---	---	---	124,372	---	111,853	---	---	---	111,853
Total Direct Approp & Budget Est (Gross Discretionary)	54,492	7,601,048	---	---	54,492	7,601,048	55,820	7,671,630	---	---	55,820	7,671,630	55,602	7,143,295	---	---	55,602	7,143,295
MANDATORY FEES	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000	---	250,000	---	---	---	250,000
2. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	5	4,890	---	---	5	4,890	6	5,000	---	---	6	5,000	6	5,000	---	---	6	5,000
Total Budget Authority	54,497	7,855,938	---	---	54,497	7,855,938	55,826	7,926,630	---	---	55,826	7,926,630	55,608	7,398,295	---	---	55,608	7,398,295

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	2012 Revised Enacted						2013 Annualized CR						2014 Request ¹					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FEE ACCOUNT OFFSET																		
Discretionary Fees:	---	(2,058,567)	---	---	---	(2,058,567)	---	(2,166,896)	---	---	---	(2,166,896)	---	(2,306,897)	---	---	---	(2,306,897)
Aviation Security Fees - Offsetting Fees																		
1. Aviation Passenger Security Fees (less ASCF)	---	(1,622,559)	---	---	---	(1,622,559)	---	(1,672,176)	---	---	---	(1,672,176)	---	(1,703,560)	---	---	---	(1,703,560)
2. Aviation Passenger Security Fee - Increase (less Aviation Security Deficit Reduction)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(122,337)	---	---	---	(122,337)
3. Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (ASIF)	---	(385,231)	---	---	---	(385,231)	---	(420,000)	---	---	---	(420,000)	---	(420,000)	---	---	---	(420,000)
Credentialing Fees - Discretionary - User Fees																		
4. Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	---	(32,163)	---	---	---	(32,163)	---	(47,300)	---	---	---	(47,300)	---	(36,700)	---	---	---	(36,700)
5. Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Fee	---	(11,101)	---	---	---	(11,101)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	(12,000)	---	(12,000)	---	---	---	(12,000)
6. General Aviation at DCA - Fee	---	(320)	---	---	---	(320)	---	(100)	---	---	---	(100)	---	(350)	---	---	---	(350)
7. Indirect Air Cargo - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	---	(1,106)	---	---	---	(1,106)	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	---	-
8. Certified Cargo Screening Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in Air Cargo-Fee)	---	(58)	---	---	---	(58)	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	---	-
9. Large Aircraft Security Pgm - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	---	-
10. Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee (previously called OSTA)	---	(6,000)	---	---	---	(6,000)	---	(8,000)	---	---	---	(8,000)	---	(6,500)	---	---	---	(6,500)
11. Other Security Threat Assess - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	---	(28)	---	---	---	(28)	---	(120)	---	---	---	(120)	---	(50)	---	---	---	(50)
12. Sensitive Security Information - Fee (in FY13 included in OSTA-Fee)	---	(1)	---	---	---	(1)	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	---	-
13. Air Cargo - Fee (New in FY13, includes IAC-Fee and CCSP-Fee)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(7,200)	---	---	---	(7,200)	---	(5,400)	---	---	---	(5,400)
Mandatory Fees:	---	(254,890)	---	---	---	(254,890)	---	(255,000)	---	---	---	(255,000)	---	(255,000)	---	---	---	(255,000)
1. Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	---	---	(250,000)
3. Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	---	(4,890)	---	---	---	(4,890)	---	(5,000)	---	---	---	(5,000)	---	(5,000)	---	---	---	(5,000)
RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	---	(71,596)	---	---	---	(71,596)	---	(16,296)	---	---	---	(16,296)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net, Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	54,497	5,470,885	---	---	54,497	5,470,885	55,826	5,488,438	---	---	55,826	5,488,438	55,608	4,836,398	---	---	55,608	4,836,398

¹ FY 2014 also includes a non-add of (\$200,000K) for deficit reduction, which is not presented in chart above.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2011/2012	Update	DHS FY 2010 Approps	Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment 2.0 (Annual Report)	Under Review
FY 2012	2/13/2012	DHS FY 2012 Approps	Risk-Based Decision Making and Budgeting	

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Aviation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,968,036
- Screening Partnership Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	153,190
- Screener Personnel Compensation and Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,033,526
- Screener Training and Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	226,936
- Checkpoint Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	103,377
- EDS Procurement and Installation	N/A	N/A	N/A	83,987
- Screening Technology Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	298,509
- Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	N/A	N/A	N/A	354,650
- Airport Management and Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	590,871
- Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Air Cargo	N/A	N/A	N/A	122,990
Surface Transportation Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	109,331
- Staffing and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,433
- Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines	N/A	N/A	N/A	73,898
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	N/A	N/A	N/A	246,617
- Secure Flight	N/A	N/A	N/A	106,198
- Other Vetting Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	74,419
- Crew Vetting	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,700
- Hazardous Materials - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,000
- General Aviation at DCA - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	350
- Indirect Air Cargo - Fee ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Certified Cargo Screening Program - Fee ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Large Aircraft Security Program - Fee ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Commercial Aviation and Airport - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
[Secure Identification Display Area Checks - Fee]	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,500
- Other Security Threat Assessments - Fee ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
- Sensitive Security Information - Fee ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	---
- Air Cargo - Fee ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,400
- Alien Flight Student Program - Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,000
Transportation Security Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	997,789
- Intelligence	N/A	N/A	N/A	44,809
- Headquarters Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	284,942
- Human Capital Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	212,554
- Information Technology	N/A	N/A	N/A	455,484
Federal Air Marshal Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	826,522
- Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	714,669
- Travel and Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	111,853
Aviation Security Capital Fund ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	250,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				7,398,295

¹ Indirect Air Cargo Fee and Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee included under the Air Cargo Fee in FY 2013.

² Large Aircraft Security Program Fee and Sensitive Security Information Fee included in Other Security Threat Assessment Fee in FY 2013.

³ P.L. 110-53 reauthorized the Aviation Security Capital Fund from FY 2008 through FY 2028.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Aviation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), P.L. 107-71, enacted on November 19, 2001, established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The Aviation Security Appropriation consists of programs whose primary focus is to secure aviation transportation. The path to achieving this mission has evolved in the years since the September 11th attacks. Enhancements in aviation security have included emphasis in explosives detection training and technology, modifications to the prohibited items list, and changes to TSA security screening protocols.

B. Budget Activities:

Screening Operations

Screening Operations includes the Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) that support the pay, training, outfitting, and operating costs for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce. Funding is also included for checkpoint support, purchase, installation, and maintenance of screening equipment, to include Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machines.

Aviation Direction and Enforcement

Aviation Direction and Enforcement includes activities that ensure TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the Nation's commercial airports. Funding requested supports air cargo and airport/airline regulation compliance through scheduled and risk based special inspections, international programs, quality assurance programs, and airport management administrative support staff.

Terrorism in the aviation domain is an enduring and highly adaptive threat. Terrorists study our vulnerabilities to learn how to exploit our procedural and technological security gaps to increase the lethality and political impact of their attacks. Aviation continues to be a target of coordinated terrorist activity and despite all efforts and advances in intelligence, technology, and screening processes, the threat to the U.S. transportation sector remains high. Examples include the 2010 attempted bombing of a cargo jet using a bomb disguised as an ink jet cartridge, the 2009 attempted attack of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit on Christmas Day, an alleged terrorist plot to detonate liquid explosives onboard multiple aircraft departing from the United Kingdom for the United States in August 2006, and terrorists' intended attacks on U.S.-bound flights originating from multiple foreign airports in December 2003.

Since its inception, TSA has significantly reduced terrorist threats through a multi-layered, risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to security. TSA continues to undertake efforts to test newer security protocols to improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence-driven screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. TSA's risk-based, intelligence-driven screening approach is based on the following premises:

- These efforts will enhance security at the Nation's airports;
- The majority of airline passengers are low risk;
- By having passengers voluntarily provide more information about themselves, TSA can better segment the population in terms of risk;
- Behavior detection and interviewing techniques should be strengthened in the screening process;
- TSA must continue its efforts to optimize screening processes and use of technology to gain system-wide efficiencies; and,
- TSA must better calibrate operational responses to specific threat information.

TSA continues to explore new procedures and technologies to learn more about the individuals who fly and tailor security accordingly while balancing five overarching objectives:



The vision of risk based security is to increase overall aviation system security by focusing on high-risk and unknown passengers while expediting known or trusted travelers. In an effort to continuously improve aviation transportation security, TSA undertakes new initiatives to focus its resources and

improve the passenger experience at aviation security checkpoints by applying risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures and enhancing the use of technology.

TSA's risk-based security approach reflects a variety of diverse initiatives and efforts. One of the most visible, TSA Pre✓™, places more focus on pre-screening individuals who volunteer to participate in order to expedite the travel experience. First implemented as a proof of concept in October 2011, TSA Pre✓™ has since expanded nationwide as a pre-screening initiative that makes risk assessments on passengers who voluntarily participate prior to their arrival at the airport checkpoint. Participants include U.S. citizens who are members of existing Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Trusted Traveler programs as well as eligible airline frequent travelers. If TSA determines a passenger is eligible for expedited screening, information is embedded in the barcode of the passenger's boarding pass. TSA reads the barcode at designated checkpoints and the passenger may be referred to a lane where they will undergo expedited screening. TSA Pre✓™ expedited screening procedures include options such as no longer removing shoes, leaving laptops in the bag, leaving on light jackets/outerwear and belts, and leaving compliant liquids/aerosols/gels in the carry-on bag.

In calendar year 2012, TSA achieved the goal of expanding TSA Pre✓™ to 35 airports. By December 2012, approximately 8 percent of individuals processed at our checkpoints each day received expedited screening through either TSA Pre✓™, Known Crew Member, military personnel, and age-based screening protocols. TSA's priority for 2013 is to build upon this success with a goal of achieving a three-fold increase in the percentage of individuals provided expedited screening by the end of calendar year 2013. TSA has a variety of endeavors planned for 2013 to promote risk-based security objectives, the focus of which includes the following initiatives:

- Implementing Managed Inclusion at airports with Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams. Managed Inclusion enables passengers to qualify for expedited screening in a TSA Pre✓™ lane which uses canines to select travelers not already part of a trusted traveler program. Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) are participating in this process to ensure that passengers exhibiting behavioral indicators (that may indicate high-risk) are sent to standard screening and excluded from the Pre✓™ lane.
- Expanding air carrier participation in TSA Pre✓™ and provide transportability of TSA Pre✓™ eligibility across all participating carriers.
- Providing TSA Pre✓™ enrollment opportunity for DHS and other cleared Federal Government personnel.
- Extending expedited screening benefits to eligible travelers on outbound international flights.

Airports Currently Offering TSA Pre✓™	
Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall (BWI)	Logan International Airport (BOS)
Charlotte Douglas International Airport (CLT)	Los Angeles International Airport (LAX)
Chicago O'Hare International Airport (ORD)	Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU)
Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG)	Miami International Airport (MIA)
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP)
Denver International Airport (DEN)	Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR)
Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport (DTW)	Orlando International Airport (MCO)
Dulles International Airport (IAD)	Philadelphia International Airport (PHL)
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport (FLL)	Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (PHX)
George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH)	Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT)
Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL)	Portland International Airport (PDX)
Honolulu International Airport (HNL)	Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA)
Indianapolis International Airport (IND)	Salt Lake City International Airport (SLC)
John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK)	San Francisco International Airport (SFO)
John Wayne Airport (SNA)	Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (SEA)
LaGuardia Airport (LGA)	Tampa International Airport (TPA)
Lambert-St. Louis International Airport (STL)	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport (ANC)
Las Vegas' McCarran International Airport (LAS)	
Total Airports Currently Operating with TSA Pre✓™: 35	

Airport security checkpoints are only one part of a multi-layered system for aviation security. Other parts, both seen and unseen by the public, include intelligence gathering and analysis, BDOs, explosives detection canine teams, Federal Air Marshals, and closed-circuit television monitoring. In order to retain a certain element of randomness to prevent terrorists from gaming the system, TSA always incorporates random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening. Expanding expedited screening and aligning our technology and risk-based security programs improves the travel experience for trusted travelers and is fundamental to TSA's evolution to a high performing counterterrorism organization.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 56,600 positions, 52,484 FTE, and \$4,968,036,000 in gross discretionary appropriated funding for the Aviation Security appropriation in FY 2014. This appropriation also includes an additional \$250 million in mandatory fee collections (0 FTP/FTE) for a total budget authority of \$5,218,036. The total adjustment-to-base includes an

increase of 100 positions, 2,322 FTE, and \$39,568,000 in appropriated funding, and a decrease of 2,249 positions, 1,605 FTE and \$325,060,000 in program changes including:

- Reduction of \$27,600,000 for screening technology maintenance;
- Reduction of \$116,815,000 for explosive detection systems (EDS) procurement and installation;
- Reduction of \$43,921,000 for checkpoint support;
- Reduction of \$2,071,000 for the Aviation Appropriations applicable portion of the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) Reduction;
- Reduction of \$88,100,000 to cease TSA exit lane staffing;
- Reduction of \$11,278,000 to reduce staffing of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams;
- Reduction of \$6,000,000 for Screening Training and Other;
- Reduction of \$5,292,000 for Airport Management; and
- Reduction of \$23,983,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program.

Included in the total ATBs referenced above, is a transfer of 20 FTP/19 FTE and \$31.2 million from the FAMS appropriation as part of the headquarters restructuring to consolidate like functions.

The FY 2014 Net Discretionary Request of \$2,722,139,000 includes offsetting discretionary fees totaling \$2,245,897,000.

D: Efficiencies

TSA's budget includes projected efficiencies expected in specific object classes totaling \$112.5 million from FY 2010 through FY 2014 as described below.

Mission Support Personnel Reduction Efficiencies **\$14.950 million**

TSA expects to achieve savings in personnel from centralization of like functions (i.e., IT, acquisition, real estate, etc.) and has realigned staff in FY 2012 to more efficiently perform these functions. TSA also expects to achieve efficiencies from reducing overtime costs.

Printing & Reproduction Efficiencies **\$0.203 million**

TSA anticipates savings from utilizing electronic media and placing more documents on the Internet/Intranet to save printing and reproduction costs. Staff will also utilize electronic media to conduct briefings which will reduce printing costs.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies **\$11.830 million**

TSA anticipates savings associated with use of electronic media, which will significantly reduce the need for paper, toner, binders, folders, etc. to print materials for briefings. Additionally, TSA will limit the publication and printing of hard copy documents and prescribe that information should be provided in an electronic form, whenever applicable.

Travel Efficiencies

\$11.647 million

TSA will reduce all non-essential travel by 50 percent across all programs as applicable. To ensure efficient travel spending, TSA will employ strategic alternatives to Government travel, including local or technological alternatives, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing. Additionally, TSA will make all appropriate efforts to conduct business and host or sponsor conferences in space controlled by the Federal Government, wherever practicable and cost effective.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies

\$0.330 million

TSA plans to seek ways to reduce postal and freight charges by pursuing more cost efficient transport of equipment.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies

\$40.811 million

As part of a DHS-wide effort, TSA will reduce the number of advisory and assistance contracts.

Promotional Items Efficiencies

\$0.007 million

TSA will seek ways to increase efficiencies for signage at airports and printed materials for employees, where they are not cost-effective. In addition, TSA will limit the purchase of promotional items (e.g., plaques, clothing, and commemorative items).

Other Services Efficiencies

\$32.814 million

In addition to the above efficiencies, TSA will also implement other enterprise-wide efficiencies and management adjustments to achieve savings from reductions in non-advisory contractual services.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration

Aviation Security:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Screeener Partnership Program	-	-	171,193	-	-	145,075	-	-	153,190	-	-	(18,003)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,003)
Screeener - PC & B	52,877	46,721	3,017,594	52,877	47,245	3,044,289	50,752	46,869	3,033,526	(2,125)	148	15,932	(2,125)	(1,487)	(85,462)	-	1,635	101,394
Screening Training and Other	48	56	244,601	48	47	251,325	88	84	226,936	40	28	(17,665)	-	-	(7,759)	40	28	(9,906)
Checkpoint Support	54	51	204,768	54	52	206,021	60	57	103,377	6	6	(101,391)	-	-	(43,921)	6	6	(57,470)
EDS Procurement and Installation	120	107	222,310	120	114	224,101	124	116	83,987	4	9	(138,323)	-	-	(116,815)	4	9	(21,508)
Screening Technology Maintenance	-	-	320,365	-	-	322,326	-	-	298,509	-	-	(21,856)	-	-	(27,600)	-	-	5,744
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,726	1,273	357,109	1,726	1,482	372,248	1,646	1,578	354,650	(80)	305	(2,459)	(82)	(79)	(11,278)	2	384	8,819
Airport Management and Support	3,081	2,796	569,473	3,081	2,974	573,716	3,127	3,009	590,871	46	213	21,398	(1)	(1)	(8,242)	47	214	29,640
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	44	40	25,461	44	42	25,617	-	-	-	(44)	(40)	(25,461)	(41)	(38)	(23,983)	(3)	(2)	(1,478)
Air Cargo	799	723	120,654	799	749	121,392	803	771	122,990	4	48	2,336	-	-	-	4	48	2,336
Subtotal, Discretionary	58,749	51,767	5,253,528	58,749	52,705	5,286,110	56,600	52,484	4,968,036	(2,149)	717	(285,492)	(2,249)	(1,605)	(325,060)	100	2,322	39,568
Mandatory Fees																		
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Mandatory Fees	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Aviation Security Budget Authority	58,749	51,767	5,503,528	58,749	52,705	5,536,110	56,600	52,484	5,218,036	(2,149)	717	(285,492)	(2,249)	(1,605)	(325,060)	100	2,322	39,568
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources - Discretionary Fees																		
<i>Aviation Security Fees - Discretionary</i>	-	-	(2,007,790)	-	-	(2,092,176)	-	-	(2,245,897)	-	-	(238,107)	-	-	(122,337)	-	-	(115,770)
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee- Base (Less ASCF)</i>	-	-	(1,622,559)	-	-	(1,672,176)	-	-	(1,703,560)	-	-	(81,001)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,001)
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee- Increase (less Deficit Reduction)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(122,337)	-	-	(122,337)	-	-	(122,337)	-	-	-

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted ¹			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
<i>Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee-Discretionary</i>	-	-	(385,231)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	(420,000)	-	-	(34,769)	-	-	-	-	-	(34,769)
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fees - Mandatory Fees</i>	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(450,000)	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund - Mandatory Fee	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Aviation Passenger Security Fee – Deficit Reduction – Non-Add</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)	-	-	-
Total Aviation Security (Net Discretionary, before rescission)	58,749	51,749	3,245,738	58,749	52,705	3,193,934	56,600	52,484	2,722,139	(2,149)	717	(523,599)	(2,249)	(1,605)	(447,397)	100	2,322	(76,202)
<i>Less: Sources Prior Year Rescissions</i>	-	-	(71,300)	-	-	(16,000)	-	-	-	-	-	71,300	-	-	-	-	-	71,300
Total, Net Discretionary, Aviation Security:	58,749	51,767	3,174,438	58,749	52,705	3,177,934	56,600	52,484	2,722,139	(2,149)	717	(452,299)	(2,249)	(1,605)	(447,397)	100	2,322	(4,902)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparison between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

¹ FY 2012 Revised Enacted includes actual FTE and fee collection.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener Partnership Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Screener Partnership Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	171,193
FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(18,003)
FY2014 Current Services	-	-	153,190
2014 Program Change	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	153,190
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(18,003)

TSA requests \$153.2 million for the Screening Partnership Program. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: \$10.0 million increase for contracts/program expansion, \$27.0 million decrease for reprogrammings and transfers, and \$1.0 million decrease for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) was established under Section 108 of ATSA to permit an airport operator to request screening services through a private screening company. Private screening contractors are to perform equal to or better than Federal screening operations under Federal oversight following the same operating procedures, which are continuously updated to ensure both Federal and private screening airports are able to mitigate any new threats which have been identified.

SPP grew out of a two-year pilot program with five airports. Since the conclusion of the pilot program in 2004, all U.S. airports with a Federal screening presence have been eligible to apply to SPP. There are currently 16 airports participating in the program.

The original five pilot airports, which still participate in SPP are:

- San Francisco International Airport;
- Kansas City International Airport;
- Greater Rochester International Airport;
- Jackson Hole Airport; and,
- Tupelo Regional Airport.

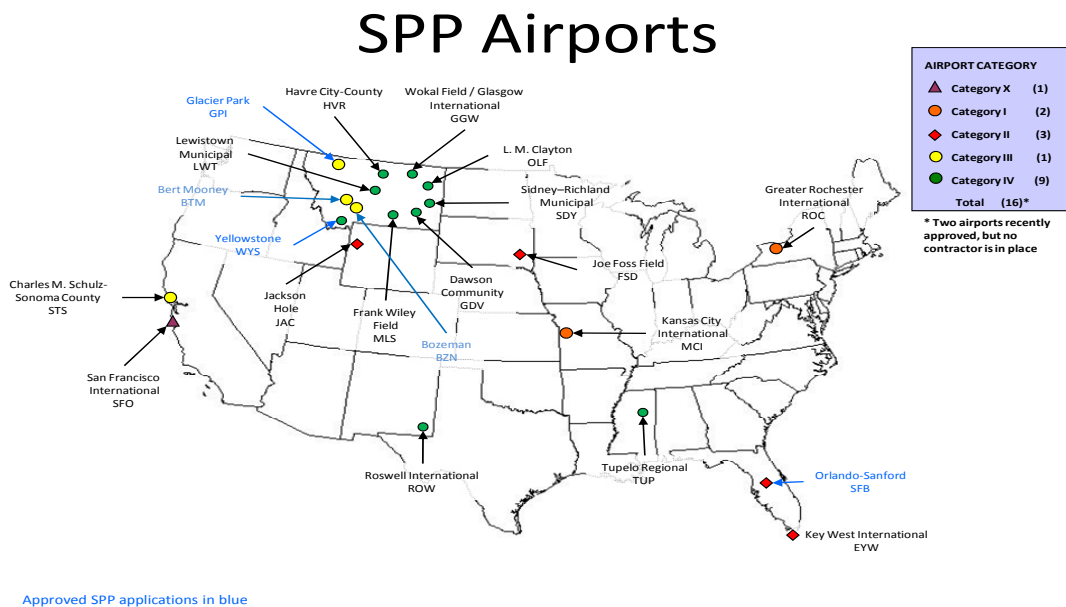
As of today, 11 additional airports are participating in SPP, for a total of 16. These are:

- Sioux Falls Regional Airport;
- Key West International Airport;
- Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport;
- Roswell Industrial Air Center; and
- Seven airports in Montana: Frank Wiley Field; Sidney Richland Regional; Dawson Community Airport; L.M. Clayton Airport; Wokal Field; Havre City County Airport; and Lewistown Municipal Airport.

On February 14, 2012, the President signed the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, which asserts TSA shall approve an airport’s application to participate in SPP if approval will not compromise security, detrimentally affect cost efficiency, or detrimentally affect screening effectiveness of passengers or property. Since this Act was passed, TSA has received applications from 7 airports with the following status as of February 2013:

- West Yellowstone (WYS); Glacier Park (GPI); Bert Mooney/Butte (BTM); and Bozeman (BZN) received approved applications and proposals are currently being evaluated.
- Orlando-Sanford (SFB) – approved application, awaiting the issuance of a RFP;
- Sarasota-Bradenton International (SRQ) – received application, pending decision;
- Sacramento International (SMF) – approved application, but airport subsequently withdrew the application prior to the issuance of a request for proposal.

The following map lists the current and potential SPP Airports:



PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) <i>\$ 172,210</i> (includes funding from multiple PPAs)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) <i>\$146,092</i> (includes funding from multiple PPAs)</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) <i>\$154,300</i>(includes funding from multiple PPAs)</p>
<p>Screening Partnership Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Screening Partnership Program procures screening services from qualified private companies at TSA airports. Mandated by ATSA, the program provides airports with a process to "opt-out" and request TSA to use private screening companies instead of federal screeners. The Program provides business infrastructure capable of acquiring, deploying and supporting the management of private screening resources at airports. Private screeners must pass TSA training, maintain TSA certification and follow all TSA Standard Operating Procedures. Private screening performance must "meet or exceed" Federal levels. SPP addresses a capability gap by providing airports with a process to "opt-out" and request TSA to use private screening companies instead of federal screeners. SPP procures services for 16 current airports (units) and is in the process of adding 6 additional airports. • Needs Statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beginning in November 2004, ATSA required TSA to allow airport operators to apply to TSA to have passenger and baggage security screening operations performed by qualified private screening contractors, under Federal oversight. • Program Goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comply with 49 USC 44920 requirements to establish and maintain an “opt-out” program that allows a private screening company to provide screening at an airport if the level of screening services and protection provided at the airport under the contract will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by Federal Government personnel. ○ Provide contract administration support to airports participating in SPP. ○ Provide application evaluation, planning, acquisition and transition support to participating airports and applicants. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program contractors must comply with 49 USC 44920 and provide efficient, effective security screening while meeting the requirements of the security screening Standard Operating Procedures. Participating airports’ TSA staff evaluate contractor performance using performance standards outlined in Quality Assurance and Surveillance Plans (QASPs) developed specifically for each contract and which reflect current TSA performance metrics. ○ The QASP uses the following to measure screener performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Throughput Image Project (TIP) Scores ▪ Screener recertification Pass rate ▪ Current management performance objectives • Justification for Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SPP is a unique approach to providing security screening services for air passengers and baggage. SPP was established to permit an airport operator to request screening services through a private screening company. Private screening operations under Federal oversight following the same operating procedures to deter and disrupt terrorist operations.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener - PC & B
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Screener - PC & B

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	52,877	46,721	3,017,594
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1,635	101,394
2014 Current Services	52,877	48,356	3,118,988
2014 Program Change	(2,125)	(1,487)	(85,462)
2014 Total Request	50,752	46,869	3,033,526
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2,125)	148	15,932

TSA requests \$3.0 billion for Screener PC&B. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: an increase of \$22.7 million for pay COLA; an increase of 474 FTE and \$31.2 million to annualize second year costs associated with FY 2012 program increases. The ATBs also include: an increase of 637 FTE and \$40.1 million for annualizations of other prior year increases; an increase of 524 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; \$8.2 million for reprogrammings and transfers and a decrease of \$0.771million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a decrease of 2,125 FTP/1,487 FTE and \$85.5 million to cease TSA staffing at airport exit lanes.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Passenger and baggage screening protects commercial air travelers by detecting and removing dangerous or deadly objects that individuals attempt to smuggle onto aircraft on their person and in carry-on or checked baggage. TSA’s screening process must strike the appropriate balance between preventing security breaches and maintaining the efficient movement of law-abiding passengers through the security checkpoints. After passenger check-in, TSOs use various types of electronic detection and imaging machines, including Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) equipment, X-ray machines, Walk-Through Metal Detectors (WTMD), and hand-held metal detectors. At the checkpoints, TSOs may perform physical searches of carry-on baggage and pat-down searches of airline passengers, crew, and airport employees. This is in conjunction with the use of behavior recognition techniques and the validation of travel documents.

TSA began deploying state-of-the-art AITs in 2007. This technology can detect a wide range of threats to transportation security in a matter of seconds to protect passengers and crews. Imaging technology is an integral part of TSA's effort to continually look for new technologies that help ensure travel remains safe and secure by staying ahead of evolving threats. AIT screening is safe for all passengers, and the technology meets national health and safety standards. TSA has implemented strict measures to protect passenger privacy, which is ensured through the anonymity of the image. Additionally, AIT screening is optional for all passengers; however, if a passenger opts out, they will be subject to comparable screening.

TSA is undertaking efforts to focus its resources and improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology. This approach is based on the following premises:

- The majority of airline passengers are low risk;
- By having passengers voluntarily provide more information about themselves, TSA can better segment the population in terms of risk;
- Behavior detection and interviewing techniques should be strengthened in the screening process;
- TSA must accelerate its efforts to optimize screening processes and use of technology to gain system-wide efficiencies; and,
- Increase security by focusing on unknowns; expedite known and trusted travelers.

TSA has developed conceptual screening processes consistent with this approach that the agency began testing the following processes at airports in August 2011:

- TSA Pre ✓™ Expedited Screening
- Screening for Active Duty U.S. Service Members
- Screening for Passengers 12 and Under
- Screening for Passengers 75 and Older
- Managed Inclusion

TSO Workforce

ATSA established the employment standards for security screening personnel. Security screening personnel - both private and Federal - are required to be U.S. citizens; pass a background investigation; and have a high school diploma, a general equivalency diploma, or sufficient experience. Newly hired officers must undergo extensive training and be certified to screen passengers and baggage through the use of detection equipment. The screening workforce is subject to ongoing training and testing requirements. Failure to pass any phase of training or a certification examination is grounds for employment termination.

TSOs are just one of the layers of security needed to thwart the threats to the aviation system. TSA has added more specialized security positions with different skill sets, such as Travel Document Checkers (TDCs) and Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) to enhance the level of security and to move security beyond the checkpoint environment. TSA has seen the benefits of these new positions in providing a career path for TSOs, which has had a direct impact on reducing attrition and enabling TSA to retain a more tenured TSO workforce.

The TSO budgeted FTE levels are broken down as follows:

TSO Budgeted FTE by Job Title ¹

Job Title	Band	FY 2012 Revised Enacted FTE	FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE	FY 2014 Request FTE
TSO	D,E	31,533	31,533	31,064
Lead /Master	F	6,615	6,615	6,615
Supervisory/Expert TSO	G	4,850	4,850	4,850
BDOs	F,G,H,I	3,059	3,059	3,131
Managers	H, I	1,188	1,188	1,209
TOTAL		47,245	47,245	46,869

1/ The TSO workforce is composed of approximately 14,000 part time TSOs and 37,000 full time TSOs.

Job Descriptions:

- Transportation Security Officers (TSO) – Front-line workforce performing checkpoint security, document checking, airport employee screening and unpredictable security measures.
- Lead TSO (LTSO)/Master TSO – Provides intermediary leadership at the checkpoint. Master TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- Supervisory TSO (STSO)/Expert TSO – Supervises checkpoint operations. Expert TSOs can also perform training duties and operate in airport coordination centers.
- Behavior Detection Officers (BDO) – Perform Screening Passengers by Observation Technique (SPOT) duties.
- Transportation Security Managers – Perform overall oversight duties of security operations.

TSO FTE Allocated to Security Duties

Job Duty	FY 2012 Revised Enacted FTE	FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE	FY 2014 Request FTE
TDC	2,001	2,001	2,001
Playbook	1,654	1,654	1,654
BDOs	3,059	3,059	3,131
Checkpoint/Other	40,531	40,531	40,083
TOTAL	47,245	47,245	46,869

TSA has installed labor-saving technology in many airports around the country. Most notably, in-line checked baggage systems have reduced the staffing required for baggage checks and have reduced costly workplace injuries. These efficiencies have allowed TSA to invest in other effective security measures, such as TDCs, Playbook, BDOs, and Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives (TSS-Es). Please see the table below for a cumulative list of reinvested resources.

Estimated Cost Avoidance from In-Line Savings		
	FTE	Dollars ¹
Cumulative through FY 2012	2,888	\$176,935,154

1/Estimated FTE avoidances multiplied by the weighted average of TSOs, Lead, and Supervisory TSO Salaries.

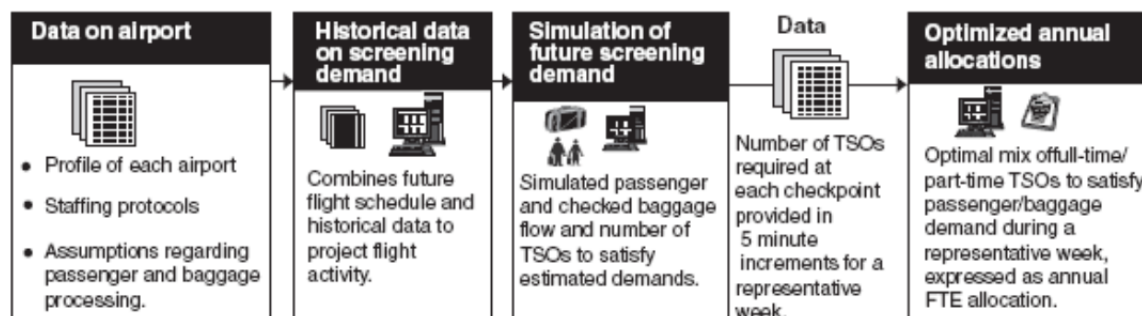
Within-Base Growth of Security Programs			
	Total Budgeted FTE	Self Funded FTE	% of FTE Self Funded
Travel Document Checker	2,001	1,086	54%
Target Random Security Plays	1,654	904	55%
Behavior Detection Officers	3,131	2,326	74%
TSS-Es (<i>funded in Airport Management PPA</i>)	406	297	73%
TOTAL	7,192	4,613	64%

Workforce Initiatives

TSA determines and allocates FTE to the airports through the Staffing Allocation Model (SAM). This is a robust process run by each airport scheduling operations officer which utilize:

- Official Airline Guide flight data representing airport specific flight activity;
- Airport specific facility layout and equipment configuration details;
- Input of program offices and risk analysis;
- A discrete event simulation model to project staffing requirements; and
- An airline industry accepted scheduling application to apply workforce scheduling requirements.

Annual TSO Allocation Process



Source: GAO analysis of TSA Staffing Allocation Model.

This model is constantly refined to effectively allocate and manage the TSO workforce. Through the SAM process, TSA has been able to identify operational and efficiency gains made possible through better scheduling, increased use of part-time and split shift employees, technology improvements, and improved management practices. These gains have led to the expansion of security initiatives, largely accomplished within existing resources, which have significantly strengthened air transportation security. The workforce initiatives include:

Travel Document Checker (TDC) Program - The TDC Program is an added layer of security at all 448 Federalized airports, including Screening Partnership Program (SPP) airports, to verify an individual's identity and their travel documents before allowing entry into the security screening checkpoint to access the sterile area or board an aircraft. TDC-qualified TSOs are positioned in front of the checkpoint and use black lights and magnifying loupes to validate boarding passes and authenticate various forms of acceptable photo ID presented by passengers, airport / airline personnel, and law enforcement officers. TDCs also make a visual comparison of the individual with the ID photograph, and ensure the boarding pass presented was issued to that individual, for that day's travel and from the correct airport. Any suspect or questionable ID issues are relayed to the STSO for resolution and to contact the Identity Verification Coordination Center to verify the individual's identity to continue.

Screening of Passengers by Observation Techniques (SPOT) – This essential behavior recognition and analysis program adds an important layer of security in all areas of an airport. It provides a non-intrusive means of identifying potentially high-risk individuals who exhibit behaviors that deviate from an established environmental baseline (indicative of stress, fear and deception), which could possibly reflect intentions of terrorism. SPOT looks at involuntary physical and physiological reactions. A recent study sponsored by the DHS Science & Technology Directorate and conducted by the American Institutes for Research examined the SPOT indicators' effectiveness compared against a strict random protocol. The study confirmed that SPOT was significantly more effective at identifying persons of interest than random selection. This study is the most significant effort undertaken on the validation of a large scale behavior-based security program to date. Further research is planned to extend these findings and to expand upon this layer to increase coverage by exploring alternative concepts. This behavior-focused layer has become even more critical as TSA moves forward on rolling out Risk Based Security (RBS) initiatives. BDOs are located in the following category of airports:

Category	# of Airports with BDOs	# of BDOs Allocated
Cat X	28	1,716
Cat I	57	989
Cat II	84	398
Cat III	7	28
Total	176	3,131

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams – These teams may consist of TSOs, BDOs, Transportation Security Inspectors, TSS-Es and Federal Air Marshals. Their duty is to screen passengers, look for suspicious behavior and act as a visible deterrent in all modes of the transportation sector, including aviation, mass-transit and maritime. Continually strengthening of stakeholder relationships and increasing reliance on risk-based decision making has expanded the reach and capability of TSA’s VIPR teams.

Playbook – Playbook is designed as a comprehensive, flexible deployment system of countermeasures that are coordinated at the local airport level in order to respond quickly to emergency conditions or hostile acts. It’s supported through local decision-making between the Airport Operator and the Federal Security Director (FSD). Playbook involves working collaboratively with stakeholders and coordinating the assets of TSA, local law enforcement, and other DHS agencies to improve an airport’s overall security posture.

The Aviation Screening Assessment Program (ASAP) – This program measures TSO screening performance using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. The primary purpose of ASAP is to provide statistical data to determine reasons for failure within the checkpoint and checked baggage screening process. ASAP test results provide critical data to TSA leadership that helps with the improvement of aviation security and the identification of vulnerabilities across screening operations. There are two, six-month test cycles per year.

Career Progression Program

TSA continues its focus on career progression for TSOs. As the TSA mission has evolved, TSA created higher-level positions for TSOs such as BDOs. TSA’s adoption of RBS will further evolve the skill sets of TSOs.

TSA provides career-advancement tools and resources in its online system called Security Officer Advancement Resources. These resources include a career toolbox, training opportunities, and detailed overviews of what makes a TSO competitive for positions within TSA and across DHS. TSA supplements this service with career coaching and the Career Resident Program. The Career Resident Program is an entry level, full-time, career development program designed to capitalize on the technical expertise and agency knowledge resident in the field and to create a mechanism for TSOs and field personnel selection for career opportunities other than the current TSO/LTSO/STSO career path. In addition, TSA has partnered with community colleges to provide TSOs and uniformed officers the opportunity to work toward a TSA Homeland Security Certificate and/or an associates’ degree in Homeland Security or related field.

The career progression structure allows TSA to distinguish and retain the more experienced and top performing TSOs. Test results show a positive correlation between longevity and performance,

including detection ability, screening efficiency, and customer service. As threats evolve and increase in complexity, the advanced skills of the TSA workforce are necessary to stay ahead of terrorist capabilities.

In 2012, TSA continued to achieve near record low attrition rates, continuing the progression to a more experienced workforce. The chart below indicates the historical trend of decreasing attrition rates.

Historical Attrition Rates:

Attrition Type	Work Schedule	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Voluntary	Full-Time ONLY	10.8%	5.3%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%
Voluntary	Part-Time ONLY	31.8%	15.5%	12.9%	15.1%	13.2%
Voluntary	TOTAL	15.8%	7.7%	6.2%	7.2%	6.6%

Workers' Compensation

TSA continues to aggressively reduce U.S. Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation Program costs through strategies of prevention, education, case management, and nurse intervention. TSA field operations are required to develop a local safety program targeted at inspections, hazard recognition and analysis, hazard abatement, and injury documentation. TSA's Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Environment (OSHE) provides field support to the Nation's airports to develop their safety programs. OSHE provides, through the Online Learning Center, 11 safety courses aimed at injury prevention. The national nurse case management program has successfully assisted TSOs in returning to employment in a shorter time. The Periodic Roll Initiative, established in April 2007 is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team where all of the long-term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible.

The President's Safety, Health, and Return to Employment Initiative requires Federal agencies to reduce the Total Case Rate and Lost Time Case Rate by three percent each fiscal year. As noted in the chart below, TSA has exceeded its goal of reducing the number of TSO injuries and illnesses, and in FY 2014, TSA will seek to continue the trend of reducing numbers of TSO injuries and illnesses. In addition, TSA's Workers' Compensation has decreased by over \$15 million from FY 2006 to FY 2012.

TSO Injury Rate

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Percent Change FY 2005 - FY 2012 (2nd Q)
Total Case Rate (TCR)	29.06	16.46	13.93	10.15	7.55	7.16	5.50	5.45	-81.25%
Lost Time Case Rate (LTCR)	12.89	8.94	7.19	5.14	3.53	3.37	2.76	2.6	-79.83%

Collective Bargaining

In 2010, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) issued a decision directing an election regarding exclusive representation of TSA bargaining unit employees. TSA bargaining unit employees are full-time and part-time non-supervisory personnel performing screening functions (TSOs and LTSOs, Master and Expert TSOs, including BDOs, Security Training Instructors (STIs), and Equipment Maintenance Technicians). On February 4, 2011, the TSA Administrator, in accordance with his statutory authority to establish the terms and conditions of employment for TSOs, issued a Determination providing a framework for TSOs to vote on whether they wanted exclusive representation for limited collective bargaining on non-security employment issues. In June 2011, the FLRA certified the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) as the exclusive representative of the TSA bargaining unit.

Thereafter, TSA and AFGE engaged in limited collective bargaining on the 11 issues subject to collective bargaining as set forth in the Determination:

1. Performance Management process
2. Awards and Recognition process
3. Attendance Management process
4. Shift and Annual Leave Bid process
5. Shift Trade policy
6. Transfer policy
7. Process for work status change from full time to part time and vice versa
8. Uniforms and uniform allowances
9. Selection process for special assignments
10. Parking subsidies
11. Facilities and services within the control of TSA management

On August 2, 2012, TSA announced that it reached its first collective bargaining agreement with AFGE. The agreement affects approximately 44,000 TSA employees and was ratified by bargaining unit employees on November 9, 2012.

Changes from current policy include:

- Implementation of a new performance management system called the Transportation Officer Performance System (TOPS). TOPS does not include the annual proficiency review as part of the pay-for-performance program. The annual proficiency review was not negotiable and will continue to exist independently in compliance with ATSA.
- The shift bidding process based on seniority and required annually.
- The annual uniform allowance and the uniform allotment for TSOs will increase.
- TSOs will have more flexibility in uniform selections, including shorts in hot weather.

Dispute Resolution

- Consistent with the TSA Administrator's February 4, 2011 Determination, TSA is developing a Unitary Dispute Resolution System that is a fair, transparent, and efficient system for resolving workplace issues. Interest-based and rights-based processes will be available for resolving disciplinary actions, workplace disputes, adverse actions, alleged violations of the collective

bargaining agreement and other allegations as set forth in the Determination. These processes will include external third party review for resolution of adverse action appeals and disciplinary action and workplace issue grievances filed by bargaining unit employees in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement between TSA and AFGE.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Training and Other
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screening Training and Other

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	48	56	244,601
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	40	28	(9,906)
2014 Current Services	88	84	234,695
2014 Program Change	-	-	(7,759)
2014 Total Request	88	84	226,936
Total Change 2012 to 2014	40	28	(17,665)

TSA requests \$226.9 million for Screener Training and Other. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: 24 FTP/23 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions; a net increase of 16 FTP/15 FTE and \$10.6 million from transfers between the Aviation Security appropriation and the Transportation Security Support and the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing appropriations, of which \$10 million will support collective bargaining costs, such as uniform allowance increases. The ATBs also include: an increase of \$0.079 million for pay COLA; an increase of \$6 million realigned from Aviation Regulation to support collective bargaining; a decrease of \$4.0 million for annualizations associated with FY 2012 program increases; a decrease of \$8.0 million to non-recur second year costs associated with staffing Advanced Imaging Technology equipment; a decrease of 1 FTE and \$14.3 million for efficiencies, a decrease of 9 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE, an increase of \$5.2 million for realignments and transfers and \$5.5 million decrease from recurring unobligated balances in the PPA. In addition, the request includes a \$1.8 million program decrease to cease TSA staffing airport exit lanes and \$6.0 million program decrease for other priorities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This activity provides the resources to support new and recurring training requirements for the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce, as well as other direct costs associated with screening operations.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Transportation Security Officer Training	\$120.3	\$92.2
Screeners Consumables, Uniforms, and Other	\$ 87.4	\$100.7
National Deployment Office (NDO)	\$ 24.9	\$22.0
Environmental Management Program	\$ 12.0	\$12.0
Total	\$244.6	\$226.9

Transportation Security Officer Training: \$92.2 million: Given the ever changing threats that face the aviation domain, screener training is constantly evolving. TSO training is comprised of a compendium of courses that includes basic training for initial hires, on-the-job training, lead and supervisor technical training, recurrent training, advanced technical skills training, remedial training, and return-to-duty training. All new hires receive a combination of instructor-led, hands-on, and web-based training. Recurrent and specialized training courses are provided by either classroom instruction or the TSA Online Learning Center (OLC).

TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure training programs meet established objectives and standards. Training effectiveness is assessed using a four-level model measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results. TSA also conducts assessments to ensure a high level of instructional quality is maintained.

Training under this PPA includes:

- **New Hire Training Program (NHTP):** The bulk of the security training funding provides for classroom instruction on checkpoint procedures and strategy, to include the tenants of engagement and tactical communications, as well as on-the-job training and certification required by ATSA. NHTP provides web-based training, a minimum of 40 hours of instructor-led training, supported by hands-on equipment-specific labs at the home/hub airport. The checked baggage screening procedures course modules include on-screen alarm resolution protocol training for new hires at those airports equipped with Explosives Detection Systems (EDS), and that training is specific to the equipment in place at their duty location. TSA designs, develops and delivers training in support of all screening technologies, to include Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) for screening persons and Advanced X-Ray Technology (AT) for screening checkpoint carry-on items, into the mainstream passenger screening process.

Metric	Min. Hrs	Evaluation Components
Checkpoint TSO-one ETD		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	47.50	Job Knowledge Tests/Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	75.00	Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	130.50	Certified Checkpoint TSO
Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP ^{1/}		
Phase I Instructor-led Training	59.50	Job Knowledge Tests and Practical Demonstrations
Phase II On-the-Job Training	83.00	Practical Demonstration Test Image Test-Operator Qualification test
Total Hours	142.50	Certified Checked Baggage EDS/OSARP TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) ETD only		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	63.50	Job Knowledge Tests/Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	110.00	Image Mastery Test Practical Demonstration Test
Total Hours	181.50	Certified DFO TSO
Dual Function Officer (DFO) with EDS/OSARP Certification		
Phase I Web-based Training	8.00	Job Knowledge Checks
Phase II Instructor-led Training	86.00	Job Knowledge Tests/Job Knowledge Practical Demonstrations/Image Interpretation Tests
Phase III On-the-Job Training	128.00	Operator Qualification Test/Checked Baggage Practical Demonstration TEST/Image Mastery Test
Total Hours	222.00	

^{1/} OSARP = On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol

- **Recurrent In-Service Training:** All TSOs are required to undergo recurrent security training to ensure they maintain proficiency of skills learned during basic training. Additionally, in-service training courses are designed to keep the workforce up-to-date with procedural changes; use of new/updated technologies introduced into the screening operations; support tools and equipment used by the TSOs in the performance of their duties; building new capabilities; enhancing skills; and identifying new threat items. This training is planned and communicated through an annual National Training Plan (NTP).
- **Essentials of Leading Screening Operations Course:** This is a course being developed for Lead TSOs that will be delivered at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA by TSA Academy staff members. The technical and leadership competence of LTSOs is a critical component of workforce effectiveness and retention. TSA is developing and will begin delivery of a one-week course to include sessions focused on the technical and operational responsibilities of the LTSOs. This course is being designed to provide tools needed to allow LTSOs to successfully support the TSO workforce and STSOs in the execution and management of the daily operations and challenges faced at checkpoint and/or checked baggage screening locations. TSA also conducts other task specific courses to provide ongoing skills enhancement and technical expertise training to their LTSOs at their home airports. Delivery is scheduled to begin in FY 2014.
- **Essentials of Supervising Screening Operations (ESSO) Course:** This course is delivered at the FLETC by members of the TSA Academy and FLETC. This course achieves two important goals: 1) to professionalize our Agency's approach to training delivery; and 2) to provide front line supervisors with core knowledge and critical job skills that enable them to contribute to our success in critical areas such as employee integrity, responsibility and performance. The training is delivered over two weeks and focuses on the legal authorities governing our search processes; risk based approach to security and security measures which are based on analysis of intelligence, threat and capabilities; and the mission, vision and core values of the TSA. Three days of this course focus on leadership through understanding behavioral diversity (using the DISC Model), which gives STSOs an individual understanding of their specific communications and leadership style, along with understanding of they can use that to become more effective leaders. The training emphasizes effective communications, coaching and mentoring, but also technical requirements of the STSO position including interactive team projects and culminates with a Capstone exercise.
- **Leadership Training:** This training supports the requirements of 5 CFR 412.202 Systematic Training and Development of Supervisors, Manager, and Executives. Leadership training programs have been developed and are deployed for different levels of TSOs. All leadership training programs cover topic areas such as communications skills, managing employee performance, coaching and mentoring, and team building. Examples of such programs are:
 - The Real Time Leadership Skills program - a new course of study designed for approximately 8,000 team leads that include LTSOs, Expert BDOs, and STIs; and
 - Foundations of Leadership program - basic leadership training for the 5,000 STSOs.

Additional initiatives are underway to provide additional training in basic employee relations, supervisory responsibilities in managing safety, and diversity training.

- **Expanding Skills and Critical Thinking Training:** This strategy focuses on the interaction and communication between TSAs workforce and the public. Every TSO working at the checkpoint receives training that consolidates the latest methods for explosives detection, as well as the human factors that can affect security. These training events will help TSOs become more analytical and less “check-list oriented.” In FY 2011/2012, TSA designed and delivered a tactical communications course for its officers and managers to help them work through difficult interactions that might occur so that they can effectively complete the screening process. In FY 2012, TSA designed, and delivered Behavior Awareness Training, which is another capabilities enhancement course that will continue to build upon the principles of critical thinking and effective communications. This course was designed to help officers understand how to use their operational experience and situational awareness to be able to articulate and react to anomalous behavior. In FY 2013, TSA designed and is in the process of delivering the next phase of developmental training, initially focusing on resolution of anomalies identified during AIT screening. This course will help officers understand how “Investigative Skepticism” can contribute to effectively clearing an anomaly identified during secondary searches. This training will be expanded to all checkpoint officers involved in secondary searches and will be completed in FY 2013. Planning is underway to identify the skills enhancement course that will be delivered in 2014.
- **Travel Document Checker (TDC) Training:** This curriculum provides training for all TSOs and other TSA personnel assigned to conduct checks of travel documents and verify identification for individuals seeking access through a screening checkpoint. The curriculum includes training on Standard Operating Procedures, detecting fraudulent documents, utilizing document checking technology, and recognizing acceptable forms of identification. The training will continue to be updated as needed.
- **Transportation Security Managers (TSM) Technical Training Course:** The technical and leadership competence of TSMs is critical to TSA objectives that serve to protect the traveling public by preventing and/or deterring any deadly or dangerous objects from being transported onto aircraft. TSA developed and deployed an initial course to strengthen TSMs’ technical and managerial skills and provide tools needed to successfully manage the daily operations. During FY 2013, TSA will design and develop a follow on course for TSMs, to support consistency in learning objectives met during the newly deployed STSO training, and soon to be deployed LTSO training. The TSM is a critical member of the front line leadership team, and building a professional and cohesive leadership team for the TSO workforce is essential to the professional development of the workforce and TSA’s continuing efforts to adopt security procedures and policies to support its Risk Based Security platform. This training will continue to build on the effectiveness of the TSM and their ability to respond to and assess the potential impact of all unresolved issues at the checkpoint and in checked baggage screening locations.
- **Behavior Detection Officer Training:** This curriculum provides training in behavior observation and analysis at the checkpoint for the purpose of identifying passengers exhibiting behaviors indicative of hostile intent. This program, known as Screening Passengers by

Observation Techniques, is performed by BDOs at all major airports. The curriculum for this program will continue to be upgraded and updated annually to include additional techniques and/or information related to the field of behavior detection.

Transportation Security Specialist-Explosives (TSS-E) Training: TSS-Es require specialized training in improvised explosives, physical security, and in all modes of transportation. These in-house explosives experts provide rapid response advanced alarm resolution to checkpoints to ensure lanes are not closed due to non-threat anomalies. They also provide on-site explosives and improvised explosives device (IED) familiarization training to TSOs to enhance their IED and IED components recognition skills. TSS-Es are multimodal assets that train and advise Federal, State, and local government responders and provide training and explosives vulnerability assessment assistance to industry.

- **Security Training Instructor (STI):** This training supports the permanent TSA in-house instructor certification program. TSA provides annual skills enhancement training to the STI workforce to ensure they are able to effectively deliver technical training. With the movement towards more interactive facilitated training in support of adult learning, TSA continues to develop training that supports the development of the STIs so they are better prepared to deliver and interact with class participants.
- **Training Aids/Training Tools:** Due to the ever changing threat from terrorism and the terrorist adaptation to security and screening procedures, TSA is constantly developing and updating training curriculum and training aids. As new threats emerge, some of the existing training, and the training aids and tool sets have to be quickly upgraded. TSA employs a variety of automated training and testing tools to enhance TSO skills, including simulated computer based image interpretation practice sessions, and simulated weapons and IED kits designed to support local testing and hands-on familiarization. TSA also develops “Threat in the Spotlight” training documents for TSOs and their supervisors, which describes and shows actual pictures and x-ray images of threats found by TSOs at airports or from other intelligence resources.
- **Emerging Technology Training:** This training supports the operational evaluation and deployment of emerging screening technologies for passengers, as well as carry-on and checked baggage. Working with the equipment manufacturers, TSA designs and develops a comprehensive training course for each technology that will support operational tests and evaluations of emerging technologies. TSA finalizes the training materials needed for those emerging technologies that are determined to be operationally effective and efficient for wide scale deployment. The training must not only cover the technical aspects of operator interface and screening capabilities associated with the equipment, but also the Standard Operating Procedures, screening policies and alarm identification and resolution to ensure TSOs are knowledgeable, skilled, and prepared to operate the specific technologies and apply the appropriate screening procedures.
- **Training Evaluation:** TSA uses a measurement and evaluation process to ensure that training programs meet established objectives and standards. TSA training effectiveness is assessed using three levels of measuring trainee reaction, learning, behavior, and results. TSA also

conducts assessments to ensure that a high level of instructional quality is maintained. TSA continually strives to improve their methodology for evaluating training to ensure it meets current industry standards.

- Level 1 Evaluation (trainee reaction): Completed at the end of every training program. All Level 1 evaluation data is scanned into a central database, and results are reviewed to determine if course content or delivery should be modified.
- Level 2 Evaluation (learning): Fulfilled via a test or demonstration at the completion of a training program. The OLC is the repository for these results. Scores achieved indicate level of learning achieved.
- Level 3 Evaluation (transfer/behavior): Level 3 evaluation are scheduled and completed for the Basic/Initial training courses. Analysis of the data collected through this effort helps to determine if training is resulting in a transfer of skills and/or knowledge. A Level 3 evaluation is conducted after the training participant has had at least 6 months on-the-job for the position for which he or she was trained. The Level 3 includes an inquiry sent to participants and their supervisors. Additional Level 3 evaluations are conducted as determined appropriate.

Associates Program:

TSA's Associates Program provides additional skills to the workforce and provides cutting-edge professional training and development that is critical for TSOs to fully accomplish the TSA mission and fulfill its vision. It also provides for career development and supports overall retention efforts. This program was first piloted in FY 2010, and is currently represented at 80 airports, partnering with 67 colleges and 2,800 TSOs are participating.

Enhanced Security Training:

TSA plans to change the delivery of up to 1,000 of the current leadership, technical, and ancillary training courses to TSOs and managers. This training will be centrally delivered in comparison to the distributed locations approach currently undertaken. Among other benefits, the consolidation of training will improve training quality, timeliness, consistency, uniformity, and standardization.

Annual Proficiency Reviews:

All TSOs, LTSOs, STIs, BDOs and STSOs must participate in an Annual Proficiency Review (APR) to ensure that they meet all of the qualifications and performance standards required to perform their screening duties as required by ATSA. The APR includes Technical Proficiency assessments that focus on image recognition, proper screening techniques, job knowledge, and the ability to identify, detect, and locate prohibited items. Technical proficiency is measured in the following ways:

- Measuring Image Proficiency – One Image Mastery Assessment per year administered using the X-ray simulation;
- Measuring Practical Skills – A series of Practical Skills Evaluations, including the detection of prohibited items, of all TSOs every year;

- Measuring On-Screen Alarm Resolution Protocol (OSARP) Proficiency – One OSARP assessment per year administered using the Employee Assessment Management System (EAMS) software; and
- Measuring Job Knowledge – One Standard Operating Procedures Assessment per year administered using EAMS.

Screening Consumables, Uniforms, and Other: \$100.7 million: Consumable supplies are critical materials used by TSOs to ensure effective screening of passengers, carry-on, and checked baggage. These consumable supplies include disposable gloves, sample swabs/wands, reactant materials, and baggage inserts, which both notify passengers that their bag has been inspected and provide contact information in the event of a problem. In addition, TSA provides uniforms to new hires, as well as provides replacement uniforms to all TSOs through the annual allowance program. With the recent ratification of the collective bargaining agreement, TSA will provide an annual replacement allotment valued at \$129, increase the uniform allowance from \$232 to \$317 and provide TSOs with more uniform options.

National Deployment Office (NDO): \$22.0 million: The NDO provides additional TSOs, BDOs and other operations personnel to FSDs for screening support during crisis response and recovery operations, seasonal demands, special security events, risk mitigation or other activities that require higher-than-normal security related staffing levels, while protecting the Nation's transportation system. Each request for NDO support is analyzed from a cost/benefit/risk perspective to ensure the optimal use of these limited security personnel resources. For various types of disaster response operations, the NDO is responsible for deploying 14 Transportation Security Advance Teams, which include 210 personnel, and 43 Transportation Security Support Teams, which include 925 personnel.

Environmental Management Program: \$12.0 million: This program provides for the disposition of hazardous materials and abandoned personal property collected by TSA at checkpoints, as well as the maintenance of the environmental management system. TSA has an extensive and complex program to safely and securely identify, sort, store, and protect assets; as well as to remove and dispose of hazardous and voluntarily abandoned property. TSA's national hazardous materials disposal program protects the traveling public from exposure to hazardous materials and complies with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations and laws.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Checkpoint Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Checkpoint Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	54	51	204,768
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	6	6	(57,470)
2014 Current Services	60	57	147,298
2014 Program Change	-	-	(43,921)
2014 Total Request	60	57	103,377
Total Change 2012 to 2014	6	6	(101,391)

TSA requests \$103.4 million for Checkpoint Support. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: 6 FTP/6 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions; a decrease of \$0.235 million from transfers from the Aviation Security appropriation to the Transportation Security Support appropriation. It also includes a transfer of \$0.001 million from DHS’s Chief Administrative Officer for working capital fund to pay for shuttle services. The ATBs also include: an increase of \$0.068 million for pay COLA; a decrease of \$0.481 million realigned to Airport Management; an increase of 1 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; a decrease of 1 FTE and \$17.4 million for efficiencies; and a decrease of \$39.4 million for non-recurring funds for Advanced Imaging Technology units from FY 2012. In addition, the request includes a \$43.9 million program decrease.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA’s Current Services:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Checkpoint Technology	\$198.8	\$98.4
Advanced Surveillance Program	6.0	5.0
Total	\$204.8	\$103.4

The TSA's checkpoint support program provides the resources required to test, evaluate, integrate, and deploy passenger screening and carry-on baggage screening capabilities. This includes technologies, checkpoint reconfigurations, closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance equipment, and the operational integration of systems at approximately 2,200 passenger checkpoint lanes in our Nation's airports. TSA developed a strategic plan to enhance screening through improved checkpoint technology that will refine passenger security for aviation. This initiative extends beyond the airport checkpoint and considers the end-to-end passenger experience to improve security and increase efficiency. The focus is on a layered security and risk-based screening approach, including improved explosives detection and enhanced hostile intent detection.

Current technologies that have been deployed include Enhanced Walk-through Metal Detectors (WTMD) that screen persons for metallic weapons such as guns or knives; Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units which are used to test for explosive residue on selected carry-on items that allow for increased security and an added layer of random screening within the sterile area; Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS) which screen bottles to determine if they contain explosives or benign liquids; Chemical Analysis Devices (CAD) which are small devices used to identify suspect substances; Advanced Technology (AT-2) systems which are X-ray systems with advanced visual detection capabilities that use multi-view capabilities or automated explosives detection capabilities; and Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT). Additionally, the following technologies are to begin deployment in FY 2014: Credential Authentication Technology (CAT) which digitally validates the ID used by the traveling public; and Portable Explosives Trace Detectors (pETD) which are smaller mobile systems used to test for explosive residue. Development is underway for Automated Wait Times (AWT) systems.

AIT screening is safe for all passengers. AIT millimeter wave technology uses non-ionizing radio frequency energy in the millimeter wave spectrum to generate a three-dimensional computer image of the body based on the energy reflected from the body. AIT backscatter technology uses a narrow, low-intensity X-ray beam scanned over the surface of the body at a high speed that is converted into a computer image of the body. TSA continues to disseminate information about the safety of AIT screening to mitigate public concern about radiation exposure and privacy protections. TSA has utilized Inter-Agency Agreements with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to further validate the third party radiation studies that all vendors must submit prior to testing. The systems emitting ionizing radiation, such as those using backscatter X-ray, are tested at NIST, and systems emitting non-ionizing radiation, such as those using millimeter wave, are tested by the FDA. In addition, the systems are checked against administrative and radiation dose requirements of the American National Standards Institute/Health Physics Society (ANSI/HPS) Standard N43.17-2009, "Radiation Safety for Personnel Security Screening Systems Using X-ray or Gamma Radiation." All system surveys to date have been found to be well below the radiation dose limits of the ANSI/HPS N43.17-2009 standard.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, TSA installed new software on TSA's millimeter wave AIT machines. These upgrades are designed to enhance privacy by eliminating passenger-specific images. TSA worked with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and private industry to develop the new Automated Target Recognition (ATR) software, which auto-detects items that could pose a potential threat using a generic outline of a person for all passengers. By eliminating the image of an actual passenger and replacing it with a generic outline of a person,

passengers are able to view the same outline that the TSO sees. In addition to further enhancing privacy protections, this new software will increase the efficiency of the screening process through a faster resolution time and therefore expand the throughput capability of AIT. ATR is a requirement for all future AIT procurements. The Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandated that TSA use AIT equipped with ATR for screening passengers. TSA is in the process of removing all non-ATR units from the field to comply with the Act, and by June 1, 2013, all of the current AIT fleet will be equipped with ATR software.

Checkpoint Technology: \$98.4 million: This request includes funding to test, procure, and install new screening equipment to further extend explosives and prohibited item detection at airport checkpoints and to update existing equipment with such enhancements as AT-2 tier upgrades. Funds will also be used for program, engineering, technical support and travel, original equipment manufacturer training, warehousing, consumables, and refurbishing equipment, to provide functionality and performance enhancements, as well as for life-cycle replacements for units reaching the end of their useful life.

TSA analyzes the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations, in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in support of regulatory and policy decisions;
- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, including Early Utility Assessments, Initial OT&E, and follow-on OT&E over the project lifecycle;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development, process optimization and improvement, and workforce / vector characterizations; and
- T&E capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

The following chart depicts TSA’s checkpoint equipment purchase status relative to the Full Operational Capability (FOC):

Technology	FOC	Purchases to Date	Planned Purchases with Prior Year Funds	Planned Purchases with FY 2013 Funds	After FY 2013 Purchases	Planned Purchases with FY 2014 Funds	After FY 2014 Purchases	PURCHASE TOTAL
Advanced Imaging Technology ^{1/}	TBD	1,000	0	0	TBD	0	TBD	1,000
NextGen Explosives Trace Detector ^{2/}	2,043	1,395	0	648	100%	0	100%	2,043
Portable Explosives Trace Detector ^{3/}	375	0	0	125	33%	250	100%	375
Advanced Technology	2,325	1647	553	0	95%	0	95%	2,200
Credential Authentication Technology ^{4/}	1,400	9	0	496	36%	0	36%	505
Bottled Liquids Scanner ^{5/}	1,690	1,300	390	0	100%	0	100%	1,690
Chemical Analysis Device	255	255	0	0	100%	0	100%	255

1/ The FOC for AITs is dependent upon Risk-Based Security pilots that are currently underway and will be impacted by initiatives such as TSA Pre✓™ programs which are impacted by the degree of passenger voluntary enrollment and participation. TSA will present new requirements in DHS Acquisition Review and brief Congress as progress continues. Purchases to Date include 251 Rapiscan units which TSA is currently removing from the field to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandate that AITs must have ATR installed.

2/ FOC for NextGen ETD has been adjusted from 1,690 to 2,043 based on collocation strategy decision

3/ FOC for Portable ETD has been adjusted from 811 to 375 as a result of changes to the Concept of Operations.

4/ FOC for CAT was adjusted from 2,325 to 1,400 as a result of changes to the Concept of Operations and allocation model.

5/ FOC for BLS has been increased from 1,300 to 1,690 to better align with TSA's lane distribution strategy

Checkpoint Technology Average Costs per Unit

Technology	Average Costs
Advanced Imaging Technology	\$130,000 (Est)
NextGen Explosives Trace Detector	\$45,000
Portable Explosives Trace Detector	\$48,000 (Est)
Advanced Technology	\$135,000
Credential Authentication Technology	\$25,000 (Est)
Bottled Liquids Scanner	\$35,000
Chemical Analysis Device	\$50,000

TSA will make every opportunity to obtain cost savings throughout the procurement and deployment of checkpoint technology. TSA will try to leverage quantity discounts offered by industry to reduce the per unit cost and utilize available qualified product lists to conduct competitive procurements. TSA will closely coordinate with airports to ensure product delivery orders can be managed to reduce warehouse inventories and associated shipping and/or storage costs.

Advanced Surveillance Program: \$5.0 million: The Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) provides additional security capabilities, such as CCTV surveillance equipment, as part of TSA’s layered approach. This is accomplished by partnering with transportation authorities to expand their existing surveillance systems. In doing so, the Federal Government gains the ability to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the “best practices” of the security industry worldwide. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, and loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions within the checkpoint areas to include exit lanes, sterile areas, and queue lanes. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control for first responders in the event of an incident or threat. The EDS Procurement and Installation PPA includes funding to support ASP in baggage handling areas.

	Projects Completed with Prior Year Funds	Projects to be Completed with FY 2014 Funds
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	79	2

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$251,740 (\$190,510 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$61,230 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$274,182 (\$191,763 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$82,419 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$165,678 (\$92,787 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$72,891 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)
Passenger Screening Program	PSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, and sustains equipment that detects threats concealed on people and in their carry-on items as they enter the airport terminal sterile area through the passenger screening checkpoints. The envisioned security system is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. Currently, PSP is composed three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. While increasing screening effectiveness through this layered approach, PSP also balances other operational considerations such as maximizing checkpoint efficiency; mitigating privacy and dignity concerns; maintaining operational affordability; and addressing deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues. PSP is now evaluating the next generation of detection systems that address opportunities to strengthen current screening capabilities.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSP addresses a capability gap by creating a security system that is an optimized, integrated, and layered mix of networked systems that address known and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. Currently, PSP is composed three capability areas: People Screening, Carry-on Baggage Screening, and Layered Security. In FY13 the program plans to undergo Phase III and Phase IV incremental testing. Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percent of Airports with Bottled Liquids Scanner Coverage ○ Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with Advanced Technology Coverage ○ Operational Availability for Carry-on Baggage Screening Equipment ○ Average Rating of Customer Satisfaction ○ Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with Advanced Imaging Technology Coverage • PSP provides the resources required to deploy and maintain passenger screening and carry-on baggage screening equipment and processes at approximately 2,225 passenger checkpoint lanes at airports nationwide, in order to minimize the risk of injury or death of people, or damage of property due to acts of terrorism.
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<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$16,585 (\$8,122 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$8,463 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$15,587 (\$8,122 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$7,465 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$12,896 (\$5,441 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$7,455 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>
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<p>Security Technology Integrated Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STIP is an agency-wide data management system that connects screening equipment to an Enterprise Manger (EM), which enables TSA to address challenges in data management, threat response, and equipment maintenance. STIP aggregates equipment performance data and provides leadership with comprehensive views of deployed equipment data. STIP will meet the information collection, retrieval, and dissemination requirements of the PSP and EBSP programs, as well as address potential areas of improvement within operations and maintenance for airport security equipment. Without a networked system, TSA lacks the ability to adapt technology to evolving threats. STIP provides the management and monitoring capabilities required by TSA in the form of an Enterprise Manager (the STIP EM), which offers a central location for the storage and analysis of officer and equipment performance data such as Threat Image Projection (TIP) scores and baggage throughput. The STIP Security Equipment Modernization (SEM) project focuses on the development, testing, and
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	<p>deployment of STIP software in order to connect new transportation security equipment (TSE) to the STIP Enterprise Manager. TSE are selected for STIP-enablement through coordination and collaboration with both PSP and EBSP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STIP addresses a capability gap by aggregating equipment performance data and provides leadership with comprehensive views of deployed equipment data. In FY13, SEM will continue incremental development and preparation efforts for multiple types of TSE scheduled for testing and deployment, including Reveal EDS, L-3 EDS, Morpho Detection Inc. (MDI) EDS, and Rapiscan AT2, Additionally, STIP will work closely with PSP to define the requirements for CAT/BPSS and work with the selected Original Equipment Manufacturer(s) (OEM) to implement STIP for CAT/BPSS. • Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percent of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) Command Distribution Successfully Received ○ Percent of Automated TSE Data Accurately Collected and Displayed ○ Percent of Successful Auto Collection of TSE Configuration Settings ○ Percent of systems that have gained Certification and Accreditation Process ○ Percent of Customer Satisfaction Responses With at Least "Satisfied" Rating • STIP is an agency-wide data management system that provides a centralized focal point connecting passenger and baggage screening security technologies to one network, addressing current data, threat response and equipment challenges. STIP assists managers in more effectively administering TSE, deploying personnel, and adapting to changing security needs to enhance security.
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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
EDS Procurement and Installation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: EDS Procurement and Installation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	120	107	222,310
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	4	9	(21,508)
2014 Current Services	124	116	200,802
2014 Program Change	-	-	(116,815)
2014 Total Request	124	116	83,987
Total Change 2012 to 2014	4	9	(138,323)

TSA requests \$84.0 million for EDS Procurement and Installation. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a non-recur of the \$0.428 million transfer to U.S. Secret Service; 4 FTP/ 4 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions; a decrease of \$0.063 million for transfers from the Aviation Security appropriation to the Transportation Security Support appropriation; and a transfer of \$0.001 million from DHS's Chief Administrative Officer for working capital fund to pay for shuttle services. The ATBs also include: an increase of \$0.142 million for pay COLA; an increase of 7 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; and a decrease of 2 FTE and \$22.0 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a \$116.8 million program decrease.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services:
(dollars in millions)

	Funding Source	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Purchase of Checked Baggage Equipment		200.6	117.0
	<i>ASCF</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>117.0</i>
	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Installation		266.7	213.0
	<i>ASCF</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>133.0</i>
	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>80.0</i>
Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP)	<i>Discretionary</i>	5.0	4.0
Total ^{1/}		\$472.3	\$334.0

^{1/} Includes mandatory funding of \$250 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF).

The FY 2014 request will be used to test, evaluate, procure, and deploy electronic baggage screening technology systems. TSA’s Electronic Baggage Screen Program (EBSP) is responsible for ensuring that 100 percent of all checked baggage is screened with Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) or a suitable alternative. The two primary technologies acquired and deployed are EDS and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) devices. TSA’s activities related to purchasing and installing EDS and ETD systems consist of some or all of the following, depending on the equipment and specific location: 1) operational testing and evaluation (OT&E), 2) equipment purchase, 3) site survey and design, 4) site preparation, 5) facility modification, 6) warehousing and shipping, 7) equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, 8) independent verification and validation testing, and 9) program support.

In 2006, TSA developed a Strategic Plan for achieving risk-based, optimal screening solutions. Implementation of these optimal solutions has resulted in decreased life cycle costs for the EBSP. TSA’s progress towards completing airports of highest priority as identified in TSA’s risk-based EBSP Integrated Deployment Model is shown below.

Program progress relative to EDS/ETD deployment and facility modifications
Projections through FY 2014^{1/}

	Total Number of TSA Airports ^{2/}	Entire Airport Completed	Some Screening Areas with Completed Systems	Total Number of Airports with Some Completed Systems	Percentage of Airports with Some Completed Systems
CAT X	28	19	8	27	96%
CAT I	57	40	7	47	82%
CAT II	79	79	0	79	100%
CAT III	128	124	1	125	98%
Total	292	262	16	278	95%

^{1/} As of February 15, 2013; subject to change based on enacted funding levels.

^{1/} Projects planned to be completed with funds enacted through FY 2014

^{1/} Assumes continued legislative approval to allow the Aviation Security Capital Fund to be used for procurement and installation of equipment.

^{2/} Based on TSA Threat Category listing as of February 12, 2013.

Prioritization

TSA historically focused on completing the highest priority systems at Airport Security Threat Category (CAT) X – III airports with risk being a major factor in determining the priorities. As shown in the chart above, considerable progress has been made towards this goal.

As of January 2013, TSA had over 1,900 EDS units deployed at airports nationwide. A large portion of the EDS and ETD fleet was deployed in 2002 and 2003 to meet the requirements of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 (PL 107-71). Many EDS and ETDs are reaching the end of

their useful lives of approximately seven to ten years. In FY 2012, EBSP shifted its planning and programming focus to make recapitalization a priority. Equipment is prioritized for replacement based on age, maintenance history, and operational performance. This change in emphasis reduced TSA's focus on funding major facility modification projects and increased the funding requirements for the purchase and installation of new equipment to replace the aging fleet. As a result, TSA requested legislative changes to restrictions on the use of funding received from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), which previously restricted the use of funds to facility modifications at airports. Upon legislative approval in FY 2012, TSA began using ASCF funds for the procurement and installation of EDS equipment required for its recapitalization effort in addition to facility modifications. TSA requested the legislative change in the FY 2013 budget request and continues this request in FY 2014.

Recapitalization and Optimization

Recapitalization addresses the programmatic and project-specific elements requisite for EDS and ETD life cycle replacement. Recapitalization efforts focus on a like-for-like replacement of existing equipment with minimal additional modifications. Optimization refers to efforts that also include significant system changes designed to enhance safety and security, improve performance, increase efficiency, reduce operating costs, and address personnel considerations associated with in-line EDS.

To address the significant need to recapitalize the existing EDS and ETD fleet, TSA has developed a formal recapitalization plan. The recapitalization plan:

- Identifies and defines the processes needed for implementing a successful recapitalization and optimization effort;
- Defines information needs and sources to support the plan, and technical decisions for prioritization, scheduling, resource planning, and execution;
- Ensures process consistency across all projects; and
- Defines and prioritizes a list of eligible recapitalization and optimization projects.

Technology

EDS equipment can exist in two configurations: stand alone or in-line. Stand-alone systems are currently located in airport lobbies and "behind the scenes" in baggage handling areas. In-line configurations integrate the EDS equipment into the baggage handling system. TSA benefits from operational improvements associated with this type of automation. For instance, working conditions for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) can improve with in-line systems as alarms can be resolved in quieter, dedicated spaces that are properly designed for the alarm resolution function.

Continuous improvements are required to enhance threat detection, increase equipment reliability, reduce downtime, extend service life, and eliminate TSO safety hazards in order for TSA to substantially improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the deployed screening equipment.

In FY 2010, TSA began a competitive procurement effort for EDS that involves rigorous processes for establishing requirements, testing the products, evaluating the tests, and weighing the value of available options to determine which combination of factors provide the best solution. TSA is using the competitive procurement effort as the primary tool for driving the technological changes necessary

to achieve improved security and increased performance at a lower life cycle cost. TSA initiated an incremental development strategy for systems to allow for the purchase and deployment of EDS with highest threat detection and other technical capabilities available. The strategy provides new and existing vendors with an open opportunity to submit equipment for certification and testing.

EDS technologies are classified as follows:

- High-speed (HSEDS): Throughput > 900 bags per hour (bph)
- Medium-speed (MSEDS): 400 < Throughput ≤ 900 bph
- Reduced-size (RSEDS): 100 < Throughput ≤ 400 bph

ETDs are used both as primary and secondary screening methods (i.e., resolving EDS alarms). ETDs are the second largest component of equipment cost within the EBSP program. ETDs are designed to detect explosives residue left on an item. There are approximately 45 CAT III airports at which over 75 percent of checked bags are screened primarily by ETDs. TSA is currently exploring the use of alternative qualified Transportation Security Equipment, such as Bottled Liquids Scanners, for checked baggage alarm resolution.

Purchase of Checked Baggage Equipment: \$117.0 million: The FY 2014 request includes funding to support the purchase of 136 EDS for deployment in our Nation’s airports. The procurement will consist of RSEDS and MSEDS. Purchases in FY 2014 are planned to support projects where prior year funding completed facility modifications and to purchase units to replace aging equipment in the field. TSA will continue implementation of its Incremental Development Strategy to allow vendors to refine their automatic detection algorithms so that increasingly effective equipment types can become certified and qualified for purchase by TSA. In this way, TSA provides opportunities for near term deployment of screening equipment utilizing enhanced screening detection standards and at the same time provides future procurement windows to increase both efficiency and effectiveness standards as new threats emerge. Efforts will continue toward reducing purchase costs through competitive procurements in addition to the implementation of contracts for EDS and ancillary equipment that incorporate direct shipping to airports instead of warehouses. TSA will also continue to pursue potential equipment upgrades capable of extending the life of existing equipment as part of its effort to contain procurement costs.

The following table provides a breakout of planned technology purchases:

(dollars in millions)

Equipment Type	FY 2013			FY 2014		
	Planned Purchases	Cost/ Unit	Projected Costs	Planned Purchases	Cost/ Unit	Projected Costs
Reduced-Size EDS	27	\$0.5	\$13.5	66	\$0.5	\$33.0
Medium Speed EDS	71	\$1.2	\$85.2	70	\$1.2	\$84.0
Total	98		\$98.7	136		\$117.0

Installation: \$213.0 million: The FY 2014 request includes funding for installation. Installation funding supports the multi-year Letter of Intent and Other Transaction Agreement project requirements and the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation’s airports. In addition to equipment installation, integration, and multiplexing, installation activities include independent verification and validation testing, site survey and design, facility modification, site preparation, warehousing and shipping, OT&E, and program support. TSA will continue efforts to reduce and avoid program support costs via improvements to data and document management and processing systems.

Installation funding is also used to evaluate the impact of new security technologies, procedures, and policies. TSA analyzes the integration of new and modified systems and concepts of operation to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability prior to full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment under the proposed concept of operations in the field under a variety of environmental conditions. In particular, this includes:

- OT&E as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA;
- OT&E in support of regulatory and policy decisions in areas such as air cargo and surface transportation;
- Pilots, concept demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization; and
- T&E capabilities development to improve the quality and utility of evaluation products.

Advanced Surveillance Program: \$4.0 million: The Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP) provides additional security capabilities, such as CCTV surveillance equipment, as part of TSA’s layered approach. This is accomplished by partnering with transportation authorities to expand their existing surveillance systems. In doing so, the Federal Government gains the ability to observe and detect people and property moving through the security screening process and facilities. Advanced surveillance systems have proven to be a key component in the “best practices” of the security industry worldwide. They provide threat identification, situational awareness, deterrence, loss prevention, investigative and legal activities along with standard management functions within the checked baggage areas. ASP promotes a cooperative partnership and sharing of information between Federal and local authorities and provides invaluable coordination for command and control as well as first responders in the event of an incident or threat. The Checkpoint Support PPA includes funding to support ASP within the checkpoint areas to include exit lanes, sterile areas, and queue lanes.

	Projects Completed with Prior Year Funds	Projects to be Completed with FY 2014 Funds
Advanced Surveillance Program Projects	79	2

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$698,903 (\$189,768 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$259,135 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$685,957 (\$196,050 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$239,907 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$531,588 (\$55,970 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$225,618 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>
<p>Electronic Baggage Screening Program</p>	<p>The EBSP identifies, tests, procures, deploys, installs, sustains, and recapitalizes Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) across all Federalized airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage. The EBSP supports screening to minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to terrorist or criminal activity. It reduces costs and improves security screening efficiency through automation of processes to detect and prevent the introduction of explosives materials, weapons, and other dangerous articles into commercial aircraft. Key objectives are: increasing threat detection capability; improving checked baggage screening efficiency; replacing aging Explosives Detection System (EDS) and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) units; and using competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. Key components include the deployment of new TSE to respond to emerging threats, and the recapitalization of deployed TSE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EBSP addresses a capability gap by screening 100 percent of checked baggage. EBSP deploys approximately 2,000 EDS units and 5,000 ETD units in 450 airports. Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain 100 Percent Screening Capability of Checked Baggage ○ Cost per Checked Bag Screened ○ Average Rating of Customer Satisfaction ○ Operational Availability of Baggage Screening Equipment ○ Percent of Checked Bags Screened by EDS Equipment • The EBSP implements a national checked-baggage screening system to protect against criminal and terrorist threats, while minimizing transportation industry and traveling public burdens. 	

<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$16,585 (\$8,122 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$8,463 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$15,587 (\$8,122 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$7,465 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$12,896 (\$5,441 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$7,455 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA)</p>
<p>Security Technology Integrated Program</p>	<p>The Security Technology Integrated Program requests \$12.9 million in funding in FY 2014. This request includes \$5.4 million in the Checkpoint Support PPA and an associated \$7.5 million in the EDS Purchase & Install PPA. Please see the Checkpoint Support PPA for a full description of the Procurement Activity.</p>	

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Technology Maintenance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Screening Technology Maintenance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	320,365
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5,744
2014 Current Services	-	-	326,109
2014 Program Change	-	-	(27,600)
2014 Total Request	-	-	298,509
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(21,856)

TSA requests \$298.5 million for Screening Technology Maintenance. The adjustments-to-base include: an increase of \$17.1 million to support screening technologies that are no longer under original manufacturer warranty beginning in FY 2014; and a decrease of \$11.3 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a \$27.6 million program decrease.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA’s Current Services:

(dollars in millions)

	FY2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance	\$257.4	\$224.6
Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance	59.4	71.9
Disposal ^{1/}	3.6	2.0
Total	\$320.4	\$298.5

^{1/} Disposal amount is allocated evenly between Checked Baggage and Checkpoint Equipment.

Funding in this PPA supports the maintenance and disposal of Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) in the Nation’s airports. Maintenance is essential to preserve the operational capability of security technology equipment. During the warranty period, the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) is responsible for all preventive and corrective maintenance actions as specified in each

technology acquisition contract. The OEM warranty period for major TSE begins when the equipment passes a Site Acceptance Test (SAT). Once warranties expire (normally after 24 months), all TSA checkpoint and checked baggage screening equipment is under a maintenance contract throughout its life cycle. Most maintenance is performed by contractor Field Service Technicians working for the OEMs or a third party Maintenance Service Provider. Preventive maintenance is performed according to the manufacturer's recommended schedule (e.g., monthly, annually, etc.). Corrective maintenance support is provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to perform unplanned corrective repairs in the field. Maintenance contracts include labor costs for all preventive and corrective maintenance, as well as material costs for repair parts or consumables (e.g., Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) unit swabs).

In FY 2014, the funding in this PPA will support maintenance services, through firm fixed price contracts, for approximately 14,000 pieces of security equipment that have come out of OEM warranty. The reduction in the FY 2014 request is due in part to the successful effort to obtain two-year warranties for all screening equipment procured in FY 2012 and beyond.

Checked Baggage Equipment Maintenance: \$224.6 million: This request includes funding for preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed checked baggage screening systems. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; maintenance training; and related logistics, data management, safety, occupational health, and environmental management functions.

Below are detailed projected maintenance costs for checked baggage screening equipment. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2014 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Equipment ^{1/}	FY 2014 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units in Warranty	FY 2014 Requirement
Explosives Detection System (EDS)				
CTX-5500	144	144	0	\$13,816,252
CTX-9000	219	219	0	\$32,179,581
CTX-9400	106	106	0	\$11,660,000
CTX-9800	70	70	0	\$7,280,000
e6000/6600	527	527	0	\$62,270,451
Reveal CT-80	507	507	0	\$29,892,213
Medium Speed TBD	336	92	244	\$9,611,276
Reduced Size TBD	266	92	174	\$5,490,000
High Speed TBD	10	0	10	\$0
Fusion Dual-Use	7	7	0	\$502,796

AN 6980 Dual-Use	17	17	0	\$1,007,386
Subtotal				\$173,709,955
Explosives Trace Detection (ETD)				
400B	1823	1823	0	\$14,212,874
Itemiser-W	1777	1777	0	\$13,768,196
Itemiser-DX	1811	780	1031	\$4,290,000
Consumables				\$4,681,300
Excepted Maintenance/Call Center/Environment Issues				\$9,955,520
Subtotal				\$46,907,890
Support Services				\$3,999,950
Total Maintenance Requirement				\$224,617,795
Disposal				\$1,000,000

^{1/}The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

Checkpoint Equipment Maintenance: \$71.9 million: This request includes funding for the preventive and corrective maintenance activities required to maintain the operation of deployed passenger screening security equipment. These costs include labor; repair parts; packaging and transportation of repair parts; initial consumables for ETDs; tools, test equipment and calibration; and maintenance training.

Below are detailed projected maintenance costs for passenger screening systems. Because the warranty period begins after successful SAT and because units are fielded throughout the year, the number of units in and out of warranty varies throughout the fiscal year. The FY 2014 requirement represents the projected maintenance cost for those units no longer under warranty, not the unit cost for the total number of fielded units.

Equipment ^{1/}	FY 2014 Fielded Quantity	Average Number of Units Out of Warranty	Average Number of Units in Warranty	FY 2014 Requirement
ETD				
Itemiser-W	434	434	0	\$3,478,670
Itemiser DX	1500	1420	80	\$7,810,000
Ionscan 500DT	366	366	0	\$3,539,121
Portable ETD				

TBD	375	0	375	\$0
Consumables				\$2,450,000
Electronic Metal Detection (EMD)				
Ceia	1450	1450	0	\$970,717
Metorex	50	50	0	\$58,491
Garrett	50	50	0	\$72,575
Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray				
Smiths	746	746	0	\$16,412,000
Rapiscan	851	851	0	\$12,911,499
L-3	50	50	0	\$750,000
TBD	553	0	553	\$0
Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT)				
L-3	745	745	0	\$12,478,750
TBD ^{2/}	TBD	0	TBD	\$0
Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS/ILD)				
Smiths	500	500	0	\$641,845
Ceia	800	800	0	\$1,440,000
TBD	390	0	390	\$0
Cast & Prosthesis Imagers (CPI)				
Spectrum	35	35	0	\$275,272
Credential Authentication Technology (CAT)				
TBD	505	0	505	\$0
Chemical Analysis Device (CAD)				
First Defender	255	174	81	\$811,425
Automated Wait Time (AWT)				
TBD ^{3/}	TBD	TBD	TBD	\$0
Subtotal				\$64,100,365
Call Center/Excepted Maintenance/Program Management				\$5,344,090
Support Services				\$2,446,750
Total Checkpoint Maintenance Requirement				\$71,891,205
Disposal				\$1,000,000

^{1/}The make/model of the equipment is subject to change based on actual acquisitions.

^{2/}FOC for AIT may change based on airport pilots underway which could lead to a system-wide evaluation. TSA will present new requirements in the DHS Acquisition Review and brief Congress as progress continues. The fielded quantity does not include the 251 Rapiscan AIT units, which TSA is currently removing from the field to comply with the Federal Aviation Administration and Reform Act of 2012 mandate that AITs must have Automated Target Recognition capability installed.

^{3/}Development is underway for AWT systems.

Disposal: \$2.0 million: This request includes funding for the disposal of equipment. Security equipment is decommissioned when evolving operational requirements (e.g., higher screening throughput), technological advancements (e.g., improved detection capability), or supportability problems (e.g., frequent failures) dictate the need for replacement. Sometimes equipment is redeployed to satisfy screening requirements at other airports or loaned to partner nations based on requirements from the TSA Office of Global Strategies. Upon request, security equipment that is not redeployed is offered to other DHS and Federal agencies, or returned to manufacturers for credit on future procurements. Otherwise, surplus equipment is provided to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services for salvage and destruction. This budget includes funding to remove Sensitive Security Information and hazardous material from disposal equipment and for DLA disposal services.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p align="center">FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$251,740 (\$190,510 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$61,230 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)</p>	<p align="center">FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$274,182 (\$191,763 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$82,419 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)</p>	<p align="center">FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$165,678 (\$92,787 from Checkpoint Support PPA, \$72,891 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA)</p>
<p>Passenger Screening Program</p>	<p>The Passenger Screening Program requests \$165.7 million in funding in FY 2014. This request includes \$92.8 million in the Checkpoint Support PPA and an associated \$72.9 million in the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA. Please see the Checkpoint Support PPA for a full description of the Procurement Activity.</p>	

<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$698,903 (\$189,768 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$259,135 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$685,957 (\$196,050 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$239,907 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$531,588 (\$55,970 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$225,618 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)</p>
<p>Electronic Baggage Screening Program</p>	<p>The Electronic Baggage Screening Program requests \$531.6 million in funding in FY 2014. This request includes \$56.0 million in the EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$225.6 million in the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, and \$250.0 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA. Please see the EDS Purchase & Install PPA for a full description of the Procurement Activity.</p>	

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,726	1,273	357,109
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	2	384	8,819
2014 Current Services	1,728	1,657	365,928
2014 Program Change	(82)	(79)	(11,278)
2014 Total Request	1,646	1,578	354,650
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(80)	305	(2,459)

TSA requests \$354.6 million for Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: 6 FTP/6 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions; a transfer of \$0.010 million from the Aviation Security appropriation to the Transportation Security Support appropriation; an increase of \$1.4 million for pay COLA; a decrease of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$6.6 million from realignments, of which \$6.0 million will support collective bargaining. The ATBs also include: an increase of 174 FTE and \$31.9 million to annualize FY 2012 second year costs associated with VIPR, Canines, and international staff, an increase of 209 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE, \$12.9 million for repogramming and transfers; a decrease of 1 FTE and \$30.8 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a decrease of 82 FTP/79 FTE and \$11.3 million for VIPR staffing reductions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Aviation Regulation is responsible for providing law enforcement and regulatory presence at airports to ensure compliance with required security measures and response to security incidents. It also provides an international component to foster consistency in worldwide security requirements.

The following table provides the components of this PPA:

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Domestic Regulatory Inspection	\$79.9	\$79.6
International Inspection and Enforcement	\$16.1	\$16.0
International Operations	\$70.1	\$59.7
Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments	\$81.4	\$69.8
National Canine Program (NCP)	\$77.7	\$88.7
General and Commercial Aviation	\$12.7	\$12.0
Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)	\$19.2	\$28.8
Total	\$357.1	\$354.6

Domestic Regulatory Inspection and Enforcement: \$79.6 million

The mission of the regulatory inspection program is broad and involves the evaluation of the security integrity of the 448 U.S. airports and a combined total of over 1,500 domestic and international carriers that operate in the United States. These inspectors also conduct periodic inspections of over 7,500 Indirect Air Carriers (IACs) operating in the United States.

Over the past few years, TSA’s inspector community has made significant efforts to ensure that various airport inspections are scheduled in a way that balances/maximizes oversight while identifying possible efficiencies in scheduling. Analysis of inspection data as well as risk scores are used to drive and prioritize inspection activity and take into account various factors, including the latest intelligence information.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Transportation Security Inspector (TSI) positions. This PPA includes 865 TSI-Aviation Domestic Inspectors, of which 166 are Canine Handlers; 64 TSI-Aviation International Inspectors; and 15 TSI International Repair Station Inspectors.

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Aviation Regulation	974	974	944
Aviation Regulation - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists	654	654	654
Aviation Regulation - Domestic Canine Inspectors	166	166	166
Aviation Regulation - Domestic VIPR Inspectors ¹	75	75	45
Aviation Regulation - International Inspectors/Security Specialists	64	64	64
Aviation Regulation - International Repair Station Inspectors/Security Specialists	15	15	15
Air Cargo	681	681	681
Air Cargo - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists	500	500	500
Air Cargo - Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	120	120

Air Cargo - International Inspectors/Security Specialists ²	61	61	61
Surface	379	379	300
Surface - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists ³	225	225	225
Surface - VIPR Inspectors ¹	154	154	75
Total TSA Inspectors/Security Specialists	2034	2034	1925

1/ FY14 budget submission includes a program decrease reducing the amount of TSI-A in Aviation VIPR by 30 and TSI-S on Surface VIPR by 79.

2/ Includes an additional 38 International inspectors from FY 2012 Appropriation and 11 International inspectors from internal shifts within TSA.

3/ Technical correction to represent domestic field inspectors only (vice field and headquarters) which is commensurate to how the TSI in Aviation Regulation and Air Cargo is reported.

Aviation TSIs (TSI-As) have an essential role in executing local annual inspection plans based on the national inspection plan. As part of their inspection responsibilities, TSI-As review records and files pertaining to criminal history records checks performed pursuant to Federal law. The inspectors also review records and files to ensure compliance of indirect air carriers; private passenger and/or cargo charters; and airmen and aircrew with security requirements. In addition to inspections, TSI-As also perform testing to determine compliance with transportation security regulations. The TSI-As investigate incidents related to violations of TSA regulations, security directives, and approved security programs. Inspectors deliver technical briefings and provide assistance to the aviation industry in interpreting agency policies to ensure compliance with rules. Inspections are both scheduled and random and may include one or all of the critical security elements required by TSA.

In FY 2012, TSA completed over 7,949 airport inspections, 15,833 aircraft operator inspections and 3,338 foreign air carrier inspections. To ensure the adequacy and integrity of security at airports, TSIs evaluate the types of fences, lighting, and locks being used, among other important security measures through visual and hands-on inspection. Based on these assessments inspectors will recommend enhancements, where appropriate, for non-regulated airports/facilities, including general aviation landing facilities and airports, and for aircraft operators. Areas of emphasis for inspection and/or assessment include: access control systems, security identification systems, surveillance systems, law enforcement response capabilities, physical security of aviation facilities and aircraft.

Inspectors are given the authority to initiate enforcement actions against airports, air carriers, and indirect air carriers where compliance violations have occurred or corrections have not been made. This includes misconduct of employees that threaten the security of an airport and/or aircraft.

Beginning in FY 2013, the regulatory inspection and enforcement program began conducting two types of comprehensive inspections - “targeted comprehensives” will be conducted annually and “comprehensives” will be conducted bi-annually of all airports, aircraft operators, flight schools, repair stations, and foreign air carriers at domestic airports; conduct bi-monthly multi-week airport and flight school strikes, issue quarterly special emphasis inspections that focus on threat, risk, and previous year compliance; and support VIPR, and Playbook activities. “Targeted” comprehensive inspections are focused inspections relying largely on operational performance for determining compliance, i.e. testing. This captures the risk-based security model and will be conducted annually. “Comprehensive” inspections consist of the previously described “targeted” inspection and in addition

bring into play the support element of security requirements, i.e. records, signage, etc. This further extends the risk-based security model and will be conducted bi-annually.

International Programs (including International Inspection and Operations): \$75.7 million:

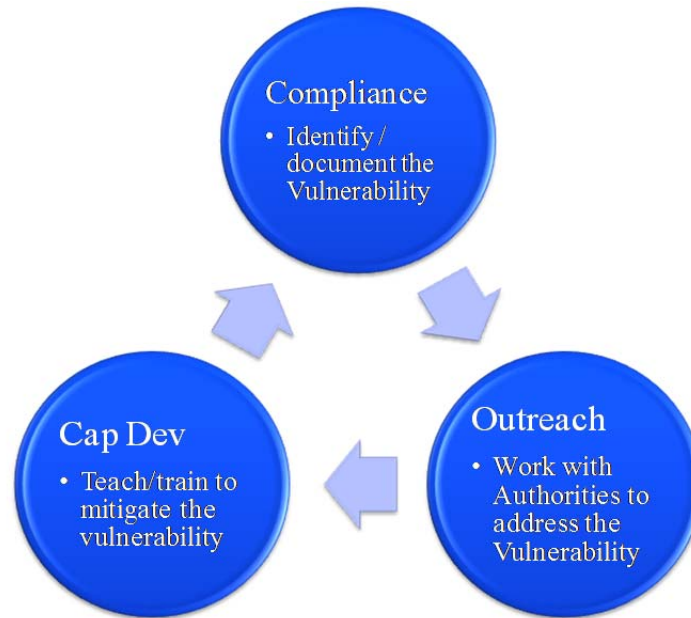
TSA's Office of Global Strategies (OGS) promotes alignment and consistency between the security requirements of the U.S. and foreign governments and is responsible for all facets of the agency's activities at foreign locations. The program's statutory and regulatory responsibilities focus on identifying and mitigating security risks to transportation modes used extensively by U.S. citizens and foreign governments. When a new threat or vulnerability emerges, TSA must coordinate with both foreign governments and industry the implementation of appropriate responses to mitigate the likelihood of a successful attack. TSA takes a leadership role as a permanent U.S. member in the regional and international organizations concerned with transportation security [i.e., International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Group of Eight (G8) Transportation Security Subgroup, and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)].

TSA strives to lead worldwide improvements in transportation security using a multi-layered approach, which includes:

- Liaison activity and representation with over 100 foreign governments, on-site liaison activity and representation in 26 foreign countries;
- Evaluation and documentation of vulnerabilities at nearly 300 last point of departure airports and nearly 900 air carrier stations located in foreign countries around the world;
- Liaison activity and representation with approximately 230 foreign air carriers;
- Active leadership within the regional and international community that comprises the world's transportation security expertise engaged in policy development; and
- Capacity building program for nations needing assistance in order to meet international standards.

TSA seeks to work proactively with foreign partners and overseas transportation operations affecting the United States by identifying risk through compliance, mitigating risk through outreach/engagement and capacity development, and responding to incidents as they occur.

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK



As threats and risks evolve, mitigation efforts will continue to be re-evaluated. As identified in the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment, international aviation represents the highest risk category. As a result, outreach and engagement with foreign partners, industry, and within the interagency is necessary to support threat mitigation to ensure policies are understood and implemented. As the threats evolve and shift international locations, TSA must be proactive in evaluating and shifting staff and resources to ensure that mission coverage is located where needed. This right-sizing ensures that the right people are in the right place at the right time. Each region presents its own challenges, but also its own best practices and lessons learned that, when combined, enhance TSA's ability to affect change globally.

Transportation Security Administration Representatives (TSARs)

TSARs serve as on-site coordinators for the TSA response to terrorist incidents and threats to U.S. assets at foreign transportation modes. The TSARs also serve as principal advisors on transportation security affairs to U.S. Ambassadors and other embassy officials. TSARs handle all modes of transportation and are responsible for ensuring the National Civil Aviation Security Programs meet international standards for aviation security. TSARs also facilitate the TSA compliance effort by planning and coordinating airport assessments.

TSA developed, distributed, and analyzed a comprehensive staffing scorecard to determine the number of countries that should be assigned to each TSAR. The scorecard accounts for the number of Last Point of Departure (LPD) airports in a given country, the vulnerabilities at those airports, the number of carriers and weekly flights from the airports, threat level in the country, the level of cooperation between the host government and the United States, the amount of assistance needed (and likelihood of sustainment of any help provided), and the level of priority of the country for TSA and the U.S. Government. The resulting data enables TSA to determine the appropriate distribution of countries to each TSAR to ensure an equivalent workload is maintained across the workforce.

TSARs			
Location	Number	Location	Number
Abu Dhabi UAE	1	Manila Philippines	1
Dakar, Senegal	1	Mexico City Mexico	1
Amman Jordan	1	* Montreal Canada (ICAO)	1
Asia Pacific Islands (Hawaii)	1	Nairobi Kenya	1
Bangkok Thailand	1	Nassau Bahamas	1
Beijing China	1	Ottawa Canada	1
Berlin Germany	1	Paris France	1
Buenos Aires Argentina	1	Rome Italy	1
Brasilia Brazil	1	Singapore Singapore	1
Brussels Belgium	1	Sydney Australia	1
Caribbean (Miami)	2	The Hague Netherlands	1
Johannesburg South Africa	1	Tokyo Japan	1
London England	1	Warsaw Poland	1
Madrid Spain	1	Panama City, Panama	1
Total 29			

All locations are subject to space availability at Embassies and country approval

Pre-Clearances

At 14 airports (eight in Canada, two in the Bahamas, one in Bermuda, one in Aruba, and two in Ireland), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers pre-clear passengers and baggage for entry into the United States. Inspection procedures, which are commensurate with U.S. port of entry screening, involve immigrations, customs, and agriculture screening. Pre-cleared international flights arrive at a U.S. domestic gate and passengers deplane directly into the sterile area at more than 65 U.S. airports without having another U.S. government inspection. Upon arrival at the U.S. domestic terminal facility, the traveler may either connect to a U.S. domestic flight or they may leave the airport. In order to permit these passengers to bypass TSA screening, TSA must ensure that the screening measures applied to passengers and their carry-on baggage at the pre-clearance foreign airport is equivalent to those measures performed at domestic U.S. airports. Determination of comparability entails extensive negotiation with the host government and frequent observations of operations.

Capacity Development

TSA's Capacity Development works to raise the baseline of transportation security and address the needs of partner nations to build sustainable aviation security practices through capacity development. An important part of this effort is aviation security training which is in response to needs identified by a number of entities (Department of Homeland Security, Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program, Department of State (DOS), Department of Transportation, and the Organization of American States (OAS)/Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism). In addition to assisting these entities, TSA provides sponsored civil aviation training resulting from foreign airport assessments or at the request of civil aviation authorities of foreign governments as conveyed through TSARs abroad.

TSA training is available to both government and non-governmental entities responsible for performing or overseeing security measures. The following represents a myriad of opportunities that can be provided:

- Auditor/Inspector Techniques;
- Cargo Security Management;
- Essential Instructor Skills Workshop;
- Excellence in Screening Techniques;
- Incident Management and Response;
- Instructional Design and Instructor Skills; and
- Preventive Security Measures.

Aviation security training is conducted on-site in the requesting country, at an international airport or alternate training venue. TSA solicits the assistance of men and women across the agency that have a desire to serve as instructors and provide their subject matter experience to provide assistance to nations in need.

Aviation Security Sustainable International Standards Team (ASSIST)

In addition to conducting aviation security training courses in support of TSA initiatives the ICAO, the OAS, the DOS, and TSA developed and fielded its own capability for providing focused and comprehensive support to willing partner countries with the goal of appreciably enhancing their aviation security programs. ASSIST deploys single and multifaceted teams of subject matter experts to provide in-depth training and technical assistance that help willing aviation security officials develop and sustain suitable aviation security institutions and procedures that meet all international standards and recommended practices. ASSIST focuses geographically on Africa, the Latin America/Caribbean area, and the Asia-Pacific region in light of the exponential growth in traffic from these regions to the United States, as well as concerns about the security of transiting U.S. passengers and cargo.

Cargo Security

Air cargo security, especially those measures applied to goods carried on passenger aircraft, remains important to DHS. TSA continues several efforts to ensure that cargo destined for the United States is subjected to the required level of screening. These efforts include:

- Convening the International Cargo Workgroup and focusing on the full spectrum of cargo security issues such as determining acceptance of other countries' cargo programs, identifying best practices for dissemination to other cargo experts, and incorporating all-cargo operations into the Compliance Work Plan;
- Revising the comprehensive Risk Methodology that aligns with the process used for passenger airports;
- Ensuring that the FY 2013 Work Plan reflects a comprehensive review of all airports and carriers involved in transporting cargo directly to the United States;
- Implementing the airport assessment methodology for those airports providing only cargo operations/service to the United States;
- Beginning compliance/verification procedures for new ICAO standards pertaining to Supply Chain Security; and

- Conducting visits to all airports and air carrier stations involved in transporting cargo on passenger aircraft to the United States.

Transportation Security Specialists (TSS)

TSA identifies vulnerabilities at foreign locations through two primary means - assessments of foreign airports and inspections of air carriers that fly from those airports.

Under 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) 44907, TSA is charged with assessing all foreign airports with flights to the United States and those from which U.S. air carriers operate (regardless of the destination). TSA has a cadre of Security Specialists who visit the nearly 300 airports at one- to three-year intervals. Frequency of the visits is based on risk computations of current threat, documented vulnerabilities, and flight data. During the assessments, TSA evaluates the security posture of the airport in accordance with security standards established by the ICAO. The observations focus on screening (passengers, accessible property, and checked bags), access control (e.g., fence integrity, badge display and control, vehicle access), aircraft security (e.g., ensuring the aircraft was guarded against any unauthorized access), cargo, catering, and quality control (e.g., ensuring that screeners were properly trained).

Annual visits are conducted to ensure that all U.S. air carriers operate in compliance with TSA regulations identified in the Aircraft Operator Standard Security Program (AOSSP) and supporting Security Directives (SDs). TSA also inspects foreign air carriers that fly to the United States from each airport that they operate to ensure compliance with the Model Security Program and supporting Emergency Amendments (EAs). At airports where the vulnerability shortfalls have been documented as particularly egregious, these inspections occur semi-annually.

TSA has a spectrum of responses available to mitigate issues identified during these visits. Options range from providing on-the-spot correction recommendations, to conducting formal training, to recommending enacting a Public Notice that the airport does not implement adequate security measures, to suspending service. These last two responses are usually only considered when all other attempts have failed in assisting the airport or host government to improve security. Interim measures may also include issuance of site-specific SDs and EAs (that require additional measures by the regulated air carriers) or repeated visits by Security Specialists to evaluate progress.

The TSS and support staff will enable TSA to continue airport assessments, air carrier inspections, and in the very near future, foreign repair stations audits. In FY 2012, TSA increased the Cargo TSS by 48 (37 from the FY 2012 appropriation and 11 that TSA shifted internally to the Global Cargo Program from Office of Security Program Industry and Engagement) as part of the effort to increase the emphasis on international air cargo inspection. Reference the Air Cargo PPA for funding information.

TSS	
Location	Number
Miami	29
Frankfurt	28
Dallas	23
Los Angeles	10
Singapore	10
*Dulles (AME Region)	10
Honolulu (AP Region)	8
Cargo HQ	15
HQ	5
TOTAL	138

*AME ROC location currently at Dulles until a location in region is determined

Due to space restraints at Embassies, TSA distributed the TSS as depicted in the chart above. The five headquarters staff are made up of TSS Desk Officers.

Foreign Repair Station Inspection Program

TSA is required under Vision 100 (49 U.S.C. 44924) to establish security regulations for foreign and domestic aircraft repair stations and to conduct audits of foreign repair stations. The Aviation Repair Station Security Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM), TSA-2004-1713 RIN 1652-AA38, proposes security requirements for repair stations that are certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and codifies TSA's inspection authority.

This program serves to ensure the security of maintenance, overhaul, repair and assembly work conducted on air carrier aircraft and components at foreign and domestic repair stations. This will be achieved through specific inspection activities including security reviews and audits, vulnerability assessments and surveys. Implementation of the Vision 100 legislation for repair stations will allow FAA to certify new repair stations regulated under 14 CFR part 145.

TSA issued a NPRM 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. Efforts include, but are not limited to, conducting voluntary reviews for security enhancement of the 717 non-US based foreign repair stations.

The Repair Station Inspection program uses a risk-based methodology to schedule foreign airport assessments and foreign air carrier inspections. Currently, all air carriers at foreign airports are inspected annually.

This program engages industry through a voluntary audit program which involves a three-tier approach for conducting audits: 1) scheduling visits using the risk-based prioritization in conjunction with TSA Foreign Airport Assessment Program; 2) outreach to U.S. air carriers to capture the foreign repair stations they contract; and 3) contacting corporations with multi-station ownership for information on their foreign repair stations.

Global Policy and Engagement [Global Policy and Programs]

TSA’s Global Policy and Engagement (GPE) guide TSA’s development of policy, including cargo policy, affecting international operations and stakeholders. This includes planning international projects and diplomatic approaches, strategic planning, cargo related outreach, and ensuring consistent messaging to international industry members concerning policy and change. TSA also assigns a point of contact to the ICAO to work collaboratively towards the development of global aviation security standards. GPE continues to perform the ICAO policy development and implementation responsibilities that had been conducted by International Operations Division.

International Industry Representatives

International Industry Representatives (IIRs) serve as TSA's principal representative to the international aviation industry. The role of the IIR has become increasingly involved as more stringent rules, requirements, and procedures have been imposed on foreign air carriers with scheduled or public charter operations to and from the United States from foreign locations. The IIRs provide oversight and guidance to each foreign air carrier and are responsible for ensuring air carriers understand and comply with U.S. regulations and TSA-accepted security programs and initiatives.

In FY 2013, there are five headquarters personnel that support the twelve IIR staff in the field. They serve as the headquarters communication and coordination link for the field when resolving highly sensitive security issues associated with international incidents, and develop and analyze the risk assessments and metrics. They communicate intelligence information, assist in the preparation and distribution of DHS/TSA policies and plans for threats to worldwide transportation security systems, and assist IIRs with technical direction for both foreign air and cargo carriers. As the table below indicates, IIRs are placed globally to assist TSA outreach efforts in locations with foreign partners. The IIR locations are determined by regional need, country approval and embassy space.

IIRs	
Location	Number
Abu Dhabi UAE	1
Asia Pacific Islands (Hawaii)	1
Beijing China	1
Caribbean/Central America (Miami)	2
Frankfort Germany	3
Mexico City Mexico	1
Ottawa Canada	1
Singapore Singapore	1
Warsaw Poland	1
HQ (support)	5
Total	17

The number of active foreign air carriers fluctuates per year as new carriers either begin or cease operations to the United States. By the close of FY 2012, there were 216 TSA-regulated passenger and all-cargo carriers.

Office of Global Strategies



+ Existing
 ○ Regional Operations Center

- Positions Include:**
- Regional Directors
 - TSA Representatives (TSARs)
 - International Industry Representatives (IIRs)
 - Regional Operations Center (ROC) Managers
 - Transportation Security Specialists (TSSs)

Europe

- Berlin, Germany
- Frankfurt, Germany
- Brussels, Belgium
- Hague, Netherlands
- London, England
- Madrid, Spain
- Paris, France
- Rome, Italy
- Warsaw, Poland

Asia/Pacific

- Bangkok, Thailand
- Beijing, China
- Kabul, Afghanistan
- Manila, Philippines
- Singapore
- Sydney, Australia
- Tokyo, Japan

Africa/Middle East

- Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Dakar, Senegal
- Amman, Jordan
- Johannesburg, South Africa
- Nairobi, Kenya
- Stuttgart Germany (AFR/COM Liaison)



Canada/Mexico/Caribbean

- Ottawa, Canada
- Mexico City, Mexico
- Nassau, Bahamas
- Montreal, Canada (ICAO secondments)
- Panama

Domestic US

- Washington, D.C.
- Miami
- Dallas
- Los Angeles
- Honolulu, Hawaii
- Dulles (Sterling, VA)

Airport Law Enforcement & Assessments: \$69.8 million

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program: In accordance with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), TSA established Other Transaction Agreements (OTA) with state and local law enforcement agencies to provide uniformed officers at passenger security checkpoints under the flexible response authorities granted to TSA. These agreements provide financial assistance to partially reimburse airports throughout the United States for post 9/11 law enforcement hours. They ensure that a consistent law enforcement presence is always available to deter suspicious activity and respond quickly in the event of a breach of security at designated checkpoints.

In FY 2012, TSA funded 326 cooperative agreements that included the following LEO patrol and response hours:

Airport Category	Hours
I	551,442
II	429,046
III	338,242
IV	236,257
X	824,599
Total	2,379,586

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, TSA will continue to improve program efficiencies and maximize the use of available program funds by reviewing participants’ actual annual expenditures and adjusting award levels accordingly. The review process will include site visits to a select number of airports during the course of the fiscal year to ensure operational and fiscal compliance.

Assistant Federal Security Directors for Law Enforcement (AFSD-LEs):

In addition to these agreements, AFSD-LEs further coordinate and support TSA’s security efforts with local law enforcement. AFSD-LEs partner with law enforcement officials from other Federal, State, and local agencies to address significant issues, share intelligence and ensure the safety of airports. AFSD-LEs are assigned to a hub airport, but most are also responsible for spoke airports in their district.

In FY 2012, TSA received an additional 22 AFSD-LEs, bringing the total number of positions to 104 covering 275 airports. These strategically placed positions provide an additional layer of support to airports. They also help to mitigate response times for investigations and to ease congestion at the checkpoint.

Security Assessments

Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVA) are a joint effort undertaken by TSA and FBI with the purpose of assessing current and potential threats to commercial air transportation facilities within the United States. The process is a direct result of the increasing threats to aviation, which prompted Congress to pass Section 310 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1966. Section 310 requires the FAA and the FBI to conduct joint threat and vulnerability assessments of security at U.S. airports. This responsibility was transferred to TSA under ATSA.

Man-Portable Air Defense System (MANPADS) Vulnerability Assessments (MVAs) are designed to enhance security of air transportation by minimizing the potential for missile or stand-off weapons attack against aircraft. The program is designed to deter, detect, and mitigate the MANPADS threat.

Multiple Disciplinary Vulnerability Assessment (MDVA) is a vulnerability assessment initiative that capitalizes on a multi-layered approach to gather and analyze information identified as vulnerabilities from personnel, physical and information systems within the inner-security environment of an airport. The MDVA will identify and mitigate insider threats.

TSA also conducts international MANPADS Assist Visits (MAV) to partner with international allies on joint international assessments that are appropriate and mutually beneficial to the U.S. Government and the host nation. These visits are similar to the domestic MANPADS Vulnerability Assessments and are conducted at foreign airports at the host country's request to help identify and define potential launch locations in areas surrounding the airport by using known terrorist methodology and weapon employment tactics and capabilities.

National Canine Program (NCP): \$88.7 million

TSA's NCP develops, trains, deploys, and certifies explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and either a TSA or State and local law enforcement handler. Bomb threats cause disruption of air, land, and sea commerce and pose an unacceptable danger to the traveling public. Explosives detection canine teams are proven and reliable resources in the detection of explosives and are a key component in a balanced counter-sabotage program. Fostering partnerships throughout the Federal Government, State and local law enforcement, and the international community is a key element of TSA's mission.

The operation of TSA Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams in the airport passenger environment is an effective and efficient way to screen the general public in mass numbers. The PSC detection methodology relies on the canine's ability to process air currents and detect, carried or body worn explosives whether someone is moving or still. The canine handler is trained to read the canine's behavioral changes to identify the source of an explosives odor without knowledge of the targeted subject and follow the vapor wake to the explosive source.

Through OTAs and reimbursable (formerly cooperative) agreements, TSA provides funding for training, certification and maintenance of the explosives detection capable canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers' salaries and other costs. In FY 2013, TSA will train the remaining 25 teams received in FY 2011 as well as the 20 additional PSC teams received in FY 2012. TSA will also initiate PSC training methodology for state and local law enforcement teams.

Explosives Detection Canine Team Assignments

Type	Function	FY 2013		FY 2014	
		Teams	Locations	Teams	Locations
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy)	Aviation & Air Cargo ¹	491	79	491	79
	Multi-Modal	27	8	27	8
	Surface	117	18	117	18
Total State and Local Law Enforcement Teams		635	105	635	105
Federal Teams (Proprietary)	Multi-Modal	46	11	46	11
	Passenger Screening	120	25	120	25
	Air Cargo	120	15	120	15
Total Federal Teams		286	51	286	51
Total All Explosives Detection Canine Teams		921	156	921	156

1/ 75 percent of funding is from Aviation Regulation and 25 percent of funding is from Air Cargo.

General and Commercial Aviation - \$12.0 million

TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community.

Commercial Airlines

The Commercial Airlines program is responsible for 69 U.S. certificated aircraft operators. This activity includes the TSA/Aircraft Operator Corporate liaison function, development of new aviation security policy, and management of existing policy for necessary modification or elimination based on the evolving threat against full program commercial airlines. Assigned to multiple commercial airlines, Principal Security Specialists (PSSs) act as the TSA representative to provide the industry with supporting interpretations, clarifications, and assessments of the regulations. TSA monitors the specific operator's compliance level and takes action when a trend is identified. PSSs are subject matter experts on their assigned carriers, including approvers of carrier's security training programs provided to the flight deck and cabin crew, and ground security coordinators. Additionally, TSA provides vital subject matter expertise for critical incident management during times of national emergencies and conduct outreach to airlines when developing aviation security measures to mitigate threats.

Commercial Airports

TSA builds relationships with the commercial airport industry and oversees the development of policies and programs to enhance security at the Nation's commercial airports. This office tasked the Homeland Security Study Analysis Institute (HSSAI) with developing a framework to assist commercial airport operators with resource allocation decisions, allowing TSA and the FSDs to understand factors that airport operators consider in making decisions regarding security resources in a fiscally constrained environment, and to inform airport operators of the various costs and benefits of innovative security measures in use at a range of commercial airports. TSA also continues to promote airports' biometrically enabled interoperable solutions based upon federal standards to include PIV-I, for non-federal issuers of credentials and FIPS-201.

General Aviation (GA)

TSA coordinates aviation security efforts with airlines, airports, and within the general aviation community. GA includes corporate operators, recreational and private aircraft, and charter operations; private and public use of general aviation airports, airmen, and airspace. TSA works collaboratively with industry and government stakeholders to develop innovative methods to enhance security and to develop, disseminate, and consistently apply a framework of appropriate and feasible security standards. TSA uses a threat based and risk management approach to develop strategies, policies, plans, and programs to reduce the security risks and vulnerabilities associated with GA operations.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) - \$28.8 million

The objective of VIPR deployments is to augment stakeholder capabilities that disrupt and deter potential terrorist activity. To achieve this end, TSA utilizes risk-based, random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and types of activities. VIPR operations teams consist of TSA personnel that may include TSIs, TSOs, FAMs, BDOs, TSS-Es, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team members provide a visible and official security presence apparent to all who use or are observing the mass transit or passenger rail system. VIPR activities bolster the system’s efforts to prevent an adversary from orienting on and breaching a pattern in security activities.

During FY 2013, the VIPR Program will continue to leverage its resource levels and stakeholder relationships to conduct more extensive operations at high risk locations. TSA anticipates the number of operations will remain constant for FY 2014.

	Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2012 Actual	22	15	3,977	8,868	12,845
FY 2013 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) <i>\$113,781 (includes funding from multiple PPAs)</i>	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) <i>\$126,640 (includes funding from multiple PPAs)</i>	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) <i>\$124,178 (includes funding from multiple PPAs)</i>
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<p>National Canine Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description: The National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program is a congressionally-mandated program and operates under the authority of Public Law 107-296, Homeland Security Act of 2002; Aviation and Transportation Security Act and the 911 Act. The NCP is a partnership between TSA, aviation (airport and cargo), mass transit, and maritime sectors, as well as state and local law enforcement. The NCP supports TSA’s mission by preparing handlers, both federal (TSA-led teams) and non-federal (state and local law enforcement-led teams) and canines to protect against terrorist attacks by deterring and detecting the introduction of explosives devices into the nation’s transportation environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NCP addresses a capability gap by preparing handlers, both federal (TSA-led teams) and non-federal (state and local law enforcement-led teams) and canines to protect against terrorist attacks by deterring and detecting the introduction of explosives devices into the nation’s transportation environment. NCP anticipates incrementally deploying 60 Passenger Screening Canine Teams in FY13. • Needs Statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NCP’s mission is to deter, prevent, and detect the introduction of explosives into the Nation’s transportation environment. TSA certified NCP Teams search aircraft, terminals, passengers, cargo, luggage, vehicles, freight, mass transit rail, and mass transit buses, and maritime vessels. • Program Goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NCP aligns with the DHS Strategic Plan, Fiscal Years 2012-2016, Mission, Objectives and Goals under Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Goal 1, Preventing Terrorist Attacks, and more specifically with Objective 1.1.2, Deter and Disrupt Operations and Objective 1.1.3, Protect Against Terrorist Capabilities. • Performance Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percent of time State and local teams spend in the cargo environment. ○ Percent of cargo poundage TSA proprietary teams inspect.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Percent of annual evaluations conducted for NCP participants.○ Percent of time Passenger Screening Canine teams spend in the working environment.● Justification for Actions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The NCP is a congressionally mandated program and operates under the authority of Public Law 107-296, Homeland Security Act of 2002; Aviation and Transportation Security Act and the 911 Act. The NCP is a partnership between TSA, aviation (airport and cargo), mass transit, and maritime sectors, as well as state and local law enforcement. The NCP supports TSA's mission by preparing handlers, both federal (TSA-led teams) and non-federal (state and local law enforcement-led teams) and canines to protect against terrorist attacks by deterring and detecting the introduction of explosives devices into the nation's transportation environment.
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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Airport Management and Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Airport Management and Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	3,081	2,796	569,473
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	47	214	29,640
2014 Current Services	3,128	3,010	599,113
2014 Program Change	(1)	(1)	(8,242)
2014 Total Request	3,127	3,009	590,871
Total Change 2012 to 2014	46	213	21,398

TSA requests \$590.9 million for Airport Management and Support. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: an increase of \$2.6 million for pay COLA; 1 FTP/1 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions, an increase of 42 FTP/40 FTE and \$31.3 million from transfers to the Aviation Security appropriation from the Transportation Security Support, Surface Transportation Security and the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) appropriations; an increase of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$1.3 million from realignments; and a transfer of \$0.024 million from DHS's Chief Administrative Officer for working capital fund to pay for mail facilities. The ATBs also include: an increase of 18 FTE and \$2.4 million for annualizations associated with FY 2012 program increases; 29 FTE and \$4.5 million from second year costs associated with AITs; an increase of 178 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE, \$0.753 million for reprogrammings and transfers; and a decrease 56 FTE and \$13.1 million for management adjustments. In addition, the request includes a decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$8.2 million to cease TSA airport exit lanes staffing, FAMS reduction, and reduction for other departmental priorities.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of this PPA.
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Federal Security Directors (FSD) Staff and Headquarters	\$353.0	\$352.8
Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC)	\$22.3	\$22.0
Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits	\$27.2	\$26.8
Airport Rent and Furniture	\$166.9	\$189.2
Total	\$569.4	\$590.8

Federal Security Directors (FSD) Staff and Headquarters: \$352.8 million: This funding supports the salaries and benefits of FSDs and their staff, as well as travel, training, and contract requirements support. There are currently 120 FSD positions located throughout the Nation’s airports. The current list of airports by category is as follows:

Airports by Category	
CAT X	28
CAT I	57
CAT II	79
CAT III	128
CAT IV	156
Total	448

In addition, this funding provides for headquarters positions that direct the policy, analysis, and administration of aviation screening. Location /assigned duties of the FSDs and staff are as follows:

FSDs and staff are critical to supporting the front line operations of the TSOs. To streamline the administrative operations and gain efficiency at the airports, larger airports have been designated as hubs. These hubs provide security direction, administrative support, and staffing/personnel as needed to smaller, lower staffed airports (spokes). For example, Boston-Logan International Airport is the hub for seven spoke airports (Bedford-Hanscom, Barnstable, Martha’s Vineyard, Nantucket, Provincetown, Westover and Worcester airports).

FSDs and staff travel frequently between the hubs and spoke airports. Funding for airport management and staff provides the proper direction, support, and staff at the spokes to ensure efficient and effective operations.

FSDs and staff develop operational strategies to make the screening process more efficient for the traveling public especially during peak travel seasons. They continue to be the central reference point on policy development, information technology, training, performance management, finance, and human resources to support the mission of TSA.

TSA adapts to a dynamic and changing environment with industry accepted scheduling and modeling programs. These applications allow TSA to efficiently determine and schedule the TSO workforce at the Nation’s diverse airports. By accurately predicting, executing, and measuring the number of TSOs required, TSA ensures that the public has a positive experience while maintaining the proper number of TSOs at each airport.

This activity also includes funding for Transportation Security Specialist – Explosives (TSS-Es). The TSS-E program strengthens the security of the Nation’s transportation systems by providing frequent interaction and formal training to TSOs to increase their ability to recognize potential Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and IED components. TSS-Es are highly skilled individuals who have undergone training in the render safe of improvised explosive devices and explosive ordinance. This program provides preventative measures against IEDs while reducing costly airport delays and closures. The TSS-E Program currently operates at the Nation’s largest 120 airports.

TSS-Es are assigned to select FSDs to provide subject matter expertise to TSA and its stakeholders on explosive threats to the Nation’s infrastructure. Although TSS-Es are assigned to selected FSD staffs

they have regional responsibilities making them available to all FSDs within their region to assist in multi-modal explosives security issues. TSS-Es conduct explosives vulnerability assessments in all transportation modes, participate in aviation related Joint Vulnerability Assessments and Man-Portable Air Defense (MANPAD) Vulnerability Assessments. They assist in the development of mitigation plans, conduct tailored explosives recognition and response training, and develop exercises for all transportation modes. TSS-Es also provide transportation specific expertise to the FBI Explosives Unit and the National Transportation Safety Board during investigations where explosives are suspected or confirmed.

Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC): \$22.0 million: The TSOC is located at TSA's Freedom Center in Northern Virginia. The TSOC provides 24/7/365 coordination, communications, collaboration of intelligence and domain awareness for all DHS transportation-related security activities worldwide. The TSOC correlates and fuses real-time intelligence and operational information, ensuring unity of action in the prevention of, and response to, terrorist-related incidents across transportation modes. The TSOC is co-located and closely aligned with TSA's Continuity of Operations and Emergency Preparedness activities. The TSOC contains an operational pod for the National Capital Region Coordination Center, a multi-agency collaborative effort to oversee the security of the National Capital Region, on the TSOC Watch Floor to enhance the National Capital Region security with seven federal partners and three departments and also contains the security related functions of the TSA Contact Center (TCC). The TSOC absorbed the security related functions of the TCC. The TSOC TCC vets reported security-related threats received via phone and email from the general public. In addition, the TSOC contracted the development and delivery of enterprise-wide training to prepare those involved with critical incident management with the ability to understand and carry out their roles and responsibilities.

In FY 2012, the Program accomplished the absorption of the Airspace Authorization Unit from the Office of Security Operations (OSO). The Airspace Authorization Unit, through the augmentation of temporary duty (TDY) personnel, provides remote operations to support the Airspace Security Operations Command Center (ASOCC) during designated DHS, National Special Security Event(s) (NSSE) such as the Democratic and Republican National Conventions and other events as needed.

The TSOC program also initiated the Command Duty Officer Pod (CDO POD) analysis section. Once complete the CDO POD will better meet the current and future watch operations and increasing responsibilities. The CDO POD supports an increasing number of National Special Security Events (NSSE) and Security Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) events each year and the number of incidents has increased from year to year.

This standup effort will be completed in two phases. Phase one will document the top down Mission and Operational Architecture of the CDO POD and develop a Design Intent Document to redesign the POD and supporting systems. Phase one began in FY 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2013. Phase two includes delivering a turnkey solution based on the outcome and TSA approval of the conceptual designs. This phase will begin in FY 2013 and continue throughout FY 2014.

Airport Parking, Fleet Services, and Transit Benefits: \$26.8 million: This program currently provides parking at 31 participating airports for field staff. In addition, TSA provides transit benefits for more than 11,000 field office employees and provides fleet services for 3,500 vehicles.

Airport Rent and Furniture: \$189.2million: In support of its field operations, TSA leases over 3.5 million square feet of space with more than 700 leases at TSA's 448 airports in addition to off-airport locations. On-airport space is used for mission-critical direct TSO support, such as break rooms, lockers, emergency coordination rooms and training facilities. These airport leases are typically short-term, requiring frequent re-negotiation. The annual rent is set by the local airport authority based on formulas to recapture operating costs, capital improvements, and major repairs. Annual increases are generally far greater than the change in the Consumer Price Index or any other general economic measure. Airport rent is far more expensive and far less predictable than general office space in other commercial buildings. TSA also manages a Checkpoint License program under which airports are reimbursed for the cost of providing electrical service to the TSA equipment and operations at the checkpoint, as well as providing janitorial and trash removal service to the TSA checkpoints.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$4,690	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$7,890	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$7,894
<p>Performance Management Information System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Performance Management Information System (PMIS) is the designated TSA performance management system and provides the following capabilities: 1) Tools for the federalization of airports to collect and report measures as required by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) (P.L. 107-71); 2) Analytical expertise to TSA organizations in the measurement of unit performance and improvement; and 3) A repository for reporting congressionally mandated wait time data by airport and by checkpoint on a daily basis. • Needs Statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has the need for a performance measurement data collection and reporting capability. This capability will provide timely performance information on security activities in the field and supports our airport Federal Security Directors (FSDs) as they manage their operations. Screener supervisors and Federal Security Directors are expected to be able to provide daily performance data. FSDs, Headquarters staff and TSA Executives will monitor operational data as reported through this capability. It embodies the performance-based management culture that is critical to meeting our mission with the full confidence of the Congress, the Administration and the American public. This capability will capture and generate reports of critical performance data to inform TSA operations and enable public performance reporting. It provides timely performance data to help ensure that TSA meets Federal executive branch and Congressional mandates. • Program Goal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PMIS supports DHS Strategic Goal #1: Protect our Nation from Dangerous People. Deter, detect, and mitigate threats to our Homeland. PMIS supports Objective 1.3 Strengthen Screening of Travelers and Workers. We will improve the security and mobility of travelers. ○ The PMIS program provides TSA field and HQ management with a variety of performance data, which when associated with budget information, will allow TSA to monitor and make adjustments to improve 	

	<p>efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of federalized airports reporting using PMIS ○ Percent of PMIS Calls returned within 24 hrs ○ Percent of Ad hoc reporting completed within 48 hours ○ Percent of available measures reported in the Performance and Information Management System (PIMS) Business Intelligence Tool as determined by TSA Program Offices and Stakeholders ○ Time (in hours) required to consolidate performance measures from PMIS data into PIMS ○ Percent errors in collected performance measures. ○ Percent of PIMS Business Intelligence Tool Uptime ○ Percent of PMIS Data Entry Capability Uptime • Justification for Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PMIS is a tool through which TSA captures and analyzes daily operational information to achieve performance goals. PMIS is designed to measure and closely monitor performance at individual airports, as well as TSA Headquarters. This mission critical system provides TSA the information necessary to effectively manage aviation security operations, meet reporting requirements and support strategic planning. With over 25,000 active PMIS users in all 50 states and the territories, PMIS supports its large user base through data capture and consolidation, quality assurance, reporting and support capabilities to enhance security and prevent terrorism.
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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	44	40	25,461
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	(2)	(1,478)
2014 Current Services	41	38	23,983
2014 Program Change	(41)	(38)	(23,983)
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(44)	(40)	(25,461)

TSA does not request funding for the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) Program and Crew Member Self Defense (CMSD) training in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TSA FY 2014 Budget contains no funding for the FFDO and Flight Crew Training PPA. TSA is proposing that the current FFDO and CMSD programs be continued, but funded by the airlines through a reimbursable agreement with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) with training to be provided at FLETC sites.

Resource support for enabling the program is better provided by airlines desiring this capability on their flights, allowing TSA to direct limited appropriated funding to risk-based programs.

Within base resources, TSA will continue to provide program oversight through monitoring and tracking firearms and firearm requalifications, monitoring schedule changes of daily missions, and resolving incidents.

The FFDO program was created by the Arming Pilots Against Terrorism Act of 2003 (APATA – P.L. 107-296), which authorizes the deputation of qualified airline pilots to act as Federal law enforcement officers in order to defend the flight decks of aircraft against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. This voluntary program provides a combination of law enforcement training in firearms proficiency, self-defense tactics, authority, use-of-force, and decision-making in defense of both commercial and cargo aircraft.

The CMSD Program was established via the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (FAA Reauthorization Act) in 2004. The Act requires TSA to develop and make available to flight and cabin crewmembers a voluntary, advanced self-defense training program as another means of safeguarding the civil aviation system.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Air Cargo
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Air Cargo

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	799	723	120,654
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	4	48	2,336
2014 Current Services	803	771	122,990
2014 Total Request	803	771	122,990
Total Change 2012 to 2014	4	48	2,336

TSA requests \$123.0 million for Air Cargo. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include; an increase of 4 FTP/4 FTE and \$0.592 million from reprogrammings/realignments; an increase of \$0.658 million for pay COLA; an increase of 18 FTE and \$2.5 million for annualizations associated with FY 2012 increases and an increase of 26 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; and a decrease of \$1.5 million for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 charges TSA with the implementation of statutory requirements for ensuring the security of transportation systems and passengers when cargo is transported by air.

The following table provides the components of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Air Cargo Policy Programs	\$19.1	\$15.3
Air Cargo Screening Technologies	\$12.5	\$11.4
Air Cargo Inspectors	\$58.9	\$66.5
Canine Program (Air Cargo)	\$30.2	\$29.8
Total	\$120.7	\$123.0

Air Cargo Policy Programs: \$15.3 million

The program is responsible for securing the air cargo supply chain including cargo, conveyances, and people. The air cargo transportation system consists of approximately 450 domestic airports, approximately 200 air carriers, and approximately 4,100 indirect air carriers and shippers. TSA focuses on two primary security threats related to the air cargo transportation system: (1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and (2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (9/11 Act) required TSA to implement a system to ensure that 100 percent of all cargo on passenger aircraft is screened at a level commensurate with checked baggage. To meet this requirement, TSA employed two phases for screening air cargo: one phase for cargo departing U.S. airports, and the other phase for international inbound cargo.

As of August 1, 2010, 100 percent of all cargo transported on a passenger aircraft departing U.S. airports are required to be screened. As of December 3, 2012, TSA required 100 percent screening of international inbound air cargo on passenger aircraft using a risk based approach to screening. Requirements incorporate the Trusted Shipper concept, which was originally set forth in the May 2011 Security Directives (SD) and Emergency Amendments (EA) issued in response to the attempt to conceal explosives in an all-cargo aircraft bound for the United States from Yemen. Screening totals reported by air carriers for December 2012 indicate that the 100 percent inbound mandate has been attained, and there have been no reported issues or challenges associated with meeting this requirement. Achieving 100 percent screening of all inbound air cargo carried on passenger aircraft fulfills a requirement of the 9/11 Act and further strengthens global supply chain security. In addition, TSA has implemented the Trusted Shipper concept for all-cargo carriers, and requires them to screen 100 percent of all elevated risk cargo to the same standards as those required for passenger carriers.

TSA continues to regulate approximately 1,140 Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs) in the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). TSA developed the CCSP to support the requirement for industry to screen 100 percent of air cargo transported on passenger aircraft from U.S. airports. As of December 2012, CCSP facilities screened more than 60 percent of the cargo uplifted in the U.S. on passenger aircraft. CCSP allows screening of cargo at points throughout the supply chain by an approved CCSF prior to the arrival of the cargo at airport. Under the CCSP, TSA certifies cargo screening facilities located throughout the United States to screen cargo prior to providing it to airlines for shipment on passenger flights. Participation in the program is voluntary and enables vetted, validated, and certified supply chain facilities to comply with the 100 percent screening requirement. TSA conducts comprehensive re-certifications for each CCSF every three years.

In support of systems for the enhanced screening of international air cargo, TSA and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) continue to implement the Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS) pilot to collect data, refine targeting procedures, and establish appropriate communication systems to test pre-departure advanced information collection, threshold targeting, and TSA-required screening and response procedures at non-U.S. locations. As of January 2013, there were 71 entities participating in the ACAS pilot, with over 60 million shipments successfully processed. TSA and CBP have encouraged participation by all segments of industry to ensure that various industry operational models

are evaluated and factored into the development of requirements for technology and policy. TSA and CBP continue to refine technical, procedural, and policy requirements for the use of ACAS and continue to work toward transitioning the pilot to a mandatory program through rulemaking once sufficient information has been collected and analyzed to ensure the operational feasibility of ACAS as a mandatory program. ACAS will provide a vehicle for targeting, but it will not replace the TSA physical screening requirements of the 9/11 Act for passenger aircraft.

TSA is working toward the development of a strategy to address industry's request for a program for the use of Third Party Explosive Detection Canines (EDC) to screen air cargo. In FY 2011, TSA implemented a pilot to determine the feasibility of using third-party EDC teams to screen cargo before transport on aircraft departing U.S. airports. The pilot ran from January through August 2011 at a limited number of CCSF locations. The primary objectives of the pilot were to: (1) evaluate whether industry canine teams could meet TSA standards for canine screening of air cargo; (2) establish and assess TSA processes for program implementation; and (3) determine TSA resource requirements. TSA continues to facilitate training on TSA security requirements for certified cargo screening facility Indirect Air Carriers (IAC), shippers, and independent screening facilities. Beginning in the fourth quarter of FY 2012 and throughout FY 2013 TSA conducted extensive outreach to encourage industry to use of TSA-developed training on facility security control, chain of custody procedures, identification of improvised explosive devices (IED), physical search procedures, security of unit load device (ULD) pallets/containers, security of cargo configured on skids, facility coordinator responsibilities, and CCSF employee qualifications.

Air Cargo Screening Technologies: \$11.4 million

The FY 2014 request supports the qualification and evaluation of existing and emerging air cargo screening technologies and procedures to determine suitability, effectiveness, and feasibility for use in air cargo and mail screening environments. Cargo and mail screening face unique challenges due to a wide variance in commodities, volume, throughput, and facility characteristics for each screening entity. No single technology is appropriate for every screening scenario. TSA has authorized a suite of technologies and associated screening protocols from which screening entities may choose on the basis of their unique requirements and commodities.

The below technologies are currently being used by industry and TSA to screen air cargo on passenger and all cargo aircrafts unless otherwise noted.¹

- Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units
- Non Computer Tomography (CT) X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems
- Advanced Technology (AT) X-Ray (small, medium, and large aperture) systems
- Explosives Detection Systems (EDS)
- Electronic Metal Detection (EMD) units
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) monitors

¹ Certain screening equipment purchased by industry before February 2009, and not currently on the *TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List*, has been approved by TSA on a case-by-case basis until designated expiration dates.

TSA publishes authorized screening equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List (ACSTL) on a secure website accessible by the regulated parties, which industry references when making their procurement decisions. TSA does not procure or deploy equipment for the air cargo industry. Instead, industry is required to purchase, use, and maintain systems authorized by TSA and listed on the ACSTL.

The current TSA ACSTL contains 112 pieces of cargo screening equipment. TSA has qualified 22 large aperture X-Ray technologies for screening skid-level configurations. The following chart depicts the equipment on the TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List:

Technology Type	TSA Air Cargo Screening Technology List for Passenger and All Cargo Aircraft - Version 8.4 ^{1/}											
	Qualified ^{2/}			Approved ^{3/}			Grandfathered ^{4/}			In Lab Testing		
X-Ray	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Large</i>
		26	31	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
ETD	2			1			5			2		
EMD	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
EDS	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO ₂ Monitor		2										

^{1/}Technology list as of 01/31/13

^{2/}Qualified technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has undergone a formal TSA sponsored test process and is deemed qualified for screening operations. All parties should purchase equipment from the qualified section of the ACSTL.

^{3/}Approved technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has been conditionally approved for screening operations and is currently undergoing or scheduled for qualification test activities. This equipment has up to 36 months from the date when it was added to the approved technology section to successfully pass TSA's qualification test. If it is unable to pass qualification activities within the prescribed 36 months, it will be removed from the approved technology section at the prescribed expiration date. Due to this fact, regulated parties who procure equipment from the approved technology section do so at their own risk.

^{4/}Grandfathered technology specifies equipment, by technology, which has been granted an exception that aligns the technology with specific rules or parameters beyond those levied on approved or qualified technology. Regulated parties should not purchase devices from this section; rather, they should reference the qualified or approved sections for their procurement needs. Most devices have an expiration date, after which these devices can no longer be used.

TSA continues to evaluate the operational efficacy of these technologies to accommodate the cargo screening volumes currently required to support the 100-percent screening mandate. TSA is also evaluating other technologies for air cargo screening, including vapor detection systems, mass spectroscopy, and acoustic-based technologies. Outcomes of DHS and TSA field testing and evaluation and the IAC CCSP requirements may result in modifications or additions to this list. TSA has also issued screening protocols for use of these technologies. The protocols detail screening methodologies for each technology type and provide guidance on which technologies can be used for specific commodity classes.

In addition to the testing and evaluation of screening technologies, TSA also evaluates and develops standards and specifications for qualifying supply chain integrity technologies (SCIT). These technologies ensure security of screened cargo from point of shipping until loading aboard passenger aircraft. With air cargo screening and other security measures moving further back in the supply chain,

the SCIT program affords continued security and protection after the initial screening while ensuring the free flow of commerce as air cargo shipments transition through supply chain nodes.

Air Cargo Inspectors: \$66.5 million

Domestic Cargo Inspections

TSA Transportation Security Inspectors-Cargo (TSI-Cs) perform compliance inspections, including special emphasis inspections, focused inspections, air cargo surges (weeklong compliance enforcement surges focused on IACs, air carriers, and CCSFs within a single metropolitan area), investigations and tests of air carriers and IACs. TSA TSI-Cs also perform educational outreach to assist air carriers and IACs in complying with air cargo security mandates. TSI-Cs are located at 121 airports with high cargo volumes in the United States.

Air Cargo Inspectors enforce statutory and regulatory requirements and provide guidance to industry on securing air cargo. Inspectors ensure that air carriers (passenger and all-cargo) and indirect air carriers meet their operational responsibility by implementing the security requirements issued by TSA. This includes maintaining a TSA-approved security program that describes the security policies, procedures, and systems that must be implemented in order to comply with TSA security requirements. These requirements include measures related to the acceptance, handling, and inspection of cargo; training of employees in security and cargo inspection procedures; testing employee proficiency in cargo inspection; and access to cargo areas and aircraft.

Inspectors also provide TSA with the operational support for the ACAS Program, located at the National Targeting Center.

TSA provides compliance oversight of 225 domestic aircraft operators and foreign air carriers as well as 4,100 IACs. Each year, TSA inspectors carry out planned and random inspections targeting these foreign and domestic air carriers and IACs. In addition, inspectors conduct monthly cargo surges at airports and IAC facilities with a risk-based approach to scheduling that address specific identified vulnerabilities. TSA also promotes the full compliance with security requirements through outreach programs and collaboration with industry.

The FY 2013 Compliance Work Plan (CWP) outlines goals for inspecting regulated entities based upon risk at the station level, in addition to the minimum entity inspection requirements. TSA calculates risk scores for airlines (which include both passenger and all-cargo), IACs, and CCSFs. Security Index scores will be utilized in FY 2013 to focus Inspector time during all field activities, including cargo surges, Special Emphasis Inspections (SEIs) and testing. At a high-level, TSI-Cs conduct inspections based on following risk schema:

- Previous inspection and test results;
- Previous investigation/non-compliance history;
- Operation volumes; and
- Intelligence and other special considerations.

International Cargo Inspections

In addition to domestic inspections, TSA has implemented a strategy for 100 percent screening for international inbound cargo. In compliance with the requirement to screen 100 percent of international bound cargo, TSA utilizes international inspectors to verify compliance with cargo screening procedures at foreign airports around the world during air carrier inspections. TSA developed a process for the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) recognition and will assess and declare that other nation’s cargo security programs are security-comparable to ours. TSA piloted the NCSP process through re-assessment of four legacy recognized programs.

In FY 2013, TSA plans to annualize the 39 positions received in FY 2012 for Air Cargo Security Enhancements. In the fourth quarter of FY 2012, TSA also shifted twelve (12) Air Cargo positions to the International Cargo Inspections Division. With the increase in the international inspector workforce and more efficient reporting tools, TSA will conduct more cargo assessments and inspections, including all-cargo airport assessments and upstream cargo inspections. All TSS are cross-trained to perform cargo inspections and general inspections for time and expense efficiencies depending where they are located globally.

Canine Program (Air Cargo): \$29.8 million

Canines provide a valuable tool to assist in the screening of air cargo. In the air cargo environment, TSA currently employs two types of canine teams to screen cargo destined for transport on passenger aircraft: teams led by state/local law enforcement officers (LEOs) and proprietary (Federal) teams led by TSA cargo inspectors. TSA funds a total of 921 canine teams (491 local LEO-led canine teams at 79 airport locations and 120 authorized Federal-led canine teams, dedicated to the Cargo environment) that are allocated to 15 airports throughout the United States. The 491 local LEO-led canine teams spend approximately 25 percent of their time in the air cargo environment and associated facilities providing law enforcement presence and screening air cargo. The 120 TSA proprietary teams that are primarily dedicated to screening air cargo at high-volume air cargo facilities, enhance air cargo security and support the 100-percent screening congressional mandate. Although screening by aircraft operators and the CCSP were the primary means to achieve 100-percent air cargo screening, these teams are an important addition to the program.

Explosives Detection Canine Team Assignments

Type	Function	FY 2013		FY 2014	
		Teams	Locations	Teams	Locations
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy)	Aviation & Air Cargo ¹	491	79	491	79
	Multi-Modal	27	8	27	8
	Surface	117	18	117	18
Total State and Local Law Enforcement Teams		635	105	635	105
Federal Teams (Proprietary)	Multi-Modal	46	11	46	11
	Passenger Screening	120	25	120	25
	Air Cargo	120	15	120	15
Total Federal Teams		286	51	286	51
Total All Explosives Detection Canine Teams		921	156	921	156

1/ 75 percent of funding is from Aviation Regulation and 25 percent of funding is from Air Cargo.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p align="center">FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$22,323</p>	<p align="center">FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$21,369</p>	<p align="center">FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$21,373</p>
<p>Air Cargo Security Portfolio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 charges TSA with the implementation of statutory requirements for ensuring the security of transportation systems and passengers when cargo is transported by air. The program is responsible for securing the air cargo supply chain including cargo, conveyances, and people. The air cargo transportation system consists of approximately 450 domestic airports, approximately 200 air carriers, and approximately 4,100 indirect air carriers and shippers. TSA focuses on two primary security threats related to the air cargo transportation system: (1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and (2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction. Air Cargo Security consists of three operational systems, Indirect Air Carrier Management System (IACMS), Known Shipper Management System (KSMS), and Freight Assessment System (FAS), and one planned system, Vulnerability Assessment System (VAS), all of which enable TSA to deliver its mission. The mission need for the Air Cargo Security Portfolio is to develop and manage the IT systems that are essential to preventing terrorists from using the air cargo supply chain to facilitate an attack. The goal of the Air Cargo Security Portfolio is to prevent terrorists from using the air cargo supply chain to facilitate an attack. This includes preventing an explosive device from being transported via air cargo and preventing a stow-away from using an aircraft as a weapon. Each IT system, KSMS, IACMS, Freight Assessment System/Cargo Reporting Tool (FAS/CRT), and the VAS, within the Air Cargo Security Portfolio plays an essential role in accomplishing this goal. • Performance Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain operational availability percentage (excluding maintenance windows) of KSMS per KSMS Functional Requirements Document (FRD). ○ Maintain operational availability percentage (excluding 	

	<p>maintenance windows) of IACMS per IACMS FRD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Decrease the median time (in seconds) to adjudicate a shipper through Single Shipper in KSMS – from the time when a user submits a shipper record to the time when the system displays the shipper record status to the user.○ Maintain operational availability percentage (excluding maintenance windows) of FAS per FAS FRD.○ Maintain the percentage of IAC renewal applications that are processed in 30 calendar days or fewer - This is measured from the time when an applicant submits a request to renew their IAC certification to the time at which the certification is renewed. (excluding denied and abandoned renewals).○ Decrease the median time (in calendar days) to process a shipper appeal in KSMS – from the time when a user submits an appeal to the time when the appeal result is returned to the user.● The Air Cargo Security investment consists of three operational systems and one system in development. These systems enable TSA to regulate activities of Air Carriers and Indirect Air Carriers, regulate and approve companies to conduct screening operations, determine identity, validity and risk of companies shipping goods on passenger aircraft.
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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Passenger Security Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Aviation Passenger Security Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	(1,622,559)
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(81,001)
2014 Current Services	-	-	(1,703,560)
2014 Program Change	-	-	(122,337)
2014 Total Request	-	-	(1,825,897)
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(203,338)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA proposes restructuring the September 11th Security Fee (Passenger Fee) in FY 2014 to achieve total collections of \$2.3 billion. Total collections include both the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF) and the additional revenue generated by the fee restructuring. The additional revenue generated by the restructuring is estimated to be \$322.3 million and will both increase the offset to the discretionary costs of aviation security and provide mandatory savings to be deposited in the general fund for the purposes of debt reduction. The increase offset to the discretionary aviation security costs would be by \$122.3 million and the mandatory savings would be \$200 million. Revenue estimates, assume the restructured Passenger Fee would be implemented for the final three months of FY 2014.

The proposal would replace the current “per-enplanement” fee structure with a “per one-way trip” fee structure so that passengers pay the fee only once per one-way trip. The proposal also removes the current statutory fee limit and replaces it with a statutory fee minimum of \$5.00 per one-way trip in 2014 with annual incremental increases of 50 cents from 2015 to 2019 resulting in a fee of \$7.50 in 2019 and thereafter. The proposed fee would increase collections by an estimated \$25.9 billion over 10 years. Of this amount, \$7.9 billion would be applied to increase offsets to discretionary costs of aviation security and the remaining \$18 billion would be treated as mandatory savings and deposited in the general fund for debt reduction. In 2024 and beyond, all additional fee revenue from the restructuring would be applied as discretionary offsets. The restructuring would allow TSA the financial flexibility to meet its increasing aviation security costs and better aligns the costs of passenger security operations to the direct beneficiaries of this unique security service.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	385,231
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	34,769
2014 Current Services	-	-	420,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	420,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	34,769

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Beginning in February 2002, the Aviation Security Infrastructure Fee (Air Carrier Fee) was imposed on the basis of an air carrier's calendar year 2000 passenger and property screening costs. In its 2005 report on the Air Carrier Fee, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) determined that the air industry as a whole should be paying annual fees of \$425 to \$471 million compared with the \$315 million they had been paying. TSA reviewed and validated the methodology utilized in the GAO report to determine industry-wide cost of passenger and property screening. Utilizing the mid-point of the cost range the annual industry-wide fee basis was determined to be \$448 million. In June 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals required TSA to decrease the industry-wide limit of the fee to remove the cost of screening non-passengers from the basis. TSA determined that the revised industry-wide fee limit to be \$420 million.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	250,000
2014 Current Services	-	-	250,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	250,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF), first established in fiscal year 2005, was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The ASCF supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and the purchase and installation of Explosives Detection System equipment. The ASCF is funded through the first \$250 million in collections from the Passenger Fee.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$698,903 (\$189,768 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$259,135 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$685,957 (\$196,050 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$239,907 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$531,588 (\$55,970 from EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$225,618 from Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, \$250,000 from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA)
Electronic Baggage Screening Program	The Electronic Baggage Screening Program requests \$531.6 million in funding in FY 2014. This request includes \$56.0 million in the EDS Purchase & Install PPA, \$225.6 million in the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA, and \$250.0 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund PPA. Please see the EDS Purchase & Install PPA for a full description of the Procurement Activity.	

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 1: Cease Staffing Exit Lanes
 PPA: Airport Management and Support
 Screening Training and Other
 Screener - PC & B
 Program Decrease: Positions (2,125), FTE (1,487), Dollars \$(88,100)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							56,093	51,450	3,952,796
Program Decrease							(2,125)	(1,487)	(88,100)
Total Request	56,006	49,573	3,831,668	56,006	50,266	3,869,330	53,968	49,963	3,864,696

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request includes a reduction of \$88.1 million as a result of transitioning access control at exit lanes from TSA to the airport operator. Exit lanes are those locations where the public (generally passengers departing the airport) may exit the sterile area into the public area. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act does not assign responsibility for control of exit lanes to TSA, as this is not a screening function.

Justification

Controlling exit lanes is an access control measure designed to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the sterile area without submitting to screening. Since its inception, at some airports where exit lanes are co-located with the security checkpoint, TSA has provided Transportation Security Officers to monitor the exit lanes while the passenger screening checkpoint is in operation. However, staffing exit lanes is not a screening function, but rather falls under the purview of access control, which is the responsibility of the airport operator. Monitoring exit lanes is neither considered a screening function, nor a Federal responsibility.

TSA proposes transferring the responsibility for exit lane staffing to local airport authorities to allow TSA to focus its resources on screening functions and risk-based security measures.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

TSA will work with airports over the next 9 months to address implementation of exit lane staffing and how it will meet its responsibility, under the airport's Airport Security Program. Exit lane security procedures, like perimeter security procedures, will then be inspected for compliance by TSA as part of its regulatory inspection program. By industry fulfilling their responsibility for access control, there would not be an adverse security impact. This aligns with TSA risk-based security initiatives by focusing resources on high-risk and unknown passengers, while expediting known or trusted travelers through risk-based, intelligence driven screening procedures.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduce VIPR Teams
PPA: Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Program Decrease: Positions (82), FTE (79), Dollars \$(11,278)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,728	1,657	365,928
Program Decrease							(82)	(79)	(11,278)
Total Request	1,726	1,273	357,109	1,726	1,482	372,248	1,646	1,578	354,650

Description of Item

TSA will maintain the current number of VIPR Teams, but requests a total decrease of 186 FTP/179 FTE and \$25 million as a reduction to the VIPR program. This request includes an \$11.3 million reduction (79 FTE) in the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA and an associated \$13.7 million reduction (100 FTE) to the Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines PPA within the Surface Transportation Security Appropriation. The FY 2014 funding levels support the core components of a VIPR team, but slightly reduce the number of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs), Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), and Inspectors participating on the 37 dedicated teams.

Justification

TSA received funding for VIPR teams in FY 2008, FY 2010, and FY 2012 for a total of 37 VIPR teams. TSA's FY 2012 VIPR teams staffing allocation reduced the role of inspectors and emphasized the visible deterrence component of the mission. TSA has taken a broad look at the staffing and resource requirements for the VIPR program and can reduce the funding while still providing risk-based, periodic random deployments that are unpredictably executed in terms of timing, location, and types of activities. All VIPR teams will have the same staffing allocation as the teams provided in FY 2012. The total number of VIPR teams will not change.

The mission of the VIPR program is to deter and prevent terrorism. This is achieved by conducting VIPR operations that promote confidence in and protection of all modes of the Nation's transportation systems. TSA personnel participating in VIPR operations include FAMs, Transportation Security Officers, BDOs, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives, and Explosive Detection Canine Teams. These TSA personnel coordinate with other Federal, State,

and local transportation security personnel and law enforcement officers to augment existing terrorism risk mitigation measures on a random and unpredictable basis.

VIPR teams can be deployed for normal transportation mode activities, during periods of heightened threat or at special events that require additional security. VIPR teams provide deterrent and detection capabilities while introducing an element of surprise to disrupt potential terrorist activities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

TSA will continue to maintain VIPR operations in the areas of highest risk. In FY 2013, TSA anticipates sustaining the current operational tempo while increasing the focus on higher-risk transportation locations. TSA anticipates the number of operations for the 37 teams will remain constant for FY 2014.

	Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2012 Actual	22	15	3,977	8,868	12,845
FY 2013 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: EDS Procurement and Installation Reduction
PPA: EDS Procurement and Installation
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(116,815)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							124	116	200,802
Program Decrease							-	-	(116,815)
Total Request	120	107	222,310	120	114	224,101	124	116	83,987

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request includes a \$116.8 million reduction to the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA.

Justification

TSA plans to reduce \$116.8 million from the EDS Procurement and Installation PPA in FY 2014 in order to support DHS -wide high priority needs.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This reduction will not impact current levels of checked baggage screening or aviation security. TSA will have sufficient funds to maintain checked baggage screening as a result of the FY 2012 legislative change that allows the Aviation Security Capital Fund to be used for the procurement and installation of EDS equipment. Large prior year carryover balances in the ASCF will be used for recapitalization of equipment that has reached the end of its useful life and for design and construction of airport baggage screening projects.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Screening Technology Maintenance Reduction
PPA: Screening Technology Maintenance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(27,600)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	326,109
Program Decrease							-	-	(27,600)
Total Request	-	-	320,365	-	-	322,326	-	-	298,509

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request includes a \$27.6 million reduction to the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA.

Justification

TSA proposes to reduce \$27.6 million from the Screening Technology Maintenance PPA in FY 2014. With the extension of all new Transportation Security Equipment maintenance warranties from 12 to 24 months on new technology procurements, TSA is able to achieve savings in maintenance costs. The FY 2014 budget request provides sufficient maintenance support for technologies that will come out of warranty beginning in FY 2014.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2014 request level will adequately fund the maintenance of all deployed screening equipment. This proposed reduction will not impact the current levels of security and will allow TSA to more efficiently manage its screening technology maintenance.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: Checkpoint Support Reduction
PPA: Checkpoint Support
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(43,921)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							60	57	147,298
Program Decrease							-	-	(43,921)
Total Request	54	51	204,768	54	52	206,021	60	57	103,377

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request reflects a \$43.9 million reduction to the Checkpoint Support PPA.

Justification

TSA proposes to reduce \$43.9 million from the Checkpoint Support PPA in FY 2014. The FY 2014 current services level will adequately fund the purchase and installation of equipment needed for passenger screening and carry-on baggage screening equipment.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

For FY 2014, TSA has analyzed and reprioritized technology purchases, as part of risk-based security, to enhance checkpoint passenger and baggage screening. At the requested level, TSA expects to be at or near Full Operational Capability for most of the checkpoint screening technology after FY 2012 and FY 2013 purchases. Funds included in this request are directed towards Portable Explosives Trace Detection technology and the development of next generation checkpoint screening solutions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: FAMS Reduction
PPA: Airport Management and Support
Program Decrease: Positions (1), FTE (1), Dollars \$(2,071)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,128	3,010	599,113
Program Decrease							(1)	(1)	(2,071)
Total Request	3,081	2,796	569,473	3,081	2,974	573,716	3,127	3,009	597,042

Description of Item

The primary focus of the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal or hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew. The FY 2014 request proposes a total program decrease of \$56.8 million, of which \$2.1 million is in the Aviation Security appropriation, \$51.4 million is in the FAMS appropriation, and \$3.3 million is in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. The Aviation Security decrease of \$2.1 million represents program support costs associated with the proposal to consolidate FAMS back office functions.

Justification

TSA believes this reduction will not adversely impact aviation security as this proposal will allow TSA to direct limited appropriated funding to risk-based programs and focus resources on high-risk and unknown passengers. FAMS will continue coverage of high priority flights and utilize intelligence and Secure Flight data for mission scheduling. The reduction of \$2.1 million reflects ongoing efficiencies and program changes that leverage the Nation's other transportation security systems. The total requested funding level preserves the FAMS's capability to continue coverage of high priority flights.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the program. The total requested funding level preserves the FAMS's capability to continue coverage of high priority flights.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 7: Screening Training and Other Reduction
PPA: Screening Training and Other
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(6,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							88	84	234,695
Program Decrease							-	-	(6,000)
Total Request	48	56	244,601	48	47	251,325	88	84	228,695

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request reflects a \$6.0 million reduction to the Screener Training and Other PPA.

Justification

TSA proposes to reduce \$6.0 million from the Screener Training and Other PPA in FY 2014. The FY 2014 current services level will adequately fund screener training, consumables and uniforms, National Deployment Office, and future Environmental Program obligations. These savings can be achieved from the proposal to transition exit lane staffing airports and reducing contract costs for consumables.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

For FY 2014, TSA will re-evaluate costs for providing training, purchasing consumables, and other expenses to meet the requested level. The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 8: Airport Management and Support Reduction
PPA: Airport Management and Support
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,292)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							3,128	3,010	599,113
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,292)
Total Request	3,081	2,796	569,473	3,081	2,974	573,716	3,128	3,010	593,821

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Request reflects a \$5.3 million reduction to the Airport Management PPA.

Justification

TSA proposes to reduce \$5.3 million from the Airport Management PPA in FY 2014. The FY 2014 current services level will adequately fund FSD and Staff, Transportation Security and Operations Center (TSOC), rent, and transit.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

For FY 2014, TSA has re-evaluated costs for providing administrative support services, TSOC, rent, and transit to meet the requested level. The proposed reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 9: Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) & Flight Crew Program Change
PPA: FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Program Decrease: Positions (41), FTE (38), Dollars \$(23,983)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							41	38	23,983
Program Decrease							(41)	(38)	(23,983)
Total Request	44	40	25,461	44	42	25,617	-	-	-

Description of Item

The FY 2014 request proposes that the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Member Self Defense programs be funded by the airlines through reimbursable agreements with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). Training will be provided at FLETC’s sites.

Justification

TSA believes that resource support for enabling the program is better provided by airlines desiring this capability on their flights, allowing TSA to direct limited appropriated funding to risk-based programs.

Within base resources, TSA will continue to provide program oversight through monitoring and tracking firearms and firearm requalifications, monitoring schedule changes of daily missions, and resolving incidents.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This proposed change in program administration will not impact the current levels of aviation security, as the training will continue to be available and TSA will continue to prioritize and implement risk-based layers of security.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to providing civil aviation security services pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), [\$5,098,639,000]\$4,968,036,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2014]2015², of which not to exceed \$8,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed [\$4,022,439,000]\$3,899,525,000³ shall be for screening operations, of which [\$426,349,000]\$382,496,000⁴ shall be available for explosives detection systems; [\$120,239,000]\$103,377,000⁵ shall be for checkpoint support; and not to exceed [\$1,076,200,000]\$1,068,511,000⁶ shall be for aviation security direction and enforcement: Provided further, That of the amount made available in the preceding proviso for explosives detection systems, [\$117,349,000]\$83,987,000⁷ shall be available for the purchase and installation of these systems: Provided further, That any award to deploy explosives detection systems shall be based on risk, the airport's current reliance on other screening solutions, lobby congestion resulting in increased security concerns, high injury rates, airport readiness, and increased cost effectiveness: Provided further, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: Provided further, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year [2013]2014⁸ so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than [\$2,889,463,000]\$2,722,139,000⁹: Provided further, That any security service fees collected in excess of the amount made available under this heading shall become available during fiscal year [2014]2015¹⁰: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year [2013]2014¹¹, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a): Provided further, That Members of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language Provision	Explanation
1...[\$5,098,639,000] <u>\$4,968,036,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2...[2014] <u>2015...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
3...[\$4,022,439,000] <u>\$3,899,525,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
4...[\$426,349,000] <u>\$382,496,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
5...[\$120,239,000] <u>\$103,377,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
6...[\$1,076,200,000] <u>\$1,068,511,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
7...[\$117,349,000] <u>\$83,987,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
8...[2013] <u>2014...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
9...[\$2,889,463,000] <u>\$2,722,139,000...</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
10...[2014] <u>2015...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
11...[2013] <u>2014...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Aviation Security: Discretionary Funding FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change¹ (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	58,749	51,767	5,253,528
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Transportation Security Support	37	35	11,024
Transfer In from Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	1	1	224
Transfer In from DHS OCAO	-	-	26
Transfer Out to Transportation Security Support	(2)	(2)	(1,174)
Transfer In from Federal Air Marshals	20	19	31,176
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security	-	-	117
Total Transfers	56	53	41,393
Increases			
2014 pay raise			27,686
Annualization for initial AIT machines	-	666	36,560
Annualization of prior year part year funding		684	63,910
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On	41	40	-
Realignments	3	3	-
Other Adjustments-to-Base		938	428
Screening Partnership Program Increased Contract Costs		-	10,000
Screening Technology Maintenance		-	17,054
Total, Increases	44	2331	155,638
Decreases			
Efficiencies	0	(62)	(112,592)
Other Adjustments-to-Base	0		(5,496)
Non-Recur	0	-	(39,375)
Total, Decreases	0	(62)	(157,463)
Total, Other Adjustments	44	2,269	(1,825)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	100	2,322	39,568
2014 Current Services	58,849	54,089	5,293,096
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Airport Management and Support Reduction	-	-	(5,292)
Cease Staffing Exit Lanes	(2,125)	(1,487)	(88,100)
Checkpoint Support Reduction	-	-	(43,921)
EDS Procurement and Installation Reduction	-	-	(116,815)
FAMS Reduction	(1)	(1)	(2,071)
Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) & Flight Crew Program Change	(41)	(38)	(23,983)
Reduce VIPR Teams	(82)	(79)	(11,278)
Screening Technology Maintenance Reduction	-	-	(27,600)
Screening Training and Other Reduction	-	-	(6,000)
Total, Decreases	(2,249)	-1,605	(325,060)
Total Program Changes	(2,249)	-1,605	(325,060)
2014 Request²	56,600	52,484	4,968,036
2012 to 2014 Change	(2,149)	717	(285,492)

¹FY 2012 – FY 2014 includes discretionary funding only.

²FY 2014 Net Discretionary Request is \$2,722,139, which includes \$2,245,897 in discretionary offsetting fees.

Department of Homeland Security
Aviation Security:
Mandatory Funding
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change¹
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	250,000
2014 Request	-	-	250,000
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	250,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	-

¹Includes Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory) Funding only.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted¹	58,749	51,767	5,503,528
FY 2013 Annualized CR	58,749	52,705	5,536,110
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	56	53	41,393
Increases	44	2,331	155,638
Decreases	-	(62)	(157,463)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	100	2,322	39,568
FY 2014 Current Services	58,849	54,089	5,543,096
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(2,249)	(1,605)	(325,060)
Total, Program Changes	(2,249)	(1,605)	(325,060)
FY 2014 Request	56,600	52,484	5,218,036
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(2,149)	717	(285,492)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Screener Partnership Program	0	0	\$171,193	0	0	(\$18,003)	0	0	0	0	0	\$153,190	0	0	(\$18,003)
EDS Procurement and Installation	120	107	222,310	4	9	(21,508)	0	0	(\$116,815)	124	116	83,987	4	9	(138,323)
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	1,726	1,273	357,109	2	384	8,819	(82)	(79)	(11,278)	1,646	1,578	354,650	(80)	305	(2,459)
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	0
Screener - PC & B	52,877	46,721	3,017,594	0	1,635	101,394	(2,125)	(1,487)	(85,462)	50,752	46,869	3,033,526	(2,125)	148	15,932
Screening Training and Other	48	56	244,601	40	28	(9,906)	0	0	(7,759)	88	84	226,936	40	28	(17,665)
Screening Technology Maintenance	0	0	320,365	0	0	5,744	0	0	(27,600)	0	0	298,509	0	0	(21,856)
Airport Management and Support	3,081	2,796	569,473	47	214	29,640	(1)	(1)	(8,242)	3,127	3,009	590,871	46	213	21,398
Checkpoint Support	54	51	204,768	6	6	(57,470)	0	0	(43,921)	60	57	103,377	6	6	(101,391)
FFDO and Flight Crew Training	44	40	25,461	(3)	(2)	(1,478)	(41)	(38)	(23,983)	0	0	0	(44)	(40)	(25,461)
Air Cargo	799	723	120,654	4	48	2,336	0	0	0	803	771	122,990	4	48	2,336
Total	58,749	51,767	5,503,528	100	2,322	39,568	(2,249)	(1,605)	(325,060)	56,600	52,484	5,218,036	(2,149)	717	(285,492)

¹FY 2012 Revised Enacted includes actual FTE and fee collection.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Aviation Security:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Transport Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Office of the Director of National Intelligence	1	1	77	-	-	-	-	-	200	(1)	(1)	123
International Civil Aviation Organization	-	-	22	-	-	50	-	-	25	-	-	3
Department of State - Counter Terrorism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	1,300
Department of Defense - Africom	1	1	145	-	-	250	1	1	200	-	-	55
DHS - United States Coast Guard	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	150	-	-	150
DHS - United States Secret Service	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	0
Department of Transportation - Safe Skies for Africa	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,387
DHS - Kabul	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	-	-	0
FEMA- Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	-	-	-	7,075	-	-	-	-	-	0
Department of State - Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	0
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Protection Force	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	0
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	1	1	100
Organization of American States	-	-	51	-	-	65	-	-	250	-	-	199
Total Budgetary Resources	2	2	308	-	-	8,909	2	2	4,625	-	-	4,317

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Screener Training and Other	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	0
Checkpoint Support	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement	2	2	308	-	-	2,709	2	2	3,625	-	-	3,317
Airport Management	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	0
Screener PC&B	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Obligations	2	2	308	-	-	8,909	2	2	4,625	-	-	4,317

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Aviation Security: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$2,093,743	\$2,109,501	\$2,127,723	\$33,980
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	285,052	287,395	286,397	1,345
11.5 Other personnel compensation	174,915	173,195	172,465	(2,450)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	77,645	78,537	78,910	1,265
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	90,992	91,960	91,977	985
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,448	1,509	1,705	257
12.1 Benefits	950,894	962,700	967,978	17,084
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	126	734	749	623
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	3,674,815	3,705,531	3,727,904	53,089
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	71,909	73,647	64,969	(6,940)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,109	804	749	(360)
23.1 GSA rent	140,493	119,739	125,618	(14,875)
23.2 Other rent	17,485	11,923	12,378	(5,107)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	5,347	5,435	5,270	(77)
24.0 Printing	474	484	436	(38)
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	317,751	424,009	318,243	492
25.2 Other services	143,272	166,694	138,641	(4,631)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	216,308	191,544	193,285	(23,023)
25.4 O&M of facilities	14,076	14,374	13,286	(790)
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	220	223	200	(20)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	320,567	322,555	298,461	(22,106)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	420	420	420	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	73,258	75,976	66,720	(6,538)
31.0 Equipment	413,400	310,955	161,505	(251,895)
32.0 Land & structures	-	10,064	10,577	10,577
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	91,754	100,792	78,550	(13,204)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	870	941	824	(46)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,828,713	1,830,579	1,490,132	(338,581)
Total, Direct Obligations	5,503,528	5,536,110	5,218,036	(285,492)
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,503,528	5,536,110	5,218,036	(285,492)
Full Time Equivalents	51,767	52,705	52,484	717

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security

Aviation Security:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	60	60	60	-
L Band	10	10	10	-
K Band	424	424	424	-
J Band	958	958	958	-
I Band	1,781	1,781	1,781	-
H Band	2,372	2,372	2,352	(20)
G Band	5,998	5,998	5,994	(4)
F Band	9,190	9,190	9,190	-
E Band	24,686	24,686	23,210	(1,476)
D Band	13,266	13,266	12,617	(649)
C Band	2	2	2	-
B Band	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	58,749	58,749	56,600	(2,149)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	51,767	52,705	52,484	717
Average ES Salary	165,827	166,656	166,656	829
Average GS Salary	42,670	42,883	42,883	213
Average Grade	E	E	E	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AVIATION SECURITY

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2014 FUNDING REQUEST (\$000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program's Name
Initiative #1 Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP)	\$531,588	\$0	\$531,588	Aviation Security	EDS / ETD Purchase and Install, Screening Technology Maintenance, and Aviation Security Capital Fund
Initiative #2 Passenger Screening Program (PSP)	\$165,678	\$0	\$165,678	Aviation Security	Checkpoint Support, and Screening Technology Maintenance
Total Non-IT Investment	\$697,266	\$0	\$697,266		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$697,266	\$0	\$697,266		

INITIATIVE #1

TSA – ELECTRONIC BAGGAGE SCREENING PROGRAM (EBSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) provides the technology to enable prevention of catastrophic loss from terrorist or criminal activity through deterrence, detection, mitigation, and prevention of explosives or other prohibited and dangerous items in checked baggage on commercial aircraft. EBSP is responsible for full life cycle management of screening equipment utilized for screening checked baggage for concealed explosives. The primary detection technologies, or Transportation Security Equipment (TSE), used by EBSP are Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) and Explosives Trace Detection (ETD). EBSP is part of the TSA vision of layered security.

EBSP was established to meet the congressional mandate for 100 percent screening of aviation-checked baggage in the National Airspace System for explosives by electronic or other approved means. This mandate was established in the 2001 Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71). TSA's mission is to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. The EBSP ensures that the TSA mission is achieved through a risk-based prioritized requirements methodology and through development, testing, procurement, deployment, and lifecycle management of checked baggage TSE screening technologies. By utilizing screening activities that minimize the risk of personal injury or death, or damage or loss of property due to acts of terrorism or criminal activity directed at aviation transportation, the program directly supports TSA's goals of protecting the transportation system from dangerous people and items that threaten its security, managing risks to critical transportation infrastructure, and strengthening the TSA's operations and management. Key objectives of the program include: increasing threat detection capability, improving checked baggage screening efficiency, replacing aging EDS and ETD units, and utilizing competitive procurement contracts for new and viable technologies. The primary beneficiaries of the EBSP are the traveling public; the TSA Office of Security Operations, whose staff manages the daily operations of deployed TSE; commercial airlines; and airport authorities. EBSP is currently dependent on the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate's Transportation Security Laboratory for certification of the screening equipment and research and development of emerging screening technologies. The TSA Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP) is being executed to enable remote maintenance and monitoring of the deployed screening equipment, as well as enabling a dynamic risk-based security capability through remote upgrades and toggling of threat detection algorithms.

The EBSP also funds efforts studying the integration of new technologies into existing systems to ensure operational effectiveness and suitability before full system production and deployment. The purpose of this work is to test, evaluate, and analyze pre-production or production representative systems under realistic conditions, including operation by those who will use the equipment in the field in a variety of environmental conditions. EBSP conducts:

- Operational test and evaluation as part of the acquisition process for items procured by TSA, and
- Pilots, demonstrations, and field experimentation in support of mission area analyses, concept of operations development and workforce characterization.

2. Significant Changes

TSA's FY 2014 request is \$531.6 million for EBSP.

TSA's successful focus on meeting the 100 percent screening mandate led to an uneven age distribution in the current TSE fleet. The EBSP plans to replace EDS and ETD units based on prioritization criteria to efficiently maintain the 100 percent screening mandate while working toward achieving steady-state equipment replacement. It is also pursuing efficiencies aimed at maximizing equipment utilization and extending equipment life.

3. Project Schedule

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Project Start	Project Complete		
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	2,665,061	2,610,186
(FY02-FY07) Supplementals	Q1 2002	Q1 2008	1,366,500	1,366,500
(FY02-FY07) Maintenance	Q1 2002	Q4 2008	691,940	647,415
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, and tech management utilizing strategic plan	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	536,487	533,191
(FY08) Maintenance	Q1 2008	Q4 2009	222,000	214,715
(FY09) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	103,935	70,996
(FY09) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	282,500	257,438
(FY09 ARRA) Program Operations and Management and Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	6,400	7,023
(FY09 ARRA) LOI/OTA	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	574,000	556,948
(FY09 ARRA) Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	117,600	116,880
(FY09) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	146,600	141,486
(FY09) Maintenance	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	251,788	251,008
(FY10) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	195,631	61,080
(FY10) Maintenance	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	262,243	231,363
(FY10) Purchase and Install	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	170,700	88,066
(FY10) LOI/OTA	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	223,600	206,106
(FY 10 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	0	95,426
(FY10 Carryover) Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	188,300	124,125
(FY10 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	219,700	492,825
(FY10 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	0	16,646
(FY11) LOI/OTA	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	55,875	48,403
(FY11) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	56,141	34,828
(FY11) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	12,464	14,480
(FY11) Maintenance	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	232,729	233,879
(FY11 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	194,125	51,590

(FY11 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	0	49,413
(FY11 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	191,436	90,614
(FY11 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	0	2,481
(FY12) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	94,001	34,095
(FY12) LOI/OTA	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	12,300	12,829
(FY12) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	127,750	24,747
(FY12) Maintenance	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	259,135	229,674
(FY12 Carryover) Program Operations and Management & Engineering	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	0	2,885
(FY12 Carryover) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	41,246	0
(FY12 Carryover) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	164,471	4,564
(FY12 Carryover) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	0	27,415
(FY13) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	69,469	5,350
(FY13) LOI/OTA	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	142,156	0
(FY13) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	234,425	0
(FY13) Maintenance	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	239,907	5,201
(FY14) Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	79,355	0
(FY14) LOI/OTA	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	27,302	0
(FY14) EDS Purchase and Install	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	199,313	0
(FY14) Maintenance	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	225,618	0
Total			\$10,884,203	\$8,961,871

*FY02 – FY14 excludes STIP and Advanced Surveillance Program (ASP)

*FY11 – FY14 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

**4. Schedule of Project Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Projects (Appropriation: Aviation Security)	Prior **	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Program Operations and Management & Engineering Initiatives	362,107	94,001	69,469	79,355	604,932
LOI / OTA	1,549,800	53,546	142,156	27,302	1,772,804
EDS Purchase and Installation	5,395,148	292,221	234,425	199,313	6,121,107
Maintenance	1,660,700	259,135	239,907	225,618	2,385,360
Total Project Expenditures	8,967,755	698,903	685,957	531,588	10,884,203

*FY02 – FY14 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY14 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

** EDS Purchase and Installation includes all program funding except maintenance for FY02-FY08 due to past history reporting

**5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Description of Milestone	Initial Total Cost (\$000)	Planned Total Cost (\$000)	Actual Total Cost (\$000)	Explanation of Difference Between Current and Previous Estimate
(FY02-FY07) Program initiation (MNS, ConOps draft); Deployed systems for facility mods, Strategic Program Plan, & NEXGEN. Updated Strategic Plan, LCCE, CBA, Deployment Schedule; Performed program/tech mgmt, system deployment, & O&M, per deployment plan. Maintained equipment	4,723,501	4,723,501	4,624,101	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY08) Perform program management, system deployment, O&M, tech management, and maintenance utilizing strategic plan	758,487	758,487	747,906	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment.
(FY09) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,482,823	1,482,823	1,401,779	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.

(FY10) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	1,260,174	1,260,174	1,315,637	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY11) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for Airport Optimal Solutions utilizing final strategic plan and for recapitalization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	742,770	742,770	525,688	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award.
(FY12) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	699,903	699,903	336,209	Airport scheduling delays slowed deployment of equipment, and acquisition of EDS equipment delayed due to competitive award
(FY13) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	685,957	685,957	10,551	
(FY14) Perform program management in accordance with the final strategic plan; execute engineering initiatives for continuous quality and improvements; perform facility modification, purchase of EDS, and installation of EDS for recapitalization and optimization of existing airport systems for sustained operations and compliance; and perform operations and maintenance utilizing strategic plan.	531,588	531,588	0	

*FY02 – FY14 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY14 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

6. Method of Performance

EBSP is currently in a mixed acquisition life cycle phase, focusing predominately on the produce/deploy/support phase of the acquisition process. The EBSP expenditure plan is submitted to Congress annually.

An Integrated Master Schedule (IMS) was recently developed and implemented for the EDS Competitive Procurement project. A comprehensive IMS that covers all projects within EBSP is under development and will be complete in Q4 FY 2013. Additionally, progress against major project milestones in the Acquisition Program Baseline is reported to DHS on a regular basis.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- 100 percent electronic screening of checked baggage for explosives at all commercial airports nationwide
- Percent of checked baggage screened with EDS that maximize security, effectiveness, and efficiency
- Cost per bag screened
- Operational availability of baggage screening equipment
- Customer satisfaction

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014
EDS/ETD Purchase & Install	446,050	305,970
Screening Technology Maintenance	239,907	225,618
Total	685,957	531,588

*FY02 – FY14 excludes STIP and ASP

*FY11 – FY14 excludes Surface and Cargo

*Screening Technology Maintenance includes Disposal costs

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (P.L. 107-71) which requires 100% screening of checked baggage by EDS or an equivalent standard.

INITIATIVE #2

TSA – PASSENGER SCREENING PROGRAM (PSP)

1. Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Passenger Screening Program (PSP) serves as the TSA's Program Management Office responsible for aviation checkpoint security equipment for the Nation's airports. PSP's mission is to provide technologies that assist Transportation Security Officers in denying entry to potential threats directed against the air transportation network. PSP's mission aligns to TSA's mission of protecting the Nation's transportation systems to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce and the DHS mission of Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, by embodying two associated goals into program operations: Preventing Terrorist Attacks and Managing Risks to Critical Infrastructure. PSP protects the travelling public and adapts to evolving security conditions by identifying and evaluating risks to passenger screening checkpoints and mitigating threats to infrastructure including terminals, aircraft, and checkpoints. PSP consists of three security technology portfolios: people screening technologies, carry-on screening technologies, and layered security technologies. Each portfolio consists of subordinate security technology projects that focus on specific threat mitigation systems. PSP-managed technologies screen over two million passengers and their carry-on items for weapons, explosives, and prohibited items at approximately 450 Federalized airports nationwide each day. Program objectives include increasing detection, limiting false alarms, enhancing efficiency, consolidating equipment footprint, and centralizing results monitoring to support checkpoint staffing reductions. To realize these goals, PSP is moving from independently-functioning technologies to optimized, integrated technologies that are easier to upgrade via software upgrades. The system-of-systems security architecture will enable TSA to address both known vulnerabilities and emerging threats in the most comprehensive manner possible. PSP balances its duties with considerations such as passenger privacy, dignity, safety, and health, while maintaining affordability, deployment, maintenance, and other life cycle issues. Accomplishments include the replacement of legacy systems with Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units and Advanced Technology (AT) X-ray systems, expanded use of Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) units, and the deployment of emerging technologies such as Advanced Technology-2 (AT-2) X-ray systems, Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS), Chemical Analysis Devices (CAD), and AIT with Automated Target Recognition (ATR).

2. Significant Changes

TSA's FY 2014 request includes \$165.7 million for PSP. This request includes funding to purchase Portable Explosives Trace Detectors and to develop next generation checkpoint screening solutions.

3. Project Schedule

Projects	Fiscal Quarter and Year		Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Project Start	Project Complete		
(FY01) Transfer from FAA	Q1 2002	Q1 2002	0	0
(FY03) Planning and Testing	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	2,000	2,000
(FY03) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	30,000	31,326
(FY03) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2003	Q4 2003	10,000	10,000
(FY04) Planning and Testing	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	2,000	2,000
(FY04) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	30,000	11,341
(FY04) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2004	Q4 2004	14,200	14,000
(FY05) Planning and Testing	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	2,000	2,000
(FY05) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	65,300	61,349
(FY05) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2005	Q4 2005	31,000	30,046
(FY06) Planning and Testing	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	2,000	13,416
(FY06) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	94,148	82,732
(FY06) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2006	Q4 2006	35,100	31,538
(FY07) Planning and Testing	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	2,000	7,359
(FY07) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	106,371	99,732
(FY07) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	40,000	38,662
(FY07) Procurement and Deployment (FY 2007 Supplemental)	Q1 2007	Q4 2007	23,500	20,693
(FY07) Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2007 Supplemental)	Q1 2007	Q1 2007	1,500	0
(FY08) Planning and Testing	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	2,000	8,035
(FY08) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	229,106	227,256
(FY08) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2008	Q4 2008	41,263	41,220
(FY09) Planning and Testing	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	3,691	9,350
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	202,964	200,429
(FY09) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2009	Q4 2009	48,409	48,357
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	6,000	5,105
(FY09) Procurement and Deployment (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	257,040	257,040
(FY09) Personnel Cost and Benefits (FY 2009 ARRA)	Q1 2009	Q4 2010	1,012	1,012
(FY10) Planning and Testing	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	12,909	12,909
(FY10) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	96,378	95,437
(FY10) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	63,125	62,395
(FY10) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2010	Q4 2010	5,602	5,185
(FY11) Planning and Testing	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	17,297	39,843
(FY11) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	300,791	257,321
(FY11) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	76,000	72,528

(FY11) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2011	Q4 2011	9,303	7,453
(FY12) Planning and Testing	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	15,447	7,495
(FY12) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	166,971	10,249
(FY12) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	61,230	61,593
(FY12) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2012	Q4 2012	8,092	6,857
(FY13) Planning and Testing	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	15,447	-
(FY13) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	168,173	159
(FY13) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	82,419	59,538
(FY13) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2013	Q4 2013	8,143	2,119
(FY14) Planning and Testing	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	13,000	-
(FY14) Procurement and Deployment	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	71,109	-
(FY14) Operations and Support (Maintenance)	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	72,891	-
(FY14) Personnel Cost and Benefits	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	8,678	-
TOTAL			2,555,609	1,957,079

*Excludes STIP and ASP

* Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

Projects (Appropriation: Aviation Security)	Prior	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Planning and Testing	45,897	15,447	15,447	13,000	89,791
Procurement and Deployment	1,435,598	166,971	168,173	71,109	1,841,851
Operations and Support (Maintenance)	359,097	61,230	82,419	72,891	575,637
Personnel Cost and Benefits	23,417	8,092	8,143	8,678	48,330
Total Project Expenditures	1,864,009	251,740	274,182	165,678	2,555,609

*Excludes STIP and ASP

* Maintenance amounts include costs for equipment disposal

**5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Description of Milestone	Planned Total Cost	Actual Total Cost	Explanation of Difference
Procurement and Deployment (FY06)	94,148	82,732	Program received quantity discount and awards lower than estimate
Procurement and Deployment (FY11)	300,791	257,321	Funds were reallocated between programs and activities
Operations and Support (Maintenance) (FY11)	76,000	72,528	Less deployments; funds reallocated to other maintenance requirements
Procurement and Deployment (FY12)	166,971	10,249	Funds still planned for obligation

* Only significant differences are listed

**Excludes STIP and ASP

6. Method of Performance

Expenditures are approved based on an overall PSP expenditure plan that is submitted to Congress annually.

Operational performance will be measured based on the following criteria:

- Percent of Airports with BLS Coverage
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AT Coverage
- Operational Availability for Carry-on Baggage Screening Equipment
- Percent of Checkpoint Lanes with AIT Coverage

**7. Related Annual Funding Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2014	
	Current Estimate	Previous Estimate
N/A (All operations and maintenance are included in program cost estimates.)	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014
Checkpoint Support*	191,763	92,787
Screening Technology Maintenance**	82,419	72,891
Total	274,182	165,678

*Excludes STIP and ASP

**Screening Technology Maintenance includes equipment disposal costs

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

This program is mandated under the Aviation Transportation and Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71), which requires screening of all passengers and property including carry-on baggage and other articles that will be carried aboard a passenger aircraft.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener Partnership Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	35	35	35	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	171,062	144,942	153,057	(18,005)
25.4 O&M of facilities	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	95	96	96	1
31.0 Equipment	-	1	1	1
Total, Other Object Classes	171,193	145,075	153,190	(18,003)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	171,193	145,075	153,190	(18,003)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screener Partnership Program Mission Statement

The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows an airport operator to submit an application to have screening carried out by a qualified private screening company. The contractor must perform under federal oversight and the contracted screeners must perform at the same or at a higher performance levels as federal TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$171,062	\$144,942	\$153,057	(\$18,005)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$95	\$96	\$96	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 increase represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$1

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screener - PC & B**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,628,434	1,643,393	1,637,595	9,161
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	284,448	286,744	285,732	1,284
11.5 Other personnel compensation	164,681	166,010	165,424	743
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	69,865	70,428	70,179	314
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	84,835	85,520	85,218	383
12.1 Benefits	783,481	789,804	787,017	3,536
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	528	526	526
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,015,744	3,042,427	3,031,691	15,947
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	1,800	1,812	1,800	0
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	50	50	35	(15)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,850	1,862	1,835	(15)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	3,017,594	3,044,289	3,033,526	15,932
Full Time Equivalents	46,721	47,245	46,869	148

Screener - PC & B Mission Statement

This PPA funds Personnel Compensation and Benefits costs for all Transportation Security Officer (TSO) positions as well as Worker's Compensation Payments.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,628,434	1,643,393	1,637,595	9,161
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	284,448	286,744	285,732	1,284
11.5 Other personnel compensation	164,681	166,010	165,424	743
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	69,865	70,428	70,179	314
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	84,835	85,520	85,218	383
12.1 Benefits	783,481	789,804	787,017	3,536
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	528	526	526
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,015,744	3,042,427	3,031,691	15,947

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 46,869 FTEs. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of 1,487 FTE as a result of the program change to cease staffing exit lanes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$50	\$50	\$35	(\$15)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Training and Other
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,747	4,748	8,116	3,369
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	9	4
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	15	15	26	11
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	46	47	80	34
12.1 Benefits	1,258	1,293	2,210	952
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,071	6,108	10,441	4,370
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	39,044	40,245	35,531	(3,513)
22.0 Transportation of things	357	40	35	(322)
23.1 GSA rent	-	327	289	289
23.2 Other rent	127	131	116	(11)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	132	136	120	(12)
24.0 Printing	245	252	222	(23)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	29,376	30,184	26,649	(2,727)
25.2 Other services	88,128	90,551	79,945	(8,183)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	9,792	10,061	8,883	(909)
25.4 O&M of facilities	9,792	10,061	8,883	(909)
25.6 Medical care	17	17	15	(2)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	39	40	35	(4)
26.0 Supplies and materials	51,898	53,324	47,078	(4,820)
31.0 Equipment	8,813	9,055	7,994	(819)
32.0 Land & structures	-	3	3	3
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	770	790	697	(73)
Total, Other Object Classes	238,530	245,217	216,495	(22,035)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	244,601	251,325	226,936	(17,665)
Full Time Equivalents	56	47	84	28

Screening Training and Other Mission Statement

Provides the ATSA mandated and discretionary training to new TSO hires and the recurrent training of the TSO workforce.
Provides all the operational support, such as consumables; uniforms; supplies; claims; etc. to maintain the TSO workforce.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,747	4,748	8,116	3,369
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	9	4
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	15	15	26	11
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	46	47	80	34
12.1 Benefits	1,258	1,293	2,210	952
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,071	6,108	10,441	4,370

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 84 FTEs. The FY 2014 increase represents the transfer of FTE and funds from other PPAs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$39,044	\$40,245	\$35,531	(\$3,513)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$357	\$40	\$35	(\$322)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	0	\$327	\$289	\$289

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$127	\$131	\$116	(\$11)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$132	\$136	\$120	(\$12)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$245	\$252	\$222	(\$23)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$29,376	\$30,184	\$26,649	(\$2,727)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$88,128	\$90,551	\$79,945	(\$8,183)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$9,792	\$10,061	\$8,883	(\$909)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$9,792	\$10,061	\$8,883	(\$909)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$17	\$17	\$15	(\$2)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$39	\$40	\$35	(\$4)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$51,898	\$53,324	\$47,078	(\$4,820)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8,813	\$9,055	\$7,994	(\$819)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land and Structures	\$0	\$3	\$3	\$3

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$770	\$790	\$697	(\$73)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Checkpoint Support**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,568	6,608	7,020	452
11.5 Other personnel compensation/Overtime (FEPA)	4	4	4	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	80	80	85	5
12.1 Benefits	1,748	1,759	1,867	119
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,400	8,451	8,976	576
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	700	700	635	(65)
23.2 Other rent	1,177	1,177	1,229	52
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	49,246	50,448	74,182	24,936
25.2 Other services	4,000	4,000	3,750	(250)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	227	227	293	66
25.4 O&M of facilities	283	283	169	(114)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	752	752	-	(752)
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	10	10	-
31.0 Equipment	139,973	139,973	14,133	(125,840)
Total, Other Object Classes	196,368	197,570	94,401	(101,967)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	204,768	206,021	103,377	(101,391)
Full Time Equivalents	51	52	57	6

Checkpoint Support Mission Statement

The Checkpoint Support PPA provides the resources required to deploy passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening and electronic surveillance equipment. This equipment is a vital component of TSA's efforts to secure our nation's air transportation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,568	6,608	7,020	452
11.5 Other personnel compensation/Overtime (FEPA)	4	4	4	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	80	80	85	5
12.1 Benefits	1,748	1,759	1,867	119
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,400	8,451	8,976	576

Salaries and Benefits include personnel and compensation costs for 57 FTEs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$700	\$700	\$635	(\$65)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a \$65,000 decrease for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$1,177	\$1,177	\$1,229	\$52

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects funding for warehouse rent.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$49,246	\$50,448	\$74,182	\$24,936

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects a net increase in support services due to the development of next generation checkpoint technology solutions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,750	(\$250)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$250,000 and includes funds that will be used to fund Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs).

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$227	\$227	\$293	\$66

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$283	\$283	\$169	(\$114)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$114,000 for warehouse operations and facilities for security equipment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$752	\$752	0	(\$752)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. TSA does not request this funding in FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$139,973	\$139,973	\$14,133	(\$125,840)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$125,840,000 for Transportation Security Equipment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
EDS Procurement and Installation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,025	12,098	12,223	198
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	925	931	941	16
12.1 Benefits	5,550	5,584	5,642	92
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,500	18,613	18,806	306
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	600	600	531	(69)
23.2 Other rent	235	235	235	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	70	70	70	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	101,576	121,046	57,907	(43,669)
25.2 Other services	110	92	92	(18)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,475	5,001	5,002	(473)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	902	902	902	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	420	420	420	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	22	22	22	-
31.0 Equipment	94,400	77,100	-	(94,400)
Total, Other Object Classes	203,810	205,488	65,181	(138,629)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	222,310	224,101	83,987	(138,323)
Full Time Equivalents	107	114	116	9

EDS Procurement and Installation Mission Statement

EDS Procurement and Installation funds the purchase, deployment, and installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. The deployment of this equipment is a key component of TSA's ability to ensure the security of the air transportation system. Installation is an integral cost associated with the deployment of equipment that enhances the security of the air transportation system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,025	12,098	12,223	198
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	925	931	941	16
12.1 Benefits	5,550	5,584	5,642	92
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,500	18,613	18,806	306

Salaries and Benefits includes personnel and compensation costs for 116 FTEs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$600	\$600	\$531	(\$69)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a \$69,000 decrease for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$101,576	\$121,046	\$57,907	(\$43,669)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes a portion of installation efforts being funded from the Aviation Security Capital Fund (ASCF). The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$43,669,000 related to efficiencies, as well as the program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$110	\$92	\$92	(\$18)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$18,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,475	\$5,001	\$5,002	(\$473)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes a transfer of \$1,000 from DHS OCAO for WCF shuttle services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$94,400	\$77,100	0	(\$94,400)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in this activity as the Aviation Security Capital Fund will fund equipment purchases and installations in addition to facility modifications as stated in the FY 2012 enacted Appropriations Bill.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Screening Technology Maintenance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	70	70	64	(6)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,850	3,850	1,792	(2,058)
25.2 Other services	10	10	3	(7)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	316,434	318,395	296,649	(19,785)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1	-
Total, Other Object Classes	320,365	322,326	298,509	(21,856)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	320,365	322,326	298,509	(21,856)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Screening Technology Maintenance Mission Statement

Screening Technology Maintenance funds the maintenance of passenger and baggage screening equipment in the Nation's airports. This funding is essential to ensure that all security screening equipment is operationally ready and supportable over its anticipated lifetime.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$70	\$70	\$64	(\$6)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a \$6,000 decrease for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$3,850	\$3,850	\$1,792	(\$2,058)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects a \$2,058,000 decrease for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$10	\$10	\$3	(\$7)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a \$7,000 decrease for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$316,434	\$318,395	\$296,649	(\$19,785)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease in maintenance contracts for checked baggage screening equipment and checkpoint screening equipment due to maintenance contract efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	133,604	137,705	155,564	21,960
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	130	136	154	24
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,706	2,515	2,841	(2,865)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	3,620	3,773	4,262	642
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,293	1,348	1,523	230
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,448	1,509	1,705	257
12.1 Benefits	49,295	49,300	55,694	6,399
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	121	126	142	21
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	195,217	196,412	221,885	26,668
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	14,599	15,092	11,395	(3,204)
22.0 Transportation of things	203	211	159	(44)
23.1 GSA rent	507	528	399	(108)
23.2 Other rent	169	176	133	(36)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,303	1,358	1,025	(278)
24.0 Printing	58	60	45	(13)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,239	7,546	5,698	(1,541)
25.2 Other services	17,183	20,122	15,193	(1,990)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	21,606	22,127	16,707	(4,899)
25.4 O&M of facilities	5	5	4	(1)
25.6 Medical care	43	45	34	(9)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	290	302	228	(62)
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,360	7,546	5,698	(1,662)
31.0 Equipment	9,652	10,061	7,596	(2,056)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	81,575	90,551	68,371	(13,204)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	100	106	80	(20)
Total, Other Object Classes	161,892	175,836	132,765	(29,127)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	357,109	372,248	354,650	(2,459)
Full Time Equivalents	1,273	1,482	1,578	305

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement Mission Statement

The purpose of Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement is to provide activities that ensure that TSA continues to build a strong security regulation and enforcement presence on-site at the nation's commercial airports. Funding requested under this decision unit supports airport regulation compliance through domestic and international inspections, K-9 units, international outreach programs to ensure alignment and consistency in security requirements of the United States and those of the other nations to ensure transportation system integrity; and reimbursements provided to State and local law enforcement for support provided at commercial airport checkpoints.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	133,604	137,705	155,564	21,960
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	130	136	154	24
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,706	2,515	2,841	(2,865)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	3,620	3,773	4,262	642
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,293	1,348	1,523	230
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,448	1,509	1,705	257
12.1 Benefits	49,295	49,300	55,694	6,399
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	121	126	142	21
Total, Salaries & Benefits	195,217	196,412	221,885	26,668

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 1,578 FTEs. The FY 2014 request reflects increases from annualizations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$14,599	\$15,092	\$11,395	(\$3,204)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$203	\$211	\$159	(\$44)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$507	\$528	\$399	(\$108)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$169	\$176	\$133	(\$36)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,303	\$1,358	\$1,025	(\$278)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$58	\$60	\$45	(\$13)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,239	\$7,546	\$5,698	(\$1,541)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$17,183	\$20,122	\$15,193	(\$1,990)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$21,606	\$22,127	\$16,707	(\$4,899)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$5	\$5	\$4	(\$1)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$43	\$45	\$34	(\$9)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$290	\$302	\$228	(\$62)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$7,360	\$7,546	\$5,698	(\$1,662)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,652	\$10,061	\$7,596	(\$2,056)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. FY 2014 decrease represents realignment of funds and efficiencies realized.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$81,575	\$90,551	\$68,371	(\$13,204)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporation, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$13,204,000 associated with adjustments to the base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$100	\$106	\$80	(\$20)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2014 request includes a \$20,000 management adjustment.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Airport Management and Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	243,178	239,363	243,035	(143)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	462	503	511	49
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,387	1,509	1,532	145
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	1,850	2,012	2,043	193
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	2,428	2,641	2,682	254
12.1 Benefits	88,334	93,602	95,038	6,704
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	75	76	76
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	337,639	339,705	344,917	7,278
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	10,561	10,567	11,108	547
22.0 Transportation of things	524	528	555	31
23.1 GSA rent	139,825	118,722	124,781	(15,044)
23.2 Other rent	15,635	10,061	10,574	(5,061)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,745	3,773	3,966	221
24.0 Printing	150	151	159	9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,062	8,552	8,988	(1,074)
25.2 Other services	15,230	33,194	34,888	19,658
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	7,515	8,552	8,988	1,473
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,995	4,024	4,229	234
25.6 Medical care	25	25	26	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	499	503	529	30
26.0 Supplies and materials	10,985	12,073	12,689	1,704
31.0 Equipment	13,083	13,180	13,853	770
32.0 Land & structures	-	10,061	10,574	10,574
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	45	47	47
Total, Other Object Classes	231,834	234,011	245,954	14,120
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	569,473	573,716	590,871	21,398
Full Time Equivalents	2,796	2,974	3,009	213

Airport Management and Support Mission Statement

Airport Management and Support provides funding for each Federal Security Director and staff at each hub airport along with the headquarters personnel who direct the policy, analysis, and the administration of aviation screening and airport security. In addition, this PPA supports aviation functions at TSA's Transportation Security Operations Center. These offices and positions are critical to supporting the front-line operations of our TSOs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	243,178	239,363	243,035	(143)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	462	503	511	49
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,387	1,509	1,532	145
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	1,850	2,012	2,043	193
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	2,428	2,641	2,682	254
12.1 Benefits	88,334	93,602	95,038	6,704
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	75	76	76
Total, Salaries & Benefits	337,639	339,705	344,917	7,278

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 3,009 FTEs. The FY 2014 request reflects increases from annualizations and transfers.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$10,561	\$10,567	\$11,108	\$547

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$524	\$528	\$555	\$31

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$139,825	\$118,722	\$124,781	(\$15,044)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$15,635	\$10,061	\$10,574	(\$5,061)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,745	\$3,773	\$3,966	\$221

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$150	\$151	\$159	\$9

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$10,062	\$8,552	\$8,988	(\$1,074)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$15,230	\$33,194	\$34,888	\$19,658

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$7,515	\$8,552	\$8,988	\$1,473

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,995	\$4,024	\$4,229	\$234

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$25	\$25	\$26	\$1

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$499	\$503	\$529	\$30

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$10,985	\$12,073	\$12,689	\$1,704

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes adjustments to base, transfers, realignments and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,083	\$13,180	\$13,853	\$770

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	0	\$10,061	\$10,574	\$10,574

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request reflects the costs associated with program changes and correlating FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	0	\$45	\$47	\$47

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
FFDO and Flight Crew Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,835	3,858	-	(3,835)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	12	12	-	(12)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	594	598	-	(594)
12.1 Benefits	1,618	1,628	-	(1,618)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	6,059	6,096	-	(6,059)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	193	194	-	(193)
22.0 Transportation of things	25	25	-	(25)
23.2 Other rent	44	44	-	(44)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1	1	-	(1)
24.0 Printing	10	10	-	(10)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,808	1,819	-	(1,808)
25.2 Other services	13,612	13,695	-	(13,612)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	236	237	-	(236)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,524	1,533	-	(1,524)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,674	1,684	-	(1,674)
31.0 Equipment	275	279	-	(275)
Total, Other Object Classes	19,402	19,521	-	(19,402)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	25,461	25,617	-	(25,461)
Full Time Equivalents	40	42	-	(40)

FFDO and Flight Crew Training Mission Statement

TSA has provided the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training programs to deputize qualified airline pilots as federal law enforcement officers and to train flight crew members to defend the flight decks and cabins of aircrafts against acts of criminal violence or air piracy. The FY 2014 Budget contains no funding for the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,835	3,858	-	(3,835)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	12	12	-	(12)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	594	598	-	(594)
12.1 Benefits	1,618	1,628	-	(1,618)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	6,059	6,096	-	(6,059)

The FY 2014 Salaries and Benefits request includes a decrease of \$6,059,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$193	\$194	0	(\$193)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$193,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$25	\$25	0	(\$25)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$25,000 due to a program reduction

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$44	\$44	0	(\$44)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$44,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1	\$1	0	(\$1)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$1,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$10	\$10	0	(\$10)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The printing provides educational materials, training aids, and regulatory guidance. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$10,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$1,808	\$1,819	0	(\$1,808)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$1,808,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$13,612	\$13,695	0	(\$13,612)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$13,612,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$236	\$237	0	(\$236)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$236,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$1,524	\$1,533	0	(\$1,524)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$1,524,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,674	\$1,684	0	(\$1,674)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$1,674,000 due to a program reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$275	\$279	0	(\$275)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request reflects a decrease of \$275,000 due to a program reduction.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Air Cargo**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	61,352	61,728	64,170	2,818
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,542	2,558	2,659	117
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	2,291	2,305	2,396	105
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,385	1,393	1,448	63
12.1 Benefits	19,610	19,730	20,510	900
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	5	5	5	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	87,185	87,719	91,188	4,003
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6,107	6,144	5,670	(437)
23.1 GSA rent	161	162	149	(12)
23.2 Other rent	98	99	91	(7)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	96	97	89	(7)
24.0 Printing	11	11	10	(1)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,798	10,864	10,027	(771)
25.2 Other services	3,199	3,218	2,970	(229)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	345	347	320	(25)
25.6 Medical care	135	136	125	(10)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	127	128	118	(9)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,213	1,220	1,126	(87)
31.0 Equipment	1,000	1,006	928	(72)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	10,179	10,241	10,179	(0)
Total, Other Object Classes	33,469	33,673	31,802	(1,667)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,654	121,392	122,990	2,336
Full Time Equivalents	723	749	771	48

Air Cargo Mission Statement

The Air Cargo program operates through compliance activities, regulatory efforts, outreach initiatives, and technology implementation. TSA uses a threat-based risk management approach based on two threats: 1) introduction of an explosive device on a passenger aircraft, and 2) the hijacking of an all-cargo aircraft resulting in its use as a weapon of mass destruction.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	61,352	61,728	64,170	2,818
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,542	2,558	2,659	117
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	2,291	2,305	2,396	105
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,385	1,393	1,448	63
12.1 Benefits	19,610	19,730	20,510	900
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	5	5	5	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	87,185	87,719	91,188	4,003

The FY 2014 Salaries and Benefits request includes pay COLA of \$658,000, annualization of FY 2012 Inspectors for \$2,861,000, a reprogramming of \$537,000 into the Air Cargo PPA, and a decrease of \$53,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$6,107	\$6,144	\$5,670	(\$437)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$437,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$161	\$162	\$149	(\$12)

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$12,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$98	\$99	\$91	(\$7)

Other rent includes all payments to non-Federal sources for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$7,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$96	\$97	\$89	(\$7)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$7,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$11	\$11	\$10	(\$1)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The printing provides educational materials, training aids, and regulatory guidance. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$1,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$10,798	\$10,864	\$10,027	(\$771)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. These services support the Air Cargo Systems development, operation, and support Known Shipper Management System, Indirect Air Carrier Management System and Air Cargo Risk Based Targeting. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$771,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,199	\$3,218	\$2,970	(\$229)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$229,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$345	\$347	\$320	(\$25)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$25,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$135	\$136	\$125	(\$10)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$10,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$127	\$128	\$118	(\$9)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$9,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,213	\$1,220	\$1,126	(\$87)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$87,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,006	\$928	(\$72)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$72,000 for management adjustments.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Aviation Security:
Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	103,796	189,700	133,000	29,204
31.0 Equipment	146,204	60,300	117,000	(29,204)
Total, Other Object Classes	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Aviation Security Capital Funds Fees Mission Statement

The Aviation Security Capital Fund was extended by the 9/11 Bill and is authorized through 2028. The Aviation Security Capital Fund supports the installation of optimal screening systems at airports and, with the enactment of the FY 2012 Appropriations Bill, funds equipment purchases and installation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$103,796	\$189,700	\$133,000	\$29,204

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. As provided in the FY 2012 Appropriations Bill, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funding in Advisory and Assistance Services is used to fund equipment installation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$146,204	\$60,300	\$117,000	(\$29,204)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. As provided in the FY 2012 Appropriations Bill, the Aviation Security Capital Fund can be used for equipment purchases and installations as well as facility modifications. Funds are requested in FY 2014 for equipment purchase.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	50,819	51,767	52,705
Increases			
Annualization of Prior Year Increases	-	-	684
Realignment of FTE and Other Adjustments to Base	-	-	3
Other Adjustments Related to Attrition and Hiring Fluctuations	948	938	-
Transfer of Resources from Other Appropriations to Aviation	-	-	53
Balanced Workforce Follow-on/Conversion	-	-	40
Other Adjustments to the base	-	-	604
Subtotal, Increases	948	938	1,384
Decreases			
FAMS Efficiency Program Decrease	-	-	(1)
Exit Lane Staffing Program Decrease	-	-	(1,487)
VIPR Program Program Decrease	-	-	(79)
FFDO Program Decrease	-	-	(38)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(1,605)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	51,767	52,705	52,484
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(948)	(938)	221

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
EDS Procurement and Installation	0	0	100	\$100
Screening Training and Other	2,000	2,000	3,912	\$1,912
Airport Management and Support	0	0	2,010	\$2,010
Checkpoint Support	0	0	100	\$100
Total Working Capital Fund	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,122	\$4,122

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce - both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION requests \$0 and 40 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2014 Increase From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	40	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2013 Annualized CR DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- The FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 41 FTP, 40 FTE and \$0 for various Aviation programs:
 - TSA does not have plans for the conversion of contracts in FY 2014.
 - TSA does not need funds for Annualization of FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce
 - TSA’s FY 2014 budget request reflects an additional 41 FTP/40 FTE that resulted from contract conversions completed in FY 2011 and FY 2012. These positions were annualized in FY 2012 and FY 2013 and full costs were included in the FY 2014 current services.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Surface Transportation Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

Mission Statement

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is mandated to protect the surface transportation system and to ensure the freedom of movement and the security of people and commerce. This mission is accomplished largely by a consortium of Federal, State, local, and private entities coordinated by TSA to optimize resources in a risk-based approach to security. In addition to sector and modal planning and coordination, TSA provides operational deterrence support through surface security inspectors, canine teams, and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. TSA also provides other protective resources such as: training, personnel funding; screening and detection programs; voluntary guidelines and best practices; regulations; security and process standards; vulnerability and risk assessment teams; and subject matter expertise to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for surface transportation security grant programs. TSA's surface transportation responsibilities also include coordination of the government and industry activities to identify and address unacceptable risk associated with all hazards affecting the Postal and Shipping Sector.

Various statutes and executive directives require that transportation risk reduction activities be determined and implemented collaboratively in accordance with strategic plans developed with security partners. These combined efforts play an essential role in DHS's mission to prevent terrorist acts within the United States, to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, to minimize the damage from potential attacks and disasters, and to improve system resilience after an incident. The surface domain includes:

- 1) Approximately 751 million passengers traveling on commercial buses each year and over 9 billion passenger trips on publicly operated mass transit per year.
- 2) 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 highway bridges each over 20 feet of span; 366 highway tunnels each over 100 meters in length, and over 2.5 million miles of pipeline.
- 3) Nearly 800,000 shipments of hazardous materials transported every day (95 percent by truck).
- 4) The Marine Transportation System consisting of waterways, ports, and their connections, as well as commercial and recreational vessels, vehicles, and system users, such as importers and exporters. This system is geographically vast, with 95,000 miles of shoreline, 25,000 miles of rivers and canals, and is the primary transportation mode providing connectivity between the United States and global economies; 99 percent of overseas trade by volume enters or leaves the United States by ship.

The threat to surface transportation security has been growing over the past decade. Surface transportation remains an attractive target both globally (witness the bombings in Madrid in 2004; London in 2005; Mumbai, India in 2006; and Moscow in both 2004 and 2010) and within the United States. For example: in 2007 four individuals planned to attack pipelines at the John F. Kennedy Airport; in 2008 there was a threat to New York City commuter rail; in 2009, a potential terrorist planned to bomb the New York City subway; in 2010, an individual left a car with gas, propane, fertilizer, and firecrackers at Times Square in New York City; and another potential terrorist was arrested in a sting operation in October 2010 for plotting against the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. To counter the dynamic, yet enduring nature of the threat to surface transportation, TSA, its government partners, and industry owners and operators have committed to improve the security and resilience of the transportation system.

TSA plays a pivotal role in strengthening Surface Transportation Security. The *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (9/11 Act) requires TSA to take specific measures to strengthen specific modes of transportation by conducting modal security assessments, requiring modal security plan development, providing guidelines for modal security training, and conducting exercise activities to reinforce those security plans. Additionally, the Administration's 2010 Surface Transportation Priority Security Assessment designates TSA as the lead agency for implementing 17 of the report's 20 recommendations, and requires TSA to support the lead agency for two additional recommendations. The Surface Transportation Security budget request for FY 2014 reflects TSA's continuing efforts to improve surface transportation security pursuant to these requirements.

B. Budget Activities:

This appropriation includes two major programs, Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations, and Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines.

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations - Provides funding for the coordination among all surface security stakeholders of processes and programs to: (1) identify and remediate unacceptable risks to critical infrastructure from all types of hazards; and (2) develop a regulatory framework and the administrative policy for national security strategies, plans, and programs that identify innovative solutions and best practices.

Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines - Employs a cadre of inspectors and canine teams to assess compliance, national program delivery, and provide outreach on security assets in the surface transportation system. These resources interact daily within the transportation network to enhance security measures and are available for surge operations during times of heightened security. These inspectors and canine teams are an integral part of TSA's VIPR program.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 701 positions, 668 FTE, and \$109,331,000 for FY 2014. The total adjustment-to-base includes a decrease of 2 positions, increase of 78 FTE to adjust for actual personnel on board, and a decrease of \$11,695,000. The request also includes a program

decrease of 104 positions, 100 FTE and \$13,722,000 for a reduction to VIPR team staffing from FY 2014 current services.

D: Efficiencies

TSA's budget includes projected efficiencies totaling \$12.033 million expected in specific object classes from FY 2010 through FY 2014 as described below.

Mission Support Personnel Reduction Efficiencies **\$1.072 million**

TSA expects to achieve savings in personnel from centralization of like functions (i.e., IT, acquisition, real estate, etc.) following the realignment of staff in FY 2012 to more efficiently perform these functions. TSA also expects to achieve efficiencies from reducing overtime costs.

Printing & Reproduction Efficiencies **\$0.005 million**

TSA anticipates savings from utilizing electronic media and placing more documents on the Internet/Intranet to save printing and reproduction costs. Staff will also utilize electronic media to conduct briefings which will reduce printing costs.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies **\$0.227 million**

TSA anticipates savings associated with use of electronic media, which will significantly reduce the need for paper, toner, binders, folders, etc. to print materials for briefings. Additionally, TSA will limit the publication and printing of hard copy documents and prescribe that information should be provided in an electronic form, whenever applicable.

Travel Efficiencies **\$0.019 million**

TSA will reduce all non-essential travel by 50 percent across all programs as applicable. To ensure efficient travel spending, TSA will employ strategic alternatives to Government travel, including local or technological alternatives, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing. Additionally, TSA will make all appropriate efforts to conduct business and host or sponsor conferences in space controlled by the Federal Government, wherever practicable and cost effective.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies **\$0.004 million**

TSA plans to seek ways to reduce postal and freight charges by pursuing more cost efficient transport of equipment.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies **\$2.025 million**

As part of a DHS-wide effort, TSA will reduce the number of advisory and assistance contracts.

Other Services Efficiencies

\$8.681 million

In addition to the above efficiencies, TSA will also implement other enterprise-wide efficiencies and management adjustments to achieve savings from reductions in non-advisory contractual services.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Administration
 Surface Transportation Security:
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity**

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	158	135	38,514	158	153	38,750	157	147	35,433	(1)	12	(3,081)	-	-	-	(1)	12	(3,081)
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines	649	555	96,234	649	622	96,823	544	521	73,898	(105)	(34)	(22,336)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	(1)	66	(8,614)
Subtotal, Discretionary	807	690	134,748	807	775	135,573	701	668	109,331	(106)	(22)	(25,417)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	(2)	78	(11,695)
Total, Surface Transportation Security:	807	690	134,748	807	775	135,573	701	668	109,331	(106)	(22)	(25,417)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	(2)	78	(11,695)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	807	690	134,748	807	775	135,573	701	668	109,331	(106)	(22)	(25,417)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	(2)	78	(11,695)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	807	690	134,748	807	775	135,573	701	668	109,331	(106)	(22)	(25,417)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	(2)	78	(11,695)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and the FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Staffing and operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Staffing and operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	158	135	38,514
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	12	(3,081)
2014 Current Services	157	147	35,433
2014 Total Request	157	147	35,433
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(1)	12	(3,081)

TSA requests \$35.4 million for Staffing and Operations. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$0.170 million for transfers between the Surface Transportation Security appropriation and the Transportation Security Support appropriation. The ATBs also include: an increase of \$0.171 million for pay COLA, an increase of 18 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE and a decrease of 5 FTE and \$3.1 million for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

TSA, in accordance with the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), is responsible for assessing security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences in all surface transportation modes. Further, TSA is charged with identifying needed security enhancements for surface transportation and related infrastructure, as well as developing security plans, and issuing and enforcing regulations to improve modal security. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7 and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 expand TSA’s security responsibilities to include coordination of preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards threatening the critical infrastructure and systems that comprise the Transportation Systems Sector.

The key strategic plans and requirements documents driving TSA’s security efforts are the Executive Order to Strengthen Surface Transportation, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) of 2004, the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, and the DHS Strategic Plan. The following activities are supported by Staffing and Operations:

Staffing and Operations FY 2014 Request

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request
Multi-modal Activities (including Maritime, Postal & Shipping)	\$12.0	\$11.5
Mass Transit Activities (Including Passenger, Rail & Bus)	\$6.9	\$5.7
Freight Rail Activities	\$5.7	\$4.8
Pipeline Activities	\$4.8	\$4.4
Highway and Motor Carrier Activities	\$9.1	\$9.0
Total	\$38.5	\$35.4

Multi-modal Activities (including Maritime, Postal & Shipping) \$11.5 million

National Transportation Strategies, Plans and Reports: TSA develops multiple strategies and plans for the protection of transportation assets, such as the Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Plan, strategic modal security plans as required by the IRTPA of 2004, and national strategies for public transportation, railroads, and a pipeline system recovery plan as required by the 9/11 Act. The legislation requires that strategies, plans and associated reports are developed in collaboration with Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, owners and operators of transportation infrastructure, private sector stakeholders, and non-profit employee representative organizations. TSA strives to minimize the overlap in planning requirements and to provide a unified process for its stakeholders.

9/11 Regulations: In response to the 9/11 Act, TSA is issuing a regulation mandating that freight rail employers and passenger rail carriers, and over-the-road-bus (OTRB) operators develop comprehensive security plans and conduct vulnerability assessments. TSA is preparing multiple rulemakings to cover each of these modes of surface transportation. The regulation identifier numbers are 1652-AA56 and 1652-AA60 respectively. Following a risk-based approach, these rules will cover the same population of entities covered by the Security Training Programs for Surface Mode Employees Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM).

The 9/11 Act also requires employees across the surface transportation and aviation modes to complete Security Threat Assessments (STAs). The Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement is preparing a rulemaking to consolidate, coordinate, and harmonize background checks for employees across these different modes of transportation. TSA will work with other agencies that conduct background checks to avoid redundancies.

Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment: TSA is responsible for implementing and managing 17 of the Surface Transportation Security Priority Assessment Report's 20 recommendations, and also supports the lead agency for an additional two recommendations. The implementation costs for many of these recommendations are reflected in other TSA program budget justifications (i.e., credentialing and security threat assessment,). However, TSA is required to

establish a single data repository for all Federally-obtained security risk-related information on transportation systems and assets. This will require TSA to inventory, store, maintain, and make available surface transportation risk assessment information to transportation security industry partners. TSA developed a database taxonomy that supports the storage and maintenance of all Federally-obtained transportation security risk-related information. In FY 2011 and 2012, TSA developed the Objectively Measured Risk Reduction (OMRR) dashboard tool and incorporated it into the Mission Risk Knowledge Center (MRK-Center). The tool contains performance metrics of risk mitigation activities across all modes of transportation except maritime. In FY 2012, TSA expanded the user interface, the volume of information, and the search capacity of data within the MRK-Center.

Intermodal Security Training Exercise Program (I-STEP): TSA's I-STEP supports DHS FY 2014 – 2018 Integrated Planning Guidance and TSA Strategies and Goals to enhance the protection of all modes of transportation through objectively measured risk reduction. I-STEP exercises and training are an important part of the building and sustaining security preparedness cycle to protect American people, enhance national resilience, and identify capability gaps and needed resources. Further, TSA's I-STEP meets the requirements of the 9/11 Act by creating a security training and exercise program in the mass transit, freight rail, and OTRB sectors. I-STEP additionally supports all modes of transportation with clear and consistent performance measures to conduct security exercises. I-STEP provides programmatic support to the Surface Division's modal managers that includes the development of training and security awareness material, strategic planning, transportation risk management analysis, stakeholder outreach and modal/multi-modal security program planning.

Transportation security exercises provide opportunities to demonstrate, evaluate, and improve the combined capability and interoperability of surface transportation system partners to perform missions and tasks to achieve successful outcomes and identify security best practices and lessons-learned. To enable stakeholders, I-STEP has also developed a comprehensive training matrix to serve as a resource for TSA security partners in government and industry. Additionally, TSA and the U.S. Coast Guard collaborated on multi-port, intermodal exercises on a regional level in the maritime sector. TSA has expanded the exercise planning capacity by introducing an on-line exercise planning and information management system (*EXIS*) capable of supporting all modes in the transportation system. This system specifically assists stakeholders in planning and conducting their own exercises and increasing preparedness in addition to those exercises conducted through I-STEP.

In FY 2014, the I-STEP program will focus on assisting partners to develop risk-reducing security policies, plans, and programs to enable the transportation system sector to achieve its mission to continuously improve the risk posture of transportation systems serving the Nation. I-STEP will assist TSA in achieving its goal to become a high-performing counterterrorism organization providing the most effective security in the most efficient way by working in partnership with transportation modal managers and private sector security partners in providing a variety of products and services to enhance security capabilities, build partnerships, and gain insights in transportation security.

Intermodal Visual Enhancement Workshop (I-VIEW): TSA will employ photographic and video images to record high-risk transportation infrastructure and systems. I-VIEW provides very detailed domain awareness of a facility or asset by creating a virtual reality of the transportation system by giving the user detailed views, information, and associated documents. I-VIEW will aid agencies with a prevention, response, investigatory capability or responsibility. I-VIEW will assist public and private

transportation agencies in preventing, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from terrorist incidents. In FY 2012, TSA met its goal of completing I-VIEWS in over 30 transportation facilities, including work in Indianapolis (supporting the 2012 Super Bowl) and Chicago (supporting the 2012 NATO Summit). FY 2013 includes enhanced activities within the I-VIEW program to include the start of integrating the project within the MRK-Center.

Mission Risk Knowledge Center (MRK-Center): MRK-Center is a tool which enables senior field and headquarters leaders to select countermeasures to prevent, deter, and respond to a security incident. It enables Office of Security Operations (OSO), Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA), Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS), and the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement (OSPIE) to share risk-related information across the agency, ensuring that all Offices make decisions based on consistent data. This portal serves as an integrated repository for this risk-related information, and includes a risk analysis database that will allow for the manipulation and analysis of the critical information. In FY 2013, TSA will commence a national roll-out of the MRK-Center so that TSA field and headquarters leadership will be able to enhance their usage of this information.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA interfaces with government and private sector stakeholders in multiple modes concerning strategies, plans, reports, best practices, standards, regulations, protection programming and performance measurement. Collaboration activities also include formal information and intelligence sharing processes; training, exercise, and outreach initiatives; and other outreach efforts on matters impacting the Transportation System Sector. For example, TSA provides security awareness information to operators as part of the HAZMAT Motor Carrier Security Action Item Training Program, to the school transportation industry as part of the School Transportation Security Awareness Program, and to the motor coach industry through Operation Security Transport. In addition, TSA holds an annual cyber security summit addressing cyber security in the transportation modes. Campaigns being conducted with mass transit and passenger rail include Transit Watch, First Observer, and “If You See Something, Say Something,” a campaign being conducted cooperatively with DHS and Amtrak, which emphasizes the importance of vigilance, timely reporting of security concerns, and fostering public awareness and education.

Mass Transit Activities (Including, Passenger Rail, and Bus): \$5.7 million

Stakeholder Collaboration: The vast majority of mass transit and passenger rail systems in the United States are owned and operated by units or agencies of local government. This fact distinguishes mass transit and passenger rail from other modes of transportation and sets special conditions on the Federal Government’s interactions with mass transit and passenger rail operators. TSA’s work to enhance and sustain the security of the rail mode focuses on creating lines of communication among transit agencies, collecting and disseminating best practices and threat information, identifying common vulnerabilities, and sharing proven and emerging countermeasures to mitigate those vulnerabilities. TSA works closely with the transit and passenger rail operators to engage in practical and coordinated planning to meet security contingencies, to set grant funding priorities, and to assist agencies in implementing plans and documenting their strengths, and identify and address opportunities for security enhancements.

CyberSecurity: Securing the transportation cyber environment requires effective collaboration among various security stakeholders and partners. While cybersecurity risks cannot be completely eliminated, government and private sector organizations can work together to mitigate cyber security risk through maintaining and enhancing continuous awareness, and promoting voluntary, collaborative, and sustainable community action. Critical cyber systems in the mode have been identified, and government partners and industry stakeholders continue to collaborate to identify vulnerabilities and develop tools to improve the mode's preparedness posture.

Standards Development: TSA has continued engagement with the American Public Transportation Association (APTA), to develop a set of recommended public transportation security standards. This effort, led by APTA's Security Standards Policy and Planning Committee, has also included security professionals from the industry, business partner representatives, and the Federal Government. The goal of these consensus-based standards is to enhance security in transit systems.

Infrastructure Protection: TSA, in coordination with the National Protection and Program Directorate and industry, has identified the Nation's most critical mass transit and passenger rail infrastructure, and is focused on identifying vulnerabilities and facilitating the mitigation of these vulnerabilities. Mass Transit and Passenger Rail critical infrastructure consists of transit and rail underwater tunnels, high volume, multi-modal transit and rail stations, bridges, and other identified structures. TSA is working closely with these stakeholders to guide them in developing remediation plans to harden this infrastructure.

Assessments: TSA's Base Assessment Security Enhancements (BASE) program is a thorough security and risk assessment of mass transit and passenger rail systems nationally, performed by Surface Transportation Security Inspectors (STSIIs). The assessments are conducted on a voluntary basis and with emphasis on the 100 largest systems based on passenger volume, which collectively accounts for over 80 percent of all users of public transportation.

The process is built around 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items developed in a joint effort between TSA, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and transit officials through the Mass Transit and Passenger Rail Security Coordinating Council (SCC). Assessment results enable TSA to establish a security profile and baseline posture for transit or passenger rail security programs, track improvements or diminutions from the baseline, and determine future program decisions and needs. They inform risk mitigation priority development and determine allocations of financial resource allocations, particularly the transit security grants. Since the program inception, over 120 mass transit and passenger rail agencies have undertaken the BASE assessment, which is conducted on a periodically recurring basis. If reassessments are included, the total number increases to 230 BASE assessments. Of these assessments, 126 have been completed on the largest 55 systems while 104 have been completed on smaller agencies. The national average overall score improvement for those high-risk transit systems that received more than one BASE is 19 percent.

TSA created a BASE advisory panel comprised of mass transit SMEs, APTA, FTA and transit agencies to adjust the BASE tool by adding and/or modifying topics, and removing redundant or outdated questions. TSA requested the SCC to conduct outreach to transit systems for feedback on the BASE program, specifically as it relates to the 17 Security Action Items currently used as the foundation for the assessments. The panel used the feedback to help determine the modifications and

adjustments that need to be made to the BASE. A smaller working group was developed to execute the advisory panel recommendations.

Freight Rail Activities: \$4.8 million

Infrastructure Criticality Tool: TSA has refined and enhanced the critical infrastructure risk assessment tool. This tool is designed to measure the criticality and vulnerability of freight rail bridges and tunnels in the United States and serves as the factual and analytical baseline from which to develop and propose security enhancements and mitigation strategies for critical railroad infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure Assessments: Utilizing a standard methodology and in collaboration with the infrastructure owners, TSA conducts assessments of potentially critical bridges and tunnels. These assessments inform the owners of identified vulnerabilities and recommendations for vulnerability mitigation. The assessments also provide a means to rank these bridges and tunnels in terms of overall relative risk. As of December 2012, 10 railroad infrastructures have been assessed. Since the initiation of this program in 2009, a total of 268 critical railroad infrastructures have been assessed. In FY 2014, TSA will reassess railroad bridges and tunnels to determine the risk reduction attained after vulnerability mitigation measures were employed.

Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) Transportation Risk Reduction: TSA, in cooperation with industry stakeholders, established the TIH risk reduction program to objectively measure the security risk associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials through High Threat Urban Areas (HTUA). The program's objective is to reduce the dwell time of rail cars carrying TIH materials, and implement positive security measures by rail carriers. An estimated risk reduction of 98 percent was achieved in FY 2012 when compared against the original baseline. TSA is working with rail carrier through various avenues to install electronic tracking devices on rail cars transporting rail security-sensitive materials (RSSM). This technology provides TSA with domain awareness of RSSM shipments and optimizes the time spent on TIH risk surveys, as the data acquired from the tracking devices provides more detailed information on the location and movement of RSSM rail cars than was previously available.

Rail Transportation Security Compliance: On November 26, 2008, TSA issued a final rule on rail transportation security covering freight railroad carriers, shippers of RSSM, and receivers of RSSM located within an HTUA. The Rail Transportation Security Rule establishes procedures for the secure transfer of custody between railroads and at points of origin and delivery in HTUAs. The rule also requires the appointment of Rail Security Coordinators, the reporting of location and shipping information of RSSM rail cars, and the reporting of significant security concerns to TSA. TSA's surface inspector workforce monitors compliance with the provisions of the regulation. The Freight Rail program office supports the inspection force with training and enforcement guidance.

Railroad Self Assessment of Vulnerability (RSAV) tool: In accordance with Section 1512 of the "9/11 Act," TSA developed the RSAV as a mechanism that railroads can use to evaluate the criticality and vulnerability of an identified set of railroad assets. The RSAV will be made available to railroads as a means to comply with a proposed regulation requiring certain railroads to conduct vulnerability assessments and develop security plans.

Tank Car Vulnerability: To better understand and quantify the vulnerability of rail tank cars carrying TIH materials, TSA, DHS S&T Transportation Security Lab (TSL) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) funded supplemental testing of the potential impact of a .50-caliber armor piercing bullet; an explosively formed projectile; an improvised explosive device (IED); a vehicle borne improvised explosive device; and a pipe bomb on the TIH material rail tank car. The testing, focused on the tank jacket and tank shell, and was conducted by the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division at the U.S. Army Aberdeen Proving Ground. A private sector company donated two TIH rail tank cars for use in this testing. TSA is currently building upon the lessons learned from the first tests through an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center to test and evaluate the effects of ballistic and IED threats to the tank car head shields. In 2014, TSA will address a remaining gap by studying the vulnerability of the protective housing and the product valves inside the housing at the top of railcar.

Ammonium Nitrate Testing: In 2010-2011, TSA funded through the Technical Support Working Group (TSWG) a detailed review and evaluation of the state of scientific knowledge surrounding the detonability of pure ammonium nitrate (AN), both fertilizer and technical grade. This study also focused on assessing the security vulnerabilities and potential threat of AN being shipped in railcars based on data validated by a panel of technical experts including, FBI, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, DHS S&T, U.S. Coast Guard, The Fertilizer Institute, and Institute of Makers of Explosives. This study was followed by a TSWG funded AN detonability test in the fall of 2011 in New Mexico which showed that AN (with no fuel added) could sustain a detonation (i.e., act like a high explosive) under certain circumstances. As additional testing is needed to provide a more detailed understanding as to the conditions and type of explosives need to detonate an AN hopper rail car, TSA will continue to work with Federal partners and industry stakeholders to evaluate the risk associated with the bulk transportation of AN to determine appropriate security and operational standards.

TIH car location and predictive tool: The Secure TIH Automated Response System (STARS) was developed to provide timely updates on all RSSM shipments, including TIH. The RSSM railcars are depicted at their most recent reported location in order to assist inspection and survey scheduling. STARS operates 24/7 365 days a year ingesting geo location updates which are transmitted by GPS enabled TIH railcars with a one to six hour frequency. The GPS messages are assimilated with Car Location Messages and mapped to enable a visual depiction of railcar locations. STARS data layers enable facility location identification and calculates a Population Proximity Factor value based on population within a one mile radius of each TIH railcar. STARS enables inspectors to accurately predict the optimum time and day to schedule survey and inspections by including a time based 30 day rolling facility matrix that documents by day and by hour the number of TIH railcars at over 250 railroad locations within HTUAs and is capable of being expanded to include additional locations. A pilot program is currently underway and 75 TSA employees are authorized for access. The process is currently being expanded to enable access by 322 TSA employees, primarily in the Office of Security Operations organization. TSA will continue to operationalize this concept in order to improve the efficiency of TSA's inspection force and enhance its ability to assess risk in the rail transportation of security-sensitive materials.

Pipeline Activities: \$4.4 million

Critical Facility Security Review (CFSR): TSA intends to continue its assessment program for critical pipeline facilities. Utilizing the criteria contained in the TSA Pipeline Security Guidelines, pipeline operators have updated their listings of facilities essential to system operations. Under the CFSR Program, TSA will evaluate the physical security of 90 – 100 of these pipeline facilities annually.

Corporate Security Review (CSR): On an annual basis, TSA conducts 12 – 15 CSRs of the top 100 natural gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines and natural gas distribution systems within the United States. This allows the program to revisit a company within the top 100 systems approximately every four years to assess the current status of the company's security efforts and gauge progress from previous reviews.

Stakeholder Collaboration: The Pipeline Security Branch has established a highly effective working relationship with its industry and government partners through the Pipeline Sector and Government Coordinating Councils. TSA is also an active participant in the Energy Sector Oil and Natural Gas Coordinating Council. To provide pipeline industry personnel with additional insight into TSA's current activities and policies, the Pipeline Branch conducts monthly stakeholder conference calls. The Pipeline Security Branch has developed three security related CD/DVD training programs for use by pipeline operators: Pipeline Security Awareness, Pipelines: Countering IEDs, and Protecting Pipeline Infrastructure: The Law Enforcement Role. Also, to enhance the preparedness of pipeline companies, TSA has conducted at least two Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Programs with operator security personnel annually.

Highway and Motor Carrier Activities: \$9.0 million

Highway Infrastructure Assessments: TSA developed a comprehensive significant infrastructure (bridges and tunnels) vulnerability assessment program to identify and rank critical assets, identify vulnerabilities, and quantify costs for hardening structures and replacing each structure. In FY 2014, TSA plans to complete aggregate reports on both bridge and tunnel assessments that will include best practices and risk mitigating action items. In addition to the bridge assessment methodology developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a detailed structural tunnel methodology and assessment tool was developed and will be finalized in FY 2014 with additional structure assessments. Six to ten additional structural assessments will be completed in FY 2014 to determine outcome metrics on current security efforts, and update systems data for use in the infrastructure tool methodologies and aggregate reports.

Highway Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancements (BASE) Assessment Program: Highway BASE is a comprehensive assessment of highway and motor carrier assets. The BASE assessment is comprised of security and response assessment areas based on Corporate Security Reviews protocol items and the security action items that were developed by TSA and issued to the highway HAZMAT transportation industry in 2008. The program is targeting assets compiled by risk-based data from private and public sources. The results of the assessment program will drive annual updates to modally focused, risk-based, security action item lists; for use in resource allocation in the Highway and Motor Carrier mode; for continued risk focused deployment of TSA's Visible Intermodal

Prevention and Response (VIPR) programs in the highway mode; and for maintaining updated tools for use by industry in the modal tool boxes.

Stakeholder Collaboration: TSA coordinates closely with industry stakeholders through the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council meetings that are held quarterly as well as with teleconferences held with each of the four highway modal industry groups of trucking, motor coach, school bus, and infrastructure. Additional areas of stakeholder collaboration include the modal training program development, the planning and execution of modally-focused security exercise programs through TSA's I-STEP office, and in TSA's VIPR team operations deployment.

Technology Pilots: TSA will expand the current proposed vehicle rental vetting proof-of-concept to pilot phase with establishment of systems requirements and operational and security analysis of operator rental transaction records. Additionally, TSA will continue to work with surface transportation industry and vendors to provide innovative technologies and security solutions to the surface transport venues.

Grant Oversight and Management Activities:

The National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) is designed to develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country in support of national preparedness. NPGP will prioritize the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG). Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. TSA will provide subject matter expertise for passenger rail and mass transit security programs in support of NPGP. TSA activities in support of NPGP include: determining grant funding priorities and allocation methodologies; issuing guidance; and evaluating and recommending individual projects within NPGP in the areas of intercity bus, freight rail, mass transit, ferry, and passenger rail systems. Grantees will map their proposed NPGP investments to one or more specific core capabilities to create a clear linkage between the proposed investment and how it will build and sustain core capabilities necessary to strengthen the Nation's preparedness. NPGP-funded projects must be based on the capability gaps identified in the state Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and the jurisdiction's strategic planning process.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX

	TVC	Baseline Standards	Assessments	Close Gaps
Freight Rail	<p>For the freight rail mode, the overarching strategic security goal is to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of potentially dangerous cargoes by rail, and to increase the resiliency of the railroad network. The primary strategic objectives to achieve this goal are: (1) reduce the vulnerability of cargo, (2) reduce the vulnerability of the network, and (3) reduce the consequences of attack.</p> <p>TSA will through onsite, fact based, analytical assessments, identify those assets that are critical to the resiliency of the national freight rail network and then collaboratively develop with the industry a strategy to measurably increase the resiliency of the network.</p>	<p>TSA is on target to achieve its annual goal of reducing the remaining risk associated with Toxic Inhalation Hazard dwell time in High Threat Urban Areas (HTUA) an additional 10% by the end of FY 2012 when compared to the original baseline year. Compared to the base year, a total reduction of 98% has been realized YTD.</p>	<p>Assessed 118 potentially critical railroad assets. Since the initiation of this program, a total of 268 railroad bridges and tunnels have been assessed. An additional 138 railroad locations are projected to be assessed in FY 2013.</p>	<p>In FY 2014, The Freight Rail Branch will reassess railroad bridges and tunnels to determine the reduction in risk attained after vulnerability mitigation measures were employed.</p>
Mass Transit	<p>The Mass Transit & Passenger Rail Branch strategy consists of the following three objectives: 1) Increase visible deterrence through the deployment of canine teams, passenger screening teams and anti-terrorism teams. 2) Increase infrastructure resiliency by protecting the most critical tunnels, stations and bridges. 3) Fully engage the public and transit operators in the counterterrorism mission.</p> <p>These objectives are achieved through the Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement Program (BASE), identification of our critical assets; and development of communication architecture to allow for efficient and effective communication to our security partners.</p>	<p>Our BASE program is a thorough security assessment of mass transit and passenger rail systems nationally. The assessments are conducted on a voluntary basis and with emphasis on the 100 largest systems based on passenger volume. The 17 Security and Emergency Management Action Items were developed by TSA, FTA and transit officials engaged through the Mass Transit SCC. Assessment results help establish a baseline which identifies security priorities for transit and passenger rail security programs.</p> <p>Cyber security is incorporated into the existing BASE program as an action item for the FY13.</p>	<p>48 security assessments were completed in FY12. 82 security assessments are projected to be completed in FY13 and 42 security assessments are projected to be completed in FY14.</p> <p>In coordination with DHS and industry, TSA identified the top 67 mass transit and passenger rail assets. These assets were selected using criteria such as asset type, passenger flow, iconic value, etc. Understanding what physical security measures are in place at these assets and developing plans to close security gaps is a major priority going forward.</p> <p>Created a secondary Top Transit Asset List to include assets that did not fall into the initial list, but were still deemed critical by TSA.</p>	<p>Augment security in mass transit and passenger rail through risk-based Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR). January 2012- December 2012 there were more than 7,100 mass transit specific VIPR operations. It is anticipated that this operational tempo will be sustained in FY13 and FY14. Assure preparedness through multifaceted information sharing networks to disseminate timely, accurate intelligence and security advisories and alerts while also conducting multiple regional I-STEP exercises.</p>
Highway	<p>TSA is completing assessments on the trucking (non-HAZMAT), motor coach, and school bus modes through the use of the BASE Assessment Program and the analysis of the aggregate results of these assessments.</p> <p>TSA is also completing structural security assessments of up to 60 significant highway infrastructures with full analysis and aggregate reporting for specific bridge and tunnel types.</p>	<p>TSA is focusing on continued development and maintenance of Baseline Standards in all 4 Highway Motor Carrier (HMC) sub-areas through the HMC BASE Assessment Program (Baseline Assessment and Security Enhancement).</p> <p>TSA has developed Security Action Items (SAI) that are intended to provide affected highway industries with baseline security foundations that can act as guidance and practical security risk reduction activities.</p>	<p>Additionally, since 2010, TSA HMC has completed vulnerability assessments on 48 critical infrastructures (highway bridges and tunnels) including risk-based component level analysis of security mitigation strategies. 5 to 10 additional structures are planned to be completed in FY-2013/14. The infrastructure assessments also capture cost data to replace the existing structure and costs to implement the recommended security mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>TSA HMC is currently encouraging stakeholders to implement Security Action Items (SAI's). TSA is also encouraging stakeholders to have front-line employees complete voluntary security training either internally or using the TSA supplied First Observer® training program.</p> <p>TSA continues to coordinate HMC risk based VIPR and ISTEP security exercises with industry stakeholders and distributing modal counterterrorism guides and other HMC security materials. TSA also continues to vet applications for commercial driver license HAZMAT.</p>

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INITIATIVE MATRIX

	TVC	Baseline Standards	Assessments	Close Gaps
Pipeline	<p>TSA annually identifies and ranks the nation's highest risk pipeline systems based on analysis of total equivalent energy transported, system vulnerability and threat. TSA's risk reduction programs are guided by this ranking.</p>	<p>TSA issued the Pipeline Security Guidelines in April 2011.</p> <p>In September 2011 TSA updated and distributed its pipeline security "smart practices" document, incorporating recent observations from its Corporate Security Review (CSR) and Critical Facility Inspection (CFI) programs.</p>	<p>TSA has conducted a total of 142 pipeline CSRs. 16 CSRs were accomplished in FY 2012. TSA will conduct 12-15 CSRs annually in FY 2013 and FY 2014.</p> <p>In FY 2011 TSA completed 65 critical facility inspections. In FY 2012 TSA collected pipeline operators' updated listings of critical facilities based on the revised criteria contained in the Pipeline Security Guidelines. Additional facility inspection reviews have been initiated with annual goals in FY 2013 and 2014 of 90 to 100 assessments facility inspections.</p>	<p>Initiated the Cybersecurity Assessment and Risk Management Approach (CARMA) program within the pipeline industry. This effort provides a roadmap for sector cyber risk management activities and complements asset and facility-based security assessments by providing strategic cyber risk context to vulnerability and site assessments</p> <p>Conducted the eighth annual International Pipeline Security Forum in conjunction with Canadian government counterparts to raise industry security awareness and discuss best practices.</p> <p>TSA conducted nine ISTEP exercises for six pipeline companies in FY 2012. Our annual goal for both FY 2013 and FY 2014 is to conduct two annual pipeline ISTEP exercises per year.</p>
Cross Modal	<p>All port facilities and vessel operators have conducted self-assessments per USCG regulatory requirements. USCG has also conducted risk assessments of all ports – including those with passenger vessel operations.</p> <p>USCG's database, Maritime Security Risk Assessment Model, assessments have identified high risk ferry systems. TSA has entered into a sharing agreement with USCG for risk assessment information.</p> <p>TSA continues to develop the Mission Risk Knowledge Center (MRK-C) to provide an interactive online central repository for system, modal and sector-level risk assessments.</p> <p>TSA is seeking to use exercise results to benchmark assessments and supplement data for risk prioritization to inform resource allocation, Security Grants, standards development and DHS R&D funds.</p>	<p>Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement (OSPIE) provides federal leadership as the Transportation Systems Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) to protect critical transportation infrastructure and enhance system resilience as directed by DHS and the President.</p> <p>OSPIE prepares the Transportation Sector Specific Plan implementing risk management and R&D processes and programs for addressing risk and improving resilience across the transportation sector.</p> <p>OSPIE resources and maintains processes for engagement of other government entities and industry owners and operators in sector-wide protection and resilience policy-making, planning, programming, and performance measures as required by legislation and executive directives.</p> <p>OSPIE produces, in collaboration with stakeholders, the Annual Progress Report which incorporates multiple reports to congress describing progress reducing risks to the nation's transportation systems and services including those required by the Aviation Transportation Security Act, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, the 9/11 Act, and the critical infrastructure presidential directive.</p> <p>The Cross Modal Division provides economic analysis for regulatory standards development in all modes of transportation. Standards for training, security planning and vulnerability assessments for surface modes are currently being developed.</p> <p>Maritime standards are developed by USCG. OSPIE contributes to these standards with resources and expertise. USCG security regulations require security assessments, designated security officers, and mandated screening of passenger vessels.</p>	<p>Technology pilots test and evaluate screening technologies and procedures at the nation's high volume ferry operations and cruise terminals. Upon request TSA resources support high-volume ferry systems with on-site assessments of security practices and procedures.</p> <p>TSA is utilizing a proven risk assessment model to evaluate current U.S. Postal Service aviation security program in selected locations.</p> <p>IAW 9/11 Act, the Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program (I-STEP) provides exercise processes and technologies for application in various modes of transportation.</p> <p>The Intermodal Virtual Imaging Enhancement Workshop (I-VIEW) is a computerized visual mapping tool which provides security officials and first responders with virtual situational awareness of the layout of transportation facilities.</p> <p>The MRK-C will act as a central repository for risk information, allowing users to search data, read reports and conduct analyses to make informative decisions.</p>	<p>Continue to develop security training and informational materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver 20,000 Intermodal training DVDs through FY 2013. - Complete 1 training product and/or with 7 training products and 7 by the end of FY 2013 <p>Conduct 15-20 ISTEP exercises in FY 14 with at least 130 exercises completed through FY14.</p> <p>Complete and deliver 15 IVIEW projects in various transportation modes and train first responder communities in use of this product in FY 2014.</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rail Security Inspectors and Canines

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	649	555	96,234
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	66	(8,614)
2014 Current Services	648	621	87,620
2014 Program Change	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
2014 Total Request	544	521	73,898
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(105)	(34)	(22,336)

TSA requests \$73.9 million for Surface Transportation Security Inspectors and Canines. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a decrease of 1 FTP/1 FTE and \$0.205 million in transfers between the Surface Transportation Security appropriation and Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations; an increase of \$542,000 for pay COLA; an increase of 67 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; and a decrease of \$8.9 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a program decrease of 104 FTP/100 FTE and \$13.7 million for a reduction to staffing of the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Surface Transportation Security Inspector and Canine PPA provides resources for the Surface Compliance program; Surface VIPR program; and the surface transportation security part of the National Canine Program (NCP).

The following table provides the components and associated funding levels of this PPA.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request
Surface Compliance Branch	\$33.9	\$33.2
Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR)	\$55.5	\$34.0
National Canine Program (NCP)	\$6.8	\$6.7
Total	\$96.2	\$73.9

Surface Compliance Branch (SCB): \$33.2 million

The SCB is a unique and critically important Federal inspection program with responsibilities in United States surface transportation security. With emphasis on freight railroads; mass transit; passenger rail; highway motor carriers; and to a limited extent, pipelines; the SCB has set out to enhance security preparedness in an industry that is the largest transporter of passengers in the country.

The following chart provides historical and current information on the total number of Surface, Aviation, and Cargo Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) positions across TSA. Not all of these positions are currently filled.

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Aviation Regulation	974	974	944
Aviation Regulation - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists	654	654	654
Aviation Regulation - Domestic Canine Inspectors	166	166	166
Aviation Regulation - Domestic VIPR Inspectors ¹	75	75	45
Aviation Regulation - International Inspectors/Security Specialists	64	64	64
Aviation Regulation - International Repair Station Inspectors/Security Specialists	15	15	15
Air Cargo	681	681	681
Air Cargo - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists	500	500	500
Air Cargo - Domestic Canine Inspectors	120	120	120
Air Cargo - International Inspectors/Security Specialists ²	61	61	61
Surface	379	379	300
Surface - Domestic Inspectors/Security Specialists ³	225	225	225
Surface - VIPR Inspectors ¹	154	154	75
Total TSA Inspectors/Security Specialists	2034	2034	1925

1/ FY 2014 budget submission includes a program decrease reducing the amount of TSI-A in Aviation VIPR by 30 and TSI-S of Surface VIPR by 79.

2/ Includes an additional 38 International inspectors from FY 2012 Appropriation and 11 International inspectors from internal shifts within TSA.

3/ Technical correction to represent domestic field inspectors only (vice field and headquarters) which is commensurate to how the TSI in Aviation Regulation and Air Cargo is reported.

Transportation Security Inspectors - Surface (TSI-Ss) are deployed through a risk-based approach and provide coverage of key passenger rail and mass transit rail facilities in their regions, as well as 61 High Threat Urban Areas (HTUAs), as defined by DHS. The location and number of inspectors is also determined by transit ridership, proximity to Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) shipment locations (freight rail), critical infrastructure ratings, and HTUA ranking. TSI-S personnel conduct regulatory inspections; provide stakeholder liaison functions; situational awareness of security conditions; and during surface transportation incidents, convey valuable first-hand information to Federal Security Directors (FSDs); security, policy, and intelligence offices; and TSA leadership. To ensure inspectors operate safely and appropriately in the surface transportation environment, training for TSIs-Surface is provided at a specialized Pueblo, CO facility. Training is key to ensuring that TSA has a technically

proficient and agile workforce. All courses include both classroom instruction and on-site practical application exercises.

The legislation underlying 49 CFR parts 1520 and 1580, provides TSA's TSI-Ss with regulatory authority to ensure a secure chain of custody of security-sensitive material rail cars occurs between rail carriers and shippers/receivers at points of origin, delivery, and interchange. TSA's TSI-Ss observe the handling and placement of security-sensitive material rail cars and verify the paperwork at the covered facilities to ensure compliance, including reporting requirements for incidents, potential threats, and significant security concerns, and location tracking requirements. It also requires the designation of a Rail Security Coordinator by freight and passenger railroad carriers, rail transit systems, and certain hazardous materials facilities.

Responsibilities of the TSI-Ss include:

- Conducting regulatory inspections;
- Conducting threat and vulnerability inspections, reviews, and assessments that are used to determine the capability of a potentially targeted transportation system/asset to reduce the risk from a specified threat;
- Conducting Risk Reduction Survey assessments for railcars carrying TIH materials and shippers;
- Serving as panel members on the Transportation Security Grant Program (TSGP) to review project proposals, assess grant applications, and assist in developing a process for awarding grants;
- Responding to surface transportation security incidents (i.e., train derailments, possible improvised explosive devices, major truck accidents, etc.) to gather real-time, on-scene information which are provided to FSDs and TSA senior leadership;
- Staffing transit agency and freight rail operations centers in times of increased threat, heightened alert, or during a catastrophic event; and
- Planning, participating in, and dedicating personnel to TSA VIPR deployments.

The SCB conducts various types of threat and vulnerability assessments, inspections, and reviews, which include:

Freight Rail Corridor Assessments (FRCAs): TSA conducts FRCAs, which focus on assessing the vulnerabilities of high-population areas where TIH materials are moved by rail in significant quantities. The FRCAs provide site-specific mitigation strategies and lessons learned, and support the development of Security Action Items (SAIs). On-site assessments consist of a detailed examination of the railroad(s) operations and procedures within the HTUA and take approximately four to six weeks to complete, depending on the HTUA and complexity of the railroad operations within the corridor.

Station Criticality Assessments (SCA) also known as Station Profiles: TSI-Ss conduct SCAs, which are in-depth assessments of critical infrastructure facilities and transit stations. SCAs gained importance after the terrorist attacks in the mass transit mode in Mumbai, Madrid, London, and Moscow. These assessments which mitigate that type of threat provide detailed information on a variety of station-related intelligence, such as the locations of exits, telephones, Closed Circuit

Television (CCTV), electrical power, station managers, etc. This information has been extremely useful in VIPR planning, and is also relevant for first responders, intelligence planners and security personnel. The assessments for a majority of stations across the Nation have been completed and are in the process of being continually updated as security enhancements are added to stations.

Baseline Assessment for Security Enhancement (BASE) Reviews: BASE reviews are comprehensive mass transit assessments that require a significant amount of time and stakeholder coordination. Since these are voluntary on the part of the stakeholder, assessments must be coordinated with the stakeholder's availability and schedule. The Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program (STSIP) has continued to focus these reviews on high-risk transit agencies that have a 60,000 average weekday ridership. TSI-S personnel conduct follow-up visits to address the performance weaknesses identified and use the Performance Improvement Action Plan tool to monitor transit agency efforts to remove security vulnerabilities. TSI-S personnel evaluate and prioritize these improvement needed to make public transportation systems, facilities, and passengers more secure. TSI-S personnel work closely with transit agencies to offer additional tools and TSA programs to help bolster the low scoring sections found in the BASE.

Mass Transit System Criticality Tool (MTSCT): This is a tool designed to measure the criticality of transit assets in relation to a number of predetermined factors. TSI-S personnel work closely with transit agencies to identify key system assets and obtain asset consequence and vulnerabilities details.

Mass Transit System Risk Assessments (MTSRA): Assessments scheduled at the program office level and coordinated through local TSI-S field offices require close supervision and program office oversight by subject matter experts. These Risk Assessments, conducted by TSI-S and Surface Regional Security Inspector (RSI-S) personnel are voluntary and required transit agency cooperation. The MTSRA tool was developed in response to the 9/11 Act, Section 1405.A.3.A (Security Assessments and Plans), and evaluates 10 specific assets within a mass transit system: passenger stations, tunnels, bridges, power stations, signals, track, facilities, yards, communication facilities, and vehicles. The tool includes a risk score based on threat (T), vulnerability (V), and consequence (C), with the vulnerability score divided among 18 different asset categories and contains over 1,500 vulnerability questions per category. Agency participants receive an executive summary report which outlines their T/V/C scores and will be used to meet the requirements of the upcoming Notice of Proposed Rule-Makings (NPRMs). The report also provides a prioritized list of security vulnerabilities to assist in decision-making.

Risk Mitigation Activities in Surface Transportation (RMAST): Developed in 2012, the RMAST program consists of a national strategy for performing non-law enforcement, high visibility activities and performing risk mitigation on a random and unpredictable basis. The RMAST program is risk-based, intelligence driven and includes processes and procedures to mitigate current threats and vulnerabilities identified through the various assessment programs.

The RMAST program improves overall security on the Nation's highest risk transportation venues and infrastructures and reduces the need for stakeholders to stretch their limited resources for hardening security at some of their most critical and high risk locations. TSA's RMAST program offers additional "eyes and ears" to identify the most serious vulnerabilities and to ensure that TSI resources

are deployed to the most critical and high risk venues. This program will strengthen TSA’s partnership and commitment to surface transportation stakeholders.

Additionally, in accordance with the rail and mass transit regulation under 49 CFR 1580, TSI-Ss conduct compliance inspections throughout the freight rail and mass transit domain. Previously, TSA, in conjunction with the private sector, had developed a list of 24 Security Action Items (SAIs) and three Supplemental Security Action Items (SSAIs) which identified best practices that freight railroads and their employees should implement to reduce the risk associated with the transportation of TIH materials by rail. These assessments led to the development of a TIH Risk Reduction Project. Implemented in 2007, and extended through 2015, the project focuses on objectively measuring the risk reduction associated with the rail transportation of TIH materials by rail, through 46 HTUAs.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): \$34.0 million

The objective of VIPR deployments in all surface transportation modes, with a focus on mass transit and passenger rail systems, is to augment stakeholder capabilities in detecting and deterring potential terrorist activity. To achieve this, TSA utilizes random deployments that are unpredictably executed in timing, location, and activity type. VIPR operations teams may include TSIs, Transportation Security Officers, Federal Air Marshals, Behavior Detection Officers, Transportation Security Specialists-Explosives, Explosives Detection Canine teams, and Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers. Uniformed VIPR team members provide a visible and official security presence that support efforts to prevent an adversary from identifying and breaching a pattern in security activities. The total number of VIPR deployments across surface transportation modes increased to approximately 160 to 180 per week in FY 2012. In FY 2013, TSA anticipates sustaining the current operational tempo while increasing the focus on higher-risk transportation locations. TSA anticipates the number of operations will remain constant for FY 2014.

	Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2012 Actual	22	15	3,977	8,868	12,845
FY 2013 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600

National Canine Program (NCP): \$6.7 million

TSA’s NCP develops, trains, deploys, and certifies explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system. Each team is composed of a specially trained canine and a State or local law enforcement handler. The NCP, in partnership with State and local law enforcement agencies, provides effective, low-cost security measures within the mass transit/commuter rail, and maritime (ferry system) sector.

Through Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs), TSA provides funding for training, certification, and maintenance of the capable explosive detection canines, training for the handlers, and partial reimbursement of handlers’ salaries and other costs. Local law enforcement agencies deploy these

canine teams and provide DHS with a mobile response platform for specific threats to the transportation systems.

Explosives Detection Canine Team Assignments

Type	Function	FY 2012/2013		FY 2014	
		Teams	Locations	Teams	Locations
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams (Legacy)	Aviation & Air Cargo ¹	491	79	491	79
	Multi-Modal	27	8	27	8
	Surface	117	18	117	18
Total State and Local Law Enforcement Teams		635	105	635	105
Federal Teams (Proprietary)	Multi-Modal	46	11	46	11
	Passenger Screening	120	25	120	25
	Air Cargo	120	15	120	15
Total Federal Teams		286	51	286	51
Total All Explosives Detection Canine Teams		921	156	921	156

^{1/} 75 percent of funding is from Aviation Regulation and 25 percent of funding is from Air Cargo.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams
PPA: Rail Security Inspectors and Canines
Program Decrease: Positions (104), FTE (100), Dollars \$(13,722)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							648	621	87,620
Program Decrease							(104)	(100)	(13,722)
Total Request	649	555	96,234	649	622	96,823	544	521	73,898

Description of Item

TSA will maintain the current number of VIPR Teams, but requests a total decrease of 186 FTP/ 179 FTE and \$25 million as a reduction to the VIPR program. This request includes a \$13.7 million reduction to the Security Inspectors and Canines PPA and an associated \$11.3 million reduction in the Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement PPA within the Aviation Security Appropriation. The FY 2014 funding levels support the core components of a VIPR team, but slightly reduce the number of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs), Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), and Inspectors participating on the 37 dedicated teams.

Justification

TSA received funding for VIPR teams in FY 2008, FY 2010, and FY 2012 for a total of 37 VIPR teams. TSA's FY 2012 VIPR teams staffing allocation reduced the role of inspectors and emphasizes the visible deterrence component of the mission. TSA has taken a broad look at the staffing and resource requirements for the VIPR program and can reduce the funding while still providing risk-based, periodic random deployments that are unpredictably executed in terms of timing, location, and types of activities. All VIPR teams will have the same staffing allocation as the teams provided in FY 2012. The total number of VIPR teams will not change.

The mission of the VIPR program is to deter and prevent terrorism. This is achieved by conducting VIPR operations that promote confidence in and protection of all modes of the Nation's transportation systems. TSA personnel participating in VIPR operations include FAMs, Transportation Security

Officers, BDOs, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Specialists – Explosives, and Explosive Detection Canine Teams. These TSA personnel coordinate with other Federal, State, and local transportation security personnel and law enforcement officers to augment existing terrorism risk mitigation measures on a random and unpredictable basis.

VIPR teams can be deployed for normal transportation mode activities, during periods of heightened threat or at special events that require additional security. VIPR teams provide deterrent and detection capabilities while introducing an element of surprise to disrupt potential terrorist activities.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

TSA will continue to maintain VIPR operations in the areas of highest risk. In FY 2013, TSA anticipates sustaining the current operational tempo while increasing the focus on higher-risk transportation locations. TSA anticipates the number of operations for the 37 teams will remain constant in FY 2014.

	Multi-Modal Teams	Surface Appropriation Teams	Aviation Operations	Surface Operations	Total Operations
FY 2012 Actual	22	15	3,977	8,868	12,845
FY 2013 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600
FY 2014 Planned	22	15	3,800	8,800	12,600

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to surface transportation security activities, [\$124,276,000] \$109,331,000¹, to remain available until September 30, [2014] 2015².

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$124,276,000] <u>\$109,331,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	807	690	134,748
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to Support	(2)	(2)	(258)
Transfer to Aviation	-	-	(117)
Total Transfers	(2)	(2)	(375)
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	713
Adjustment for Actual FTEs	-	85	-
Total, Increases	-	85	713
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	(5)	(12,033)
Total, Decreases	-	(5)	(12,033)
Total Other Adjustments	-	(80)	(11,320)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	78	(11,695)
2014 Current Services	805	768	123,053
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Reduce Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
Total, Decreases	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
Total Program Changes	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
2014 Request	701	668	109,331
2012 to 2014 Change	(106)	(22)	(25,417)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	807	690	134,748
FY 2013 Annualized CR	807	775	135,573
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	(2)	(2)	(375)
Increases	-	85	713
Decreases	-	(5)	(12,033)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	78	(11,695)
FY 2014 Current Services	805	768	123,053
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
Total, Program Changes	(104)	(100)	(13,722)
FY 2014 Request	701	668	109,331
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(106)	(22)	(25,417)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	158	135	\$38,514	(1)	12	(\$3,081)	0	0	0	157	147	\$35,433	(1)	12	(\$3,081)
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines	649	555	96,234	(1)	66	(8,614)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	544	521	73,898	(105)	(34)	(22,336)
Total	807	690	134,748	(2)	78	(11,695)	(104)	(100)	(13,722)	701	668	109,331	(106)	(22)	(25,417)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Surface Transportation Security:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 BaseAnnualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	0

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Staffing and operations	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	0
Surface Transportation Security Inspectors & Canines	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	0

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$74,115	\$74,569	\$67,475	(\$6,640)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	70	70	62	(8)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	532	535	475	(57)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	20,695	20,822	18,952	(1,743)
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	95,412	95,996	86,964	(8,448)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	3,154	3,173	1,558	(1,596)
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	200	201	201	1
23.2 Other rent	575	579	579	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	577	581	155	(422)
24.0 Printing	33	33	28	(5)
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	26,099	26,259	12,542	(13,557)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	301	303	136	(165)
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,385	1,393	446	(939)
31.0 Equipment	232	233	24	(208)
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,780	6,822	6,698	(82)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	39,336	39,577	22,367	(16,969)
Total, Direct Obligations	134,748	135,573	109,331	(25,417)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	134,748	135,573	109,331	(25,417)
Full Time Equivalents	690	775	668	(22)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Surface Transportation Security: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	16	16	16	-
L Band	1	1	1	-
K Band	71	71	71	-
J Band	61	61	61	-
I Band	185	185	134	(51)
H Band	107	107	68	(39)
G Band	296	296	280	(16)
F Band	65	65	65	-
E Band	3	3	3	-
D Band	2	2	2	-
Total Permanent Positions	807	807	701	(106)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	690	775	668	(22)
Average ES Salary	164,742	164,742	164,742	-
Average GS Salary	83,284	83,284	83,284	-
Average Grade	I	I	I	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Staffing and operations**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	16,786	16,889	16,221	(565)
12.1 Benefits	6,212	6,250	6,003	(209)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	22,998	23,139	22,224	(774)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,654	1,664	1,403	(251)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	127	128	108	(19)
24.0 Printing	31	31	26	(5)
25.2 Other services	13,157	13,238	11,208	(1,949)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	142	143	120	(22)
26.0 Supplies and materials	405	407	344	(61)
Total, Other Object Classes	15,516	15,611	13,209	(2,307)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,514	38,750	35,433	(3,081)
Full Time Equivalents	135	153	147	12

Staffing and operations Mission Statement

Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations is charged with managing TSA's efforts to mitigate the risk and provide security direction to all non-aviation transportation systems. This responsibility covers rail, mass transit, highways, buses, trucking, ferries, and pipelines. The Surface Transportation Security Staffing and Operations office also works with industry, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies in developing standards and regulations to ensure the security of these vital transportation systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	16,786	16,889	16,221	(565)
12.1 Benefits	6,212	6,250	6,003	(209)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	22,998	23,139	22,224	(774)

The FY 2014 Salaries and Benefits request includes an increase of \$171,000 for pay COLA, a decrease of \$170,000 for a transfer to the Transportation Security Support Appropriation, and a decrease of \$775,000 for adjustments-to-base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,654	\$1,664	\$1,403	(\$251)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$251,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$127	\$128	\$108	(\$19)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services, and rentals, and utility services. PDA and cell phone air time are major items being charged to this object class. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$19,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$31	\$31	\$26	(\$5)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from private sector or other federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$5,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$13,157	\$13,238	\$11,208	(\$1,949)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The funds will be used to support security efforts in non-aviation modes including Pipelines, Maritime, Mass Transit, Rail, Highway and Motor Carrier and Postal and Shipping. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$1,949,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$142	\$143	\$120	(\$22)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$22,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$405	\$407	\$344	(\$61)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. This PPA will use these funds to acquire office supplies, education materials, training materials and any other supplies and materials. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$61,000 for efficiencies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Surface Transportation Security:
Rail Security Inspectors and Canines
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	57,329	57,680	51,254	(6,075)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	70	70	62	(8)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	532	535	475	(57)
12.1 Benefits	14,483	14,572	12,949	(1,534)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	72,414	72,857	64,740	(7,674)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,500	1,509	155	(1,345)
23.1 GSA rent	200	201	201	1
23.2 Other rent	575	579	579	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	450	453	47	(403)
24.0 Printing	2	2	2	-
25.2 Other services	12,942	13,021	1,334	(11,608)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	159	160	16	(143)
26.0 Supplies and materials	980	986	102	(878)
31.0 Equipment	232	233	24	(208)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,780	6,822	6,698	(82)
Total, Other Object Classes	23,820	23,966	9,158	(14,662)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	96,234	96,823	73,898	(22,336)
Full Time Equivalents	555	622	521	(34)

Rail Security Inspectors and Canines Mission Statement

TSA has been given the responsibility to ensure the compliance of security regulations and standards within the rail and mass transit modes. TSA will accomplish this with a cadre of 300 inspectors located at significant rail, mass transit, and transit centers across the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	57,329	57,680	51,254	(6,075)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	70	70	62	(8)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	532	535	475	(57)
12.1 Benefits	14,483	14,572	12,949	(1,534)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	72,414	72,857	64,740	(7,674)

The FY 2014 Salaries and Benefits request includes pay inflation of \$542,000, a decrease of \$205,000 for a transfer associated with the Restructuring effort, a decrease of \$21,000 in adjustments-to-base, and a decrease of \$8,114,000 for the VIPR program decrease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,500	\$1,509	\$155	(\$1,345)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. This funding will be used for local and extended travel to conduct a multitude of transit inspections program management. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$1,345,000 for adjustments-to-base and the VIPR program decrease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$200	\$201	\$201	\$1

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$1,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$575	\$579	\$579	\$4

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects an increase of \$4,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$450	\$453	\$47	(\$403)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. This funding will be used for communication equipment and service costs. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$403,000 for adjustments-to-base and the VIPR program decrease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$12,942	\$13,021	\$1,334	(\$11,608)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$11,608,000 for adjustments-to-base and a program decrease associated with the VIPR program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$159	\$160	\$16	(\$143)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The funds will be used to support partnership activities with other government agencies. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$143,000 for adjustments to the base.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$980	\$986	\$102	(\$878)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$878,000 for adjustments to the base and the VIPR program decrease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$232	\$233	\$24	(\$208)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$208,000 for adjustments to the base and the VIPR program decrease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,780	6,822	6,698	(\$82)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, locals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$82,000 associated with adjustments to the base.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	657	690	775
Increases			
Other Adjustments to Base	-	11	-
Annualization of VIPR Teams	45	28	-
Annualization of Surface Inspectors	-	46	-
Subtotal, Increases	45	85	-
Decreases			
Reduce VIPR Teams	-	-	(100)
Transfer from Surface to Support	-	-	(2)
Transporation Security Operations Center	(12)	-	-
Efficiencies	-	-	(5)
Subtotal, Decreases	(12)	-	(107)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	690	775	668
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	33	85	(107)

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:

To reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the transportation system through application of threat assessment methodologies that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.

This appropriation supports compliance with:

- National Strategy for Homeland Security,
- USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 (P.L. 107-56),
- Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296),
- Aviation Transportation Security Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-71),
- Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-295),
- Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-347),
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59),
- Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176),
- Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-408), and
- 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53).

The National Strategy for Homeland Security and these laws provide direction to the Federal Government to protect homeland security, placing special emphasis on deterrence, prevention, interdiction of threats, aggression, and unlawful acts directed toward the United States. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive-11 (HSPD-11), issued August 27, 2004, directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in coordination with other Federal agencies, to “enhance terrorist-related threat assessment through comprehensive, coordinated procedures”.

The objective of HSPD-11 is to more effectively detect and interdict individuals known to engage in terrorist activities or those who are reasonably suspected to be doing so, or who have been engaged in terrorist activities. To that end, the broad range of existing government and private sector security measures and initiatives will be augmented by a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated threat assessment environment. Implementation of HSPD-11 must facilitate the efficient movement of people, cargo and conveyances and minimize any negative impacts on related activities. The Presidential Directive requires that these goals be achieved without compromising personal or institutional privacy and with due respect for other rights and freedoms quintessential to the American way of life.

TSA supports this directive by vetting passengers and transportation workers through programs within the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (TTAC) appropriation. These programs include: Secure Flight, Aviation Workers, Flight Crew Vetting, DCA General Aviation, Indirect Air

Carriers, Certified Cargo Shippers, Large Aircraft Operators, Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP) and Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP).

All programs that comprise this appropriation are designed to enhance security for many components of the transportation sector (air, land, sea); and much of the risk-analysis being performed is scalable for use in other sectors of this dynamic network.

As transportation risks change, TSA's vetting programs evolve and transform to more efficiently and effectively screen individuals to mitigate risk and prevent terrorist actions on the transportation systems. TSA perpetually vets over 14.8 million records per day. On a weekly basis TSA:

- Pre-screens an average of 14 million air passengers; criminal, and immigration security threat assessment results; and
- Responds to over 1,000 redress requests.

B. Budget Activities:

Secure Flight

Under the Secure Flight Final Rule (Federal Register, Vol. 73, No. 209), the Secure Flight program assumes responsibility of airline passenger watch list matching from the airline industry into one program managed and operated by the Federal Government. This consolidation meets the provisions outlined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458) and the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. For the purpose of preventing terrorists from boarding an aircraft or accessing the sterile area of a U.S. airport, the Secure Flight program uses an automated process to match Secure Flight Passenger Data against records contained in portions of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).

Secure Flight began program implementation with the first domestic aircraft operator on January 27, 2009. On June 22, 2010, Secure Flight met its goal of conducting watch list matching for all domestic aircraft operator flights within, into and out of the United States, as well as international point-to-point flights between two foreign cities. On November 23, 2010, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered foreign air carriers flying into and out of the United States. Secure Flight expects all overflights (flights that fly over the United States, but do not land) will be covered by the end of calendar year 2012. Beginning in FY 2012 Secure Flight, in support of TSA's risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, began the TSA Risk-Based Security (RBS) initiative, TSA Pre✓™. TSA Pre✓™ enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low-risk to aviation security. Secure Flight pre-screens more than 2 million passenger enplanements daily.

Other Vetting

This activity incorporates personnel and operational costs of vetting operations that are not a part of any of the programs described above, as well as vetting and credentialing related administrative costs and TSA's efforts to modernize its vetting infrastructure. Other Vetting initiatives include:

- Crew Vetting Program for crewmembers flying into, over, and out of the United States;
- Aviation Workers Program;

- Other Aviation Vetting Programs, including DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP), Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), 12/5 Standard Security Program (12/5), Maryland Three Program and Airspace Waivers;
- FAA/Airmen Certificate Vetting;
- Consolidated Screening Gateway and Transportation Vetting System platforms, and
- Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM), which will provide a single, uniform vetting system.

Transportation Worker Identification Credential

The TWIC allows identity verification through the use of biometric technology and is capable of working as an integral part of access control systems deployed by the maritime transportation sector. The TWIC Final Rule was issued on January 25, 2007. The enrollment of workers, including longshoremen, truckers, port employees, and U.S. merchant mariners began in October 2007. As of January 2013, TSA had enrolled more than 2.3 million workers. Funds for the program come entirely from fee revenue.

The TWIC reader pilot, mandated by the SAFE Port Act of 2006, concluded on May 31, 2011. The Secretary delivered the final reader pilot report to Congress on February 27, 2012. The pilot included several extensive laboratory reader tests including an evaluation of the ability of readers to withstand the harsh environment of many maritime facilities. Field tests were conducted at ports, individual facilities and vessel operations to assess reader function and to determine the impact on business and operations of using readers for biometric verification of identity using the TWIC. The U.S. Coast Guard, which sponsors the anticipated TWIC reader rule, participated with TSA in the pilot.

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program

The USA PATRIOT Act prohibits states from issuing a license to transport hazardous materials (hazmat) in commerce unless a determination has been made that the individual does not pose a security risk (49 U.S.C. § 5103a). The Act further requires that this risk assessment include checks of criminal history records, legal status, and relevant intelligence databases. TSA implemented the HTAP to meet this mandate and conducts a security threat assessment (STA) on anyone applying to obtain, renew or transfer a Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME) on their state-issued Commercial Drivers License (CDL). The TSA security threat assessment includes a fingerprint-based Criminal History Records Check (CHRC), a legal status check, and checks for ties to terrorism. The program also fulfills statutory requirements under the Safe Explosives Act (P.L. 107-296) regarding transportation security issues of persons engaged in any aspect of the safe transportation of explosive materials. Operational since January 31, 2005, the program has enrolled more than 2.2 million drivers and is entirely funded by fee revenue.

Other Vetting Fees

The following fee programs provide revenue to fund a Security Threat Assessment and a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC:

- General Aviation at Ronald Reagan National Airport; and,
- Air Cargo (includes Indirect Air Cargo and Certified Cargo Screening Program).

The following programs provide fee revenue for a fingerprint-based FBI CHRC only:

- Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee (previously Secure Identification Display Area and

- Sterile Area Workers); and, Other Security Threat Assessments to include PCSSP; 12/5; Maryland Three Program; and Sensitive Security Information (SSI). Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) and SSI were previously separate PPAs.

Alien Flight Student Program

Established under the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176), AFSP reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens applying for training at FAA certified flight schools. These persons are subject to an STA consisting of a CHRC through the FBI, a Treasury Enforcement Communication System (TECS) check through U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) for immigration status, and a Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) check. Since its transfer to TSA from the FBI in July 2004, this program was expanded to conduct background checks of non-U.S citizens seeking flight training in aircraft weighing under 12,500. The program has processed more than 377,000 training applications.

C. Budget Request Summary:

For FY 2014, the Transportation Security Administration requests a total budget authority for the Transportation Threat and Credentialing mandatory and discretionary appropriations of 488 positions, 455 FTE and \$246,617,000. This request consists of 433 positions, 403 FTE, and \$180,617,000 in appropriated funding; and 49 positions, 46 FTE, and \$61,000,000 in discretionary fee collections. Also included in this appropriation are 6 positions, 6 FTE and \$5,000,000 in mandatory fee collections. The total adjustments-to-base include an increase of 51 FTE to adjust from FY 2012 actuals to enacted levels, and a decrease of 26 positions and \$17,054,000 in appropriated funding since FY 2012 enacted levels; an increase of 4 positions, 2 FTE and \$10,223,000 in discretionary fee estimates compared to FY 2012 actual collections.

D: Efficiencies

TSA’s budget includes \$11.4 million in projected efficiencies expected in specific object classes from FY 2012 through FY 2014 as described below.

Mission Support Personnel Reduction Efficiencies \$0.141 million

TSA expects to achieve savings in personnel from centralization of like functions (i.e., IT, acquisition, real estate, etc.) and has realigned staff in FY 2012 to more efficiently perform these functions. TSA also expects to achieve efficiencies from reducing overtime costs.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies \$0.653 million

TSA anticipates savings associated with use of electronic media, which will significantly reduce the need for paper, toner, binders, folders, etc. to print materials for briefings. Additionally, TSA will limit the publication and printing of hard copy documents and prescribe that information should be provided in an electronic form, whenever applicable,

Travel Efficiencies**\$0.018 million**

TSA will reduce all non-essential travel by 50 % across all programs as applicable. To ensure efficient travel spending, TSA will employ strategic alternatives to Government travel, including local or technological alternatives, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing. Additionally, TSA will make all appropriate efforts to conduct business and host or sponsor conferences in space controlled by the Federal Government, wherever practicable and cost effective.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies**\$0.037 million**

TSA plans to seek ways to reduce postal and freight charges by pursuing more cost efficient transport of equipment.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies**\$8.667 million**

As part of a DHS-wide effort, TSA will reduce the number of advisory and assistance contracts.

Other Services Efficiencies**\$1.910 million**

In addition to the above efficiencies, TSA will also implement other enterprise-wide efficiencies and management adjustments to achieve savings.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
 FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Secure Flight	332	239	92,414	332	314	92,980	308	286	106,198	(24)	47	13,784	-	-	12,717	(24)	47	1,067
Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations	127	113	71,540	127	121	71,978	125	117	74,419	(2)	4	2,879	-	-	21,000	(2)	4	(18,121)
Subtotal, Appropriated	459	352	163,954	459	435	164,958	433	403	180,617	(26)	51	16,663	-	-	33,717	(26)	51	(17,054)
Total, Discretionary Fees	47	42	50,777	49	46	74,720	49	46	61,000	2	4	10,223	-	-	-	2	4	10,223
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee	21	22	32,163	21	21	47,300	21	21	36,700	-	(1)	4,537	-	-	-	-	(1)	4,537
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	17	20	11,101	17	17	12,000	17	17	12,000	-	(3)	899	-	-	-	-	(3)	899
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee	-	-	320	-	-	100	-	-	350	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Air Cargo - Fee	9	-	1,164	11	8	7,200	11	8	5,400	2	8	4,236	-	-	-	2	8	4,236
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	-	-	6,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	6,500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	-	-	29	-	-	120	-	-	50	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
Subtotal, Gross Discretionary	506	394	214,731	508	481	239,678	482	449	241,617	(24)	55	26,886	-	-	33,717	(24)	55	(6,831)
Mandatory Fees																		
Alien Flight School - Mandatory Fee	6	5	4,890	6	6	5,000	6	6	5,000	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	1	110
Subtotal, Mandatory	6	5	4,890	6	6	5,000	6	6	5,000	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	1	110
Total, Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing (Budget Authority)	512	399	219,621	514	487	244,678	488	455	246,617	(24)	56	26,996	-	-	33,717	(24)	56	(6,721)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources (discretionary fees)	-	-	(50,777)	-	-	(74,720)	-	-	(61,000)	-	-	(10,223)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,223)
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee	(21)	(22)	(32,163)	(21)	(21)	(47,300)	(21)	(21)	(36,700)	-	(1)	(4,537)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(4,537)
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	(17)	(20)	(11,101)	(17)	(17)	(12,000)	(17)	(17)	(12,000)	-	(3)	(899)	-	-	-	-	(3)	(899)
General Aviation at DCA - Fee	-	-	(320)	-	-	(100)	-	-	(350)	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
Air Cargo Fee	-	-	(1,164)	(11)	(8)	(7,200)	(11)	(8)	(5,400)	(2)	(8)	(4,236)	-	-	(2)	(8)	(4,236)	
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	-	-	(6,000)	-	-	(8,000)	-	-	(6,500)	-	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	(500)
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	-	-	(29)	-	-	(120)	-	-	(50)	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	(21)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources (mandatory fees)																		

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Alien Flight School – Fee	-	-	(4,890)	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	(5,000)	-	-	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	(110)
Total TTAC (Net Discretionary)	506	394	163,954	508	481	164,958	482	449	180,617	(24)	55	16,663	-	-	33,717	(24)	55	(17,054)

“The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Secure Flight
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Secure Flight

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	332	239	92,414
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	47	1,067
2014 Current Services	308	286	93,481
2014 Program Change	-	-	12,717
2014 Total Request	308	286	106,198
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(24)	47	13,784

TSA requests \$106.2 million for Secure Flight. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a decrease of 24 FTP/23 FTE and \$2.5 million for a transfer to the Transportation Security Support appropriation; an increase of \$0.279 million for pay COLA; an increase of \$10 million realigned from the Other Vetting PPA to support Risk Based Security (RBS); an increase of 75 FTE to adjust from FY 2012 actuals reported above to enacted levels; a decrease of \$3 million for a RBS non-recur; and a decrease of 5 FTE and \$3.6 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a \$12.7 million program increase for the Large Aircraft and Charter Screening Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Secure Flight's mission is to strengthen the security of commercial air travel into, out of, within, and over the United States through the use of improved and expanded watch list matching using risk-based security measures. The program's goals are to:

- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List for enhanced screening;
- Support TSA's RBS mission by identifying high-risk passengers for appropriate security measures/actions and identifying low-risk passengers for expedited screening;
- Minimize misidentification of individuals as potential threats to aviation security; and
- Protect passengers' personal information from unauthorized use and disclosure.

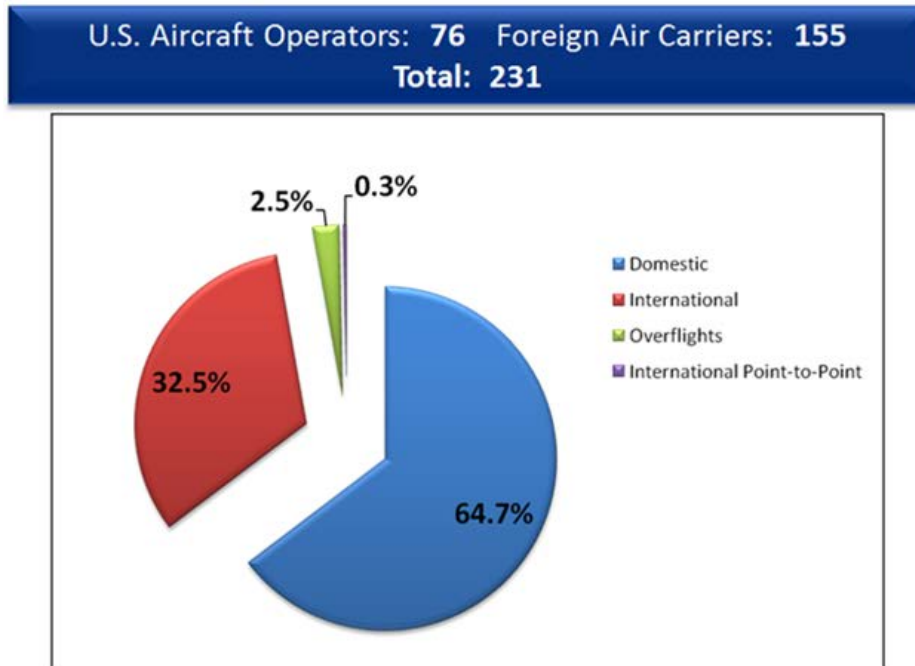
The Secure Flight program enhances the Nation's transportation system by operating a risk-based, intelligence-driven watch list matching capability for 700 million passengers each year across 231 aircraft operators. Secure Flight delivers a matching capability that uses the government watch list in order to effectively identify individuals who may pose a threat to aviation or national security. As a result, these individuals receive enhanced screening and/or are prohibited from boarding an aircraft. Secure Flight matches passenger information against records within the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) containing full name and date of birth (including the No Fly and Selectee List). In addition, Secure Flight includes a matching function for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Do Not Board List, which contains a list of individuals with communicable diseases who meet specific criteria and pose a significant health risk to other passengers. These individuals are restricted from boarding commercial aircraft departing from and/or arriving in the United States.

Covered aircraft operators must collect and transmit full Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) for watch list matching, including the passengers' full name, date of birth, and gender as they appear on the government-issued identification the passenger plans to use when traveling, as well as passport number (if available), Redress Number (if available), and Known Traveler Number (if available). By receiving SFPD as early as 72 hours prior to scheduled flight departure, the program provides earlier insight to watch list matches, an interactive capability for perpetual watch list matching, earlier notification to appropriate law enforcement (as necessary), and integration of the DHS Redress process to help prevent future delays for misidentified passengers. As a result, more than 99 percent of passengers who provide full SFPD are cleared by Secure Flight in advance of airport arrival and do not experience delays in obtaining boarding passes.

On November 23, 2010, Secure Flight completed deployment to all covered U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers flying into, out of, and within the United States a full month ahead of schedule. In 2011, Secure Flight completed a pilot program for conducting watch list matching for overflights. Overflights are those flights that overfly, but do not land in, the continental United States (i.e., the lower 48 contiguous states, excluding Alaska and Hawaii). This includes flights that travel through the airspace overlying the territorial waters between the U.S. coast of the lower 48 states and 12 nautical miles from the continental U.S. coast (excluding Canada-to-Canada and Mexico-to-Mexico flights). As of October 24, 2012, Secure Flight conducts watch list matching for 100 percent of all foreign air carriers currently operating covered flights overflying the United States.

The following chart on the following page depicts the Secure Flight scope on covered flights.

Secure Flight Covered Flights



In support of TSA’s risk-based, intelligence-driven approach to aviation security, Secure Flight enables the TSA RBS strategy through TSA Pre✓™. This initiative enhances aviation security by placing more focus on potentially high-risk passengers, while improving the traveling experience of individuals who pose a low-risk to aviation security. Eligible passengers voluntarily provide additional information prior to traveling, which allows TSA to conduct more robust passenger pre-screening and better segment the passenger population according to risk. In FY 2012, Congress appropriated \$10 million to TSA to implement RBS.

Alaska Airlines, American Airlines, Delta, United Airlines and US Airways currently participate in TSA Pre✓™. Additionally, TSA Pre✓™ is currently available at 34 airports.

For FY 2014, TSA requests \$12.7 million for Secure Flight to perform watch list matching for passengers prior to boarding large general aviation aircraft. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) requires TSA to establish a process to conduct watch list matching for operators of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds to be used in charter air transportation or lessors of aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds flying into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is promulgating a rule for general aviation large aircraft (regulation identifier number 1652-AA53) that will include provisions for this watch list matching as well as general aviation operators over 30,000 pounds. . Under the rule, general aviation operators 12,500 pounds or greater, which transport passengers or cargo for compensation/hire will submit passenger information to Secure Flight for watch list matching. Additionally, Secure Flight will conduct watch list matching for unknown passengers on general aviation operators over 30,000 pounds that do not transport passengers or cargo for compensation/hire. Collectively, these additional populations represent approximately 2,000 general aviation operators. As a result, an estimated 11 million additional SFPD sets will be submitted

by these operators per year. The FY 2014 funding request will continue the modifications to the Secure Flight system, processes, and procedures to support vetting these populations.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$113,474* (includes funding from multiple PPAs)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$110,997* (includes funding from multiple PPAs)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$117,436* (includes funding from multiple PPAs)
Secure Flight	<p>SF strengthens security by operating a threat-based, watch list matching capability to identify potential matches, enhancing the security of domestic and international commercial air travel. SF's goals are to: 1) Identify known and suspected terrorists who appear on the No Fly or Selectee Lists and attempt to board a domestic or international flight or gain access to the sterile area within a domestic airport; 2) Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft, and subject individuals on the Selectee List to enhanced screening to determine if they are permitted to board an aircraft; and 3) Ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce while protecting privacy. SF provides earlier insight into potential matches to the watch lists, an interactive capability for recurring watch list matching, a consistent approach to identify matches, and integrates the DHS redress results into the watch list matching process to help prevent future delays of misidentified passengers.</p> <p>The following performance measures will be used to track performance against TSA's mission and goals:</p> <p>Percentage of Aircraft Operators on-boarded with Secure Flight.</p> <p>Percentage of Redressed passengers (that have been successfully redressed by DHS TRIP) that are automatically recognized and cleared by the SF system.</p> <p>Percentage of records purged in accordance with NARA schedule retention guidelines.</p> <p>Service availability of the Secure Flight system (within SF bounds).</p> <p>Secure Flight's mission is to enhance the security of domestic and international commercial air travel in the United States through the use of improved watch list matching by identifying known and suspected terrorists, preventing individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft, and providing enhanced screening of individuals on the Selectee List to determine if they are permitted to board an aircraft, in order to deter and disrupt terrorist activities.</p> <p>*FY 2012 and FY 2013 amounts include funding for RBS, which is in the Other Vetting PPA.</p>	

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	127	113	71,540
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	4	(18,121)
2014 Current Services	125	117	53,419
2014 Program Change	-	-	21,000
2014 Total Request	125	117	74,419
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	4	2,879

TSA requests \$74.4 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include a net decrease of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$0.445 million for transfers to the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations; an increase of 8 FTE to adjust from FY 2012 actuals to enacted levels; an increase of \$0.132 million for Pay COLA, a decrease of \$10 million for a one-time realignment to Risk-Based Security; and a decrease of 2 FTE and \$7.8 million for efficiencies. TSA requests a total net program increase of \$21 million for the Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program. TSA estimates initial operating capability (IOC) in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This PPA will provide funding for the administrative and operational needs of the following activities:

	FY 2012	FY 2014
Aviation Workers	\$ 5.5	\$ 4.6
Crew Vetting Program	4.1	2.9
Other Aviation Vetting Programs	0.4	0.3
Administration and Operations	23.7	17.9
Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM)	27.8	48.7
Total	\$ 61.5	\$ 74.4

*For comparison purposes, the FY 2012 amount in the above chart does not include the RBS funding of \$10 million, which is being realigned to Secure Flight in FY 2014.

The numerous small vetting programs included in the Other Vetting PPA are in operations and maintenance mode and will continue to vet the various populations each fiscal year.

Since inception of each of these programs, over 126 million names have been vetted:

Total Names Vetted Since Program Inception (as of December 30, 2012)	
Program	Population Vetted
12/5 Standard Security Program	112,989
Airspace waivers	799,814
Crew Vetting*	117,240,923
DCA Access Program	64,786
Maryland Three	5,989
Private Charter	3,653
Aviation Workers & SIDA Badges	8,179,279
Total	126,407,433

*Air crews are vetted prior to each flight.

Aviation Workers (AW) Program (including SIDA and other badge holders) (\$4.6M): The AW Program includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued personnel identification media at U.S. federalized domestic airports. Prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based Security Threat Assessment (STA), and if applicable, a fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Criminal History Records Check (CHRC). The Aviation Channeling Service Provider (ACSP) Request for Proposal was released in November 2010, which offers airport stakeholders a choice in selecting an aviation worker enrollment provider. Implementation of ACSP also provides TSA a system of record capability for these aviation related applicants. The program reviews approximately 450,000 aviation workers annually.

Crew Vetting Program (CVP) (\$2.9M): CVP screens flight crewmembers on flights into, out of or over the continental United States prior to an airport's release of an aircraft for takeoff. Flight crewmembers undergo a name-based STA to determine if they have a terrorist nexus and, if so, TSA would notify the air carrier that the individual cannot have access to United States airspace. The program reviews approximately 14 million flight crewmembers annually.

Other Aviation Vetting Programs (\$0.3M): Other Aviation Vetting Programs includes DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP); Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP); 12/5; Maryland Three Airports Program, and Airspace Waivers Program. These programs all require a name-based STA. Some also require a fingerprint based CHRC. Since inception, TSA has vetted approximately 987,231 records for the Other Aviation Vetting Programs.

Administration and Operations (A&O) (\$17.9M): This account includes the general administrative expenses for the TTAC appropriation to include the common biometric identity initiative (formerly

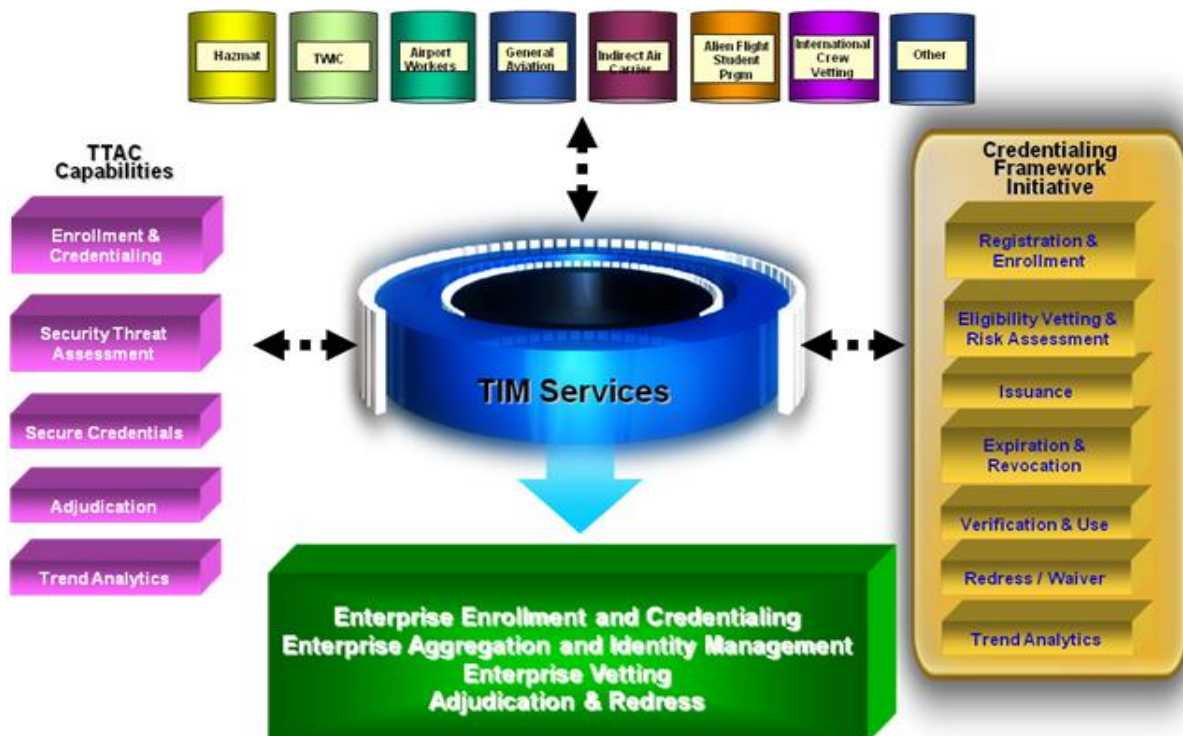
under the Aviation Credential Interoperability Solution sub-group). It also includes all payroll costs for the Other Vetting PPA, except for TIM, which is funded within the TIM managing unit.

The Other Vetting PPA also provides funding for crew members, general aviation flight crews, and FAA airman certificate holders who use the Transportation Vetting System (TVS), which conducts name-based biographic data matching (vetting) on individuals with access to transportation related infrastructure to ensure they do not pose a threat to transportation or national security. These populations will move from the TVS to the TIM program once TIM reaches Full Operating Capability (FOC).

Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) (\$48.7M): The modernization initiative in concert with a universal fee will address and eliminate subsequent IT investments, redundant business practices and processes to achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with a unifying business integration effort.

As the following diagram shows, once fully developed, TIM will:

- Combine functions and processes into a single, uniform, person centric approach with common security requirements, methods, and information; and
- Enable policy, business, systems and data integration and drive the development of person-centric information architecture in accordance with the DHS Credentialing Framework Initiative.



In turn, this will:

- Reduce the cost, risk, and time associated with implementing new business capabilities and new populations, while improving the robust nature of the architecture and on-going operations and maintenance services; and
- Eliminate redundant background checks (allowing interoperability) by working in tandem with TSA's Universal Rule initiative.
Allow TSA to collect additional fees by vetting populations the current systems cannot handle.

TIM will also provide the following new mission capabilities that will be available to support emerging vetting and credentialing population requirements:

- Partner Portal Services- a web portal for applicants to provide the required bio-graphic and biometric information in order to directly process enrollment requests and share status information;
- 3rd Party/External System Interface Management Services – a system-to-system interface with the US-VISIT Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System (IDENT);
- Integrated Customer Relationship Management Services – enables improved security threat assessment workflow and more responsive customer service;
- Enterprise Service Management – supports the transformation of the new and legacy system components, reusing existing infrastructure elements to the extent possible, to establish enterprise level services. TSA will standardize the system(s) across screening and credentialing programs into a single, holistic set of Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) based capabilities to meet current mission demands and to expand future mission needs. The SOA that TIM is developing will allow for sharing of infrastructure services as well as mission services across the DHS enterprise; and
- Enterprise Performance Reporting Management Service -provides monitoring and performance management capability to support end-to-end applicant processing.

An Analysis of Alternatives was completed in March 2011 to consider various approaches for building the system. TSA selected the most viable option and updated the life cycle cost estimates (LCCE) to reflect lower cost estimates and 10 years of cost beyond FOC, which is scheduled for 2nd Quarter FY 2016; the previous LCCE only went two years beyond FOC. TIM is considered a significant DHS IT program with a forecast LCCE of \$631.2 million through 2025 to be funded through fees and appropriations. The TIM design and development contract was awarded in August 2012 with the first Task Order to achieve IOC within an 18 month period of performance (2nd quarter FY 2014). The Maritime population, served via the TWIC program, will migrate to TIM first. Additional populations will migrate to TIM within 24 months after IOC and the program will achieve FOC in the 2nd Qtr FY 2016.

In concurrence with this modernization effort, TSA is working toward the implementation of a common universal fee structure that will capitalize on the capabilities of an improved vetting infrastructure. The new Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) framework (formerly called the Universal Rule) will establish comparable security threat assessment services for vetting activities with a common fee structure. The fee will vary across populations depending on security threat assessment requirements. Program transition to the SVAR will begin with a focus on

new applicants and continue based on an implementation schedule. It is anticipated that new fees will be collected for the maritime population at the TIM IOC.

The modernized platform could be utilized prior to the rule’s effective date, to process threat assessments for previously established vetting programs that utilize the existing fee structures outlined in original rulemakings. However, this rulemaking effort requires the modernized capabilities of TIM to be 100 percent functional or the rule’s effective date will be delayed as well as security vetting for newly regulated populations, such as freight rail and mass transit populations will be delayed.

TSA’s vetting modernization is being coordinated with the Department’s other ongoing information technology modernization efforts and will interact with numerous other systems such as: Treasury Enforcement Communication System, U.S. Citizens and Immigration’s Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements, U.S. VISIT’s Automated Biometric Fingerprint Identification System, and the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information System.

TIM Vetting Population Sizes (FY 2014 - FY 2018)	
Alien Flight Students	92,000
Aviation & Airports	5,681,000
Cargo	673,000
FAA Certificate Holders	1,863,000
Freight Railroads	201,000
Highways	1,512,000
Maritime	1,926,000
Public Transportation Agencies & Passenger Railroads	345,000
Sensitive Security Information	1,000

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
\$27,800	\$27,800	\$48,713
Technology Infrastructure Modernization	The Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) Program will reduce the probability of a terrorist attack on the transportation sector by replacing legacy vetting systems with a person-centric system; this will eliminate exploitable gaps, improve enrollment and threat assessment methodologies, and enable TSA to vet and provide credentials to more transportation populations. The TIM System will provide an integrated, end-to-end solution to manage identities, credentials, and assessment results for millions of transportation workers, providing more accurate and timely identification of terrorist threats. TIM will provide a service oriented architecture framework, mission services, and service capabilities. The IOC is anticipated in	

March 2014 with FOC anticipated in March 2016. TIM will have 1) data center cloud services for the development, test, preproduction, and production environments, and 2) possible SOA business services from DHS components.

As a development program, TIM has no performance measures, but does have five major program milestones, to ensure the program stays on target. These milestones consist of the initial operating capability, transition of the Maritime populations to the TIM system, transition of the Surface populations to the TIM system, transition of the Aviation populations to the TIM system, and full operating capability of the TIM system.

The purpose of this program is to deliver a unified and scalable enterprise architecture to improve vetting and credentialing services to current and future TSA screening populations. The program will reduce the cost, risk, and time associated with implementing new business capabilities, on-boarding new populations, eliminate redundant background checks by working in tandem with TSA's Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule initiative, providing for quicker and more accurate security threat assessments to deter and disrupt terrorist activity.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	21	22	32,163
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	(1)	4,537
2014 Current Services	21	21	36,700
2014 Total Request	21	21	36,700
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	(1)	4,537

The Transportation Security Administration estimates fee collections of \$36.7 million for the TWIC Program. FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual FTE and collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The TWIC program enhances security by providing a tamper-resistant biometric credential to maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels that are regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA). The program provides a common, consistent biometric credential at over 2,700 facilities and on over 12,000 vessels. When fully implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) after the promulgation of the TWIC reader rule, the program will require biometric verification of identity by facility and vessel operators as required by the rule. Prior to issuing a TWIC the program ensures the identity of each TWIC holder has been verified; a satisfactory security background check has been completed on that identity; and each credential issued is positively linked to the rightful holder through the use of biometric technology.

TWIC's personal identity verification standards and credential issuance closely align with those of Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 12 and its implementing standard, Federal Information Processing Standard 201-1. The program specifically follows biometric standards of the American National Standards Institute for its pattern-based fingerprint format operational biometric, and was the first to adopt common biometric standards in the Federal Government. TSA also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to ensure compliance with appropriate national standards and to develop technology specifications to support the overall program. In addition, TSA and USCG continue to work closely with the maritime, smart card, and reader industries and the TWIC Stakeholder Communications Committee.

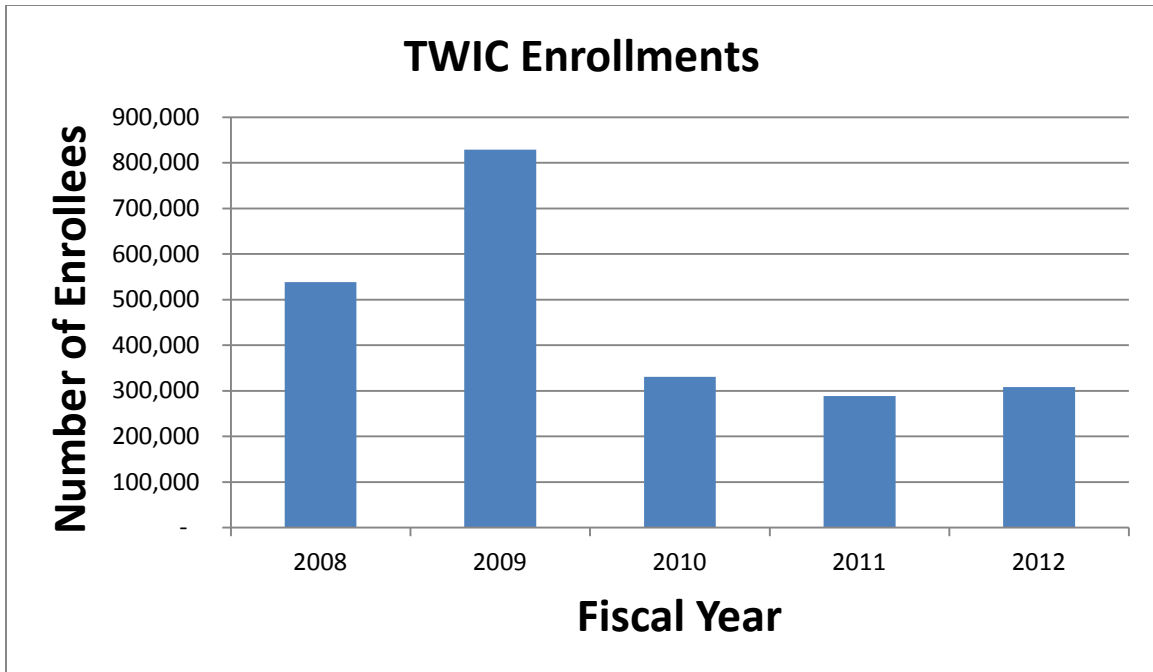
The TWIC Program has established applicant fees to sufficiently recover the cost of providing this security service. The standard TWIC Fee is \$129.75 per applicant. A reduced TWIC fee of \$105.25 has also been established for those applicants that previously completed a comparable security threat assessment (STA). The card replacement fee is \$60.00. The final rule includes the ability to provide a discount for Free and Secure Trade (FAST) card holders, documented merchant mariners, and truckers with Hazardous Materials Endorsement (HME). In FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the HME and TWIC security threat assessments. This fulfills statutory requirements under the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (P. L. 110-53).

The credential is valid for five years. Starting August 31, 2012, the TWIC program began issuing Extended Expiration Date (EED) TWICs for eligible individuals. The EED TWICs will extend the STA and associated expiration date for three years at a cost of \$60.00 per TWIC. To be eligible to obtain an EED card a TWIC holder must be a U.S. citizen and have a valid card (i.e., not revoked) that expires on or before December 31, 2014. To obtain an EED card, eligible individuals must contact the TWIC Help Desk to initiate the process. Obtaining an EED card will only require one trip to an enrollment center of eligible TWIC holder's choosing to pick-up and activate the card. TWIC holders not wishing to use the EED card option, or those who are not eligible for the EED card option, may renew their expiring TWICs by completing a standard enrollment and paying the standard enrollment fee of \$129.75 to obtain a five-year TWIC.

The TWIC program will be transitioning from its existing enrollment contract, which only provides TWIC services, to a universal enrollment services (UES) contract, which will expand to include both TWIC and HME enrollment services. With the UES system, the existing enrollment centers will support both populations. As a result, the existing TWIC enrollment center footprint will expand its presence into every state.

In December 2012, the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act 2012 was enacted, requiring that within 270 days the Secretary reform the TWIC enrollment and issuance process to require no more than one visit. TSA will implement OneVisit in 3 phases, with the first phase anticipated the 3rd quarter in FY 2013. Nationwide implementation will occur by the 3rd quarter of FY 2014, via TSA Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program with fully-automated card activation and mailing.

The following chart shows enrollment activity since the start of the TWIC program. The increase in applicants every five years is attributed to the five-year TWIC renewal cycle; however, that pattern should flatten as a result of the normal turnover of workers in the maritime industry. In FY 2012, TSA processed 308,193 TWIC applicants, 2,321 EED requests and has enrolled over 2.3 million workers as of January 2012.



In FY 2008, Congress provided \$8.1 million in two-year appropriated funding for TSA to implement an access control technology pilot to test biometric technologies within the TWIC program. The pilot concluded on May 31, 2011 having conducted various laboratory tests of readers and field tests at ports, facilities and vessel operations in the following locations: New York/New Jersey; Annapolis, MD; New Orleans, LA; Vicksburg, MS; Brownsville, TX; and, Los Angeles and Long Beach, CA. The final report was delivered to Congress on February 27, 2012.

Prior to promulgating the TWIC reader rule, to fully leverage the security benefit of the TWIC, the USCG has authorized the use of TWIC readers in place of the current requirement to visually inspect the card prior to allowing access to secure areas. Additionally, the USCG is currently verifying compliance with the TWIC requirements through electronic validation during vessel and facility compliance exams and/or security spot checks. Through the use of approximately 250 handheld readers for TWIC verification, the USCG is maximizing the use of the security features of the credential.

In FY 2013, the TIM program will begin building the framework to transition TWIC to the TIM system in FY 2014. The fee structure will fall under the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule framework upon publication of the rule.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$29,032	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$43,717	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$34,170
<p>Transportation Worker Identification Credential</p>	<p>The Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program is mandated by the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002, which requires the Secretary to issue a “biometric transportation security card” to those requiring unescorted access to MTSA-regulated facilities after determining the individual does not pose a security risk. The SAFE Port Act of 2006 further requires program timelines and conducting an extensive pilot to evaluate TWIC reader performance and impacts on maritime business operations. The program began issuing credentials in October 2007, with a national compliance date of April 15, 2009; it is entirely funded through applicant fees. The beneficiaries of TWIC are: facility employees; longshoremen; U.S. mariners; long-haul and drayage truck drivers; and those needing unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities. TWIC establishes a system-wide common secure biometric credential to help maritime operators in access control decisions.</p> <p>The following performance measures will be used to track performance against TSA's mission and goals:</p> <p>Customer Satisfaction: Increase the percentage of average customer satisfaction with the overall enrollment process. Number of customer surveys received that indicate the customer is satisfied with the overall process divided by the total number of customer surveys received. Customer Satisfaction is measured as the percent of customers per month who report they are Satisfied, Mostly Satisfied or Very Satisfied with their overall experience at the enrollment center.</p> <p>Enrollment Wait Time (EWT - 90th Percentile): Decrease the maximum wait time achieved for 90% of enrollees at established enrollment centers. TWIC EWT is the maximum amount of time an applicant, showing up at an established enrollment center, waits at the center prior to the start of processing by the Trusted Agent (TA).</p> <p>Average Enrollment Wait Time (EWT): Decrease the average enrollment wait time at established enrollment centers. TWIC EWT is the average amount of time an applicant, showing up at an established enrollment center, waits at the center prior to the start of processing by the Trusted Agent (TA).</p> <p>Fingerprints Rejected: Decrease the percentage of fingerprints rejected by FBI due to poor quality / erroneous processing.</p>	

	<p>Enrollment Center Availability: Maintain the percentage of enrollment centers open and operational.</p> <p>Enrollment Help Desk Response Time: Decrease the average period of time from when the caller's (Applicant's) call was picked up by the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to the time the caller made contact with the Help Desk Agent to report the issue (Time on hold, or "wait time" once the call was received by the Help Desk Hotline).</p> <p>The TWIC program enhances security by providing a tamper-resistant biometric credential to maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels regulated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA), (P.L. 107-295). The program ensures that the identity of each TWIC holder has been verified, that a satisfactory security background check has been completed on that identity, and that each credential issued is positively linked to the rightful holder through the use of biometric technology.</p>
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**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	17	20	11,101
2014 Adjustments-to-Base		(3)	899
2014 Current Services	17	17	12,000
2014 Total Request	17	17	12,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	(3)	899

The Transportation Security Administration estimates FY 2014 fee collections of \$12.0 million in the Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP). FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual FTE and collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The HTAP was established to fulfill the statutory requirements of both the USA PATRIOT (P.L. 107-56) and Safe Explosives Acts (P.L. 107-296) to further protect against the threats to transportation posed by terrorists, dangerous criminals, and illegal aliens that may attempt to transport hazardous materials in commerce.

The program is funded through fee revenue that consists of three elements:

- 1) The cost for collecting and processing fingerprint and application information. This amount varies based on the state the applicant applies for an HME. For applicants applying in a state, which utilizes a TSA-contracted agent, this fee is \$38;
- 2) The \$14.50 fee the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) charges to run fingerprint-based criminal history records checks; and
- 3) A Transportation Security Administration (TSA) program \$34 fee to cover costs to administer the program, including conducting the Security Threat Assessments (STAs).

States must forward biographic and biometric (fingerprint) information to TSA in an approved and established format to facilitate the STA process. Currently, 11 states collect the required biographic information and biometric data through their individually established and maintained programs while 39 states and the District of Columbia have elected to utilize the TSA-contracted agent. Additionally,

drivers registered in a state serviced by the TSA Agent may be fingerprinted in any other state serviced by the TSA Agent.

The HTAP has a robust redress process, including appeals, waivers, and Administrative Law Judge review. The program conducted threat assessments on 293,921 applicants during FY 2012, a continued increase from the program's inception that confirms the vital role of improving the safety and protection of passengers and freight traveling on our Nation's highways. HTAP has processed over 2.2 million applications since January 2005. Beginning in FY 2012, TWIC holders applying for a HME STA are able to pay a reduced fee in states that have elected to offer comparability between the TWIC and HME security threat assessment. This fulfills statutory requirements under the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (P. L. 110-53).

The HTAP will transition to the TIM system after initial operating capability and to the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the SVAR is published.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$8,515	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands) \$9,040	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands) \$9,910
<p>Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program</p>	<p>Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP) meets the USA PATRIOT Act, which prohibits states from issuing a license to an individual who transports hazardous materials (Hazmat) in commerce without determining if the person is a security risk. The Act requires checks be conducted against criminal history, immigration, & international databases. HTAP meets this mandate by conducting an security threat assessment (STA) on drivers applying to obtain, renew, or transfer a hazardous materials endorsement (HME) on state-issued Commercial Driver's License. HTAP leverages existing criminal history, legal status & intelligence data to perform an STA on commercial truck drivers who transport Hazmat to determine the threat status to transportation security. STAs utilize national data sources and consistent vetting standards which are universally applied to applicants seeking an HME. HTAP is a key component of the DHS/TSA layered management approach to transportation security.</p> <p>The following performance measures will be used to track performance against TSA's mission and goals:</p> <p>Appeal processing time: Days to complete an appeal, expressed as average of all appeal processing time. Calculated as average number of days elapsed from system receipt until appeal completed.</p> <p>Cost per applicant to perform Security Threat Assessment remains within acceptable levels to support program operations and IT investments. Calculate obligations, expenses, commitments necessary for sustainment to set acceptable fee level.</p>	

Application Processing Time: Percent of number of applications completed in 30 Days is expressed as calculation of System Date application completed Minus System Date Applications Received = Number of Days Processing Time. $\text{Sum of Applications with Processing Time} = < 30 \text{ days} / \text{Sum of All Applications Completed} * 100$.

Reject Rate: Percent of unacceptable fingerprints submitted per month, expressed as a proportion of fingerprints that are contractually obligated to be acceptable per month. Calculated as: $\text{Total Fingerprints submitted to FBI per month} / \text{number of reject error messages for poor quality per month} * 100$

Operational Availability: Percent HAZPRINTS System is available per month, expressed as a proportion of hours the system is contractually obligated to be available per month. Calculated as: $\text{Available Hours per Month} / \text{Obligated Hours per Month} * 100$.

Waiver Processing Time: Days to complete a waiver, expressed as average of all waiver processing time. Calculated as average number of days elapsed from system receipt until waiver completed.

Quality Assurance: Number of quality assurance/second tier review completed expressed in reference to a predetermined acceptable number of second tier reviews. Calculated as: $\text{Total number of cases with "green" status per month} / 3\%$

Number of people applying for a Hazmat Security Threat Assessment to decrease vulnerabilities of the transportation system. Calculated as number of complete application received.

Enrollment Availability: Percent System is Available per month, expressed as a proportion of hours the system is contractually obligated to be available per month. Calculated as: $\text{Available Hours per Month} / \text{Obligated Hours per month} * 100$

State Portal Availability: Percent State Portal is available per month, expressed as a proportion of hours the state portal is contractually obligated to be available per month. Calculated as: $\text{Available Hours per Month} / \text{Obligated Hours per month} * 100$

The HTAP is a key component of the DHS/TSA layered approach to transportation security. The program was established to fulfill the statutory requirements of both the USA PATRIOT and Safe Explosives Acts to further protect against the threats to transportation posed by terrorists, dangerous criminals, and illegal aliens that may attempt to transport hazardous materials in commerce.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: General Aviation-Offsetting Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	320
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	30
2014 Current Services	-	-	350
2014 Total Request	-	-	350
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	30

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) estimates \$350,000 in FY 2014 fee collection authority to support General Aviation security threat assessment (STA) vetting and program management activities. FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This offsetting collection supports General Aviation flights into Ronald Reagan National Airport (DCA) as provided by the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). The DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP) conducts name-based STAs for all flight crewmembers and passengers including security coordinators and armed security officers on non-commercial aircraft (non-cargo) flying into or out of DCA from one of the 28 domestic gateway airports. TSA levies a \$15 fee for each person onboard the flight, a \$490 fee for training of armed security officers, and a \$296 fee per roundtrip is charged to flight operators for the screening personnel and equipment used to support such flights at DCA. TSA vetted over 17,675 General Aviation - DCA passenger and crew in FY 2012 and has vetted over 64,786 General Aviation – DCA passengers and crew in the DASSP since inception in October 2005. This program will transition to the TIM system after initial operating capability and to the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the SVAR is published.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Air Cargo - Fee
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Air Cargo - Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	9	-	1,164
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	2	8	4,236
2014 Current Services	11	8	5,400
2014 Total Request	11	8	5,400
Total Change 2012 to 2014	2	8	4,236

In FY 2013 and beyond, the Air Cargo - Fee includes the Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) and Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP) fees. Both are included in the FY 2012 enacted number for display purposes. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) estimates \$5.4 million in FY 2014 fee collection authority to support the Air Cargo (AC) program, which includes IAC and CCSP. FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual FTE and collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The AC program provides for fee collections supporting security threat assessments (STA) of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities. In FY 2014, TSA will charge a \$41 per assessment fee to offset costs for conducting the STA and program management costs. The fee cost and population estimates analysis conducted in support of the Air Cargo Screening Final Rule, which was published in August 2011. The final fee structure was published in May 2012, with a \$41 fee effective June 22, 2012. Prior to June 22, 2012, this program was funded through the Aviation Security Appropriation and there were no STA fees for applicants; but, is now entirely funded through fees.

The total FY 2014 fee collections are estimated to be \$5.4 million. In FY 2012, TSA processed over 136,000 IAC applicants and more than 6,300 CCSP applicants. Since inception, TSA has vetted over 585,175 IAC applicants and 38,350 CCSP applicants. The FY 2014 collection estimate is based on 131,000 applicants at a fee of \$41. This program will transition to the TIM system and the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the system is completed and the SVAR is published.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	6,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	500
2014 Current Services	-	-	6,500
2014 Total Request	-	-	6,500
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	500

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program was previously known as the Secure Identification Display Area (SIDA) Fee. The Transportation Security Administration estimates \$6.5 million in FY 2014 fee collection authority to support the SIDA and Aviation Workers (AW) airport employee checks through the Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program. FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual FTE and collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee program, previously named the SIDA PPA, includes those individuals who apply for, or are issued, personnel identification media at U.S. domestic airports (e.g., airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, parking attendants, etc.). Prior to receiving any identification media, aviation workers must undergo a successful name-based security threat assessment (STA), which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. This population will eventually be covered under the Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (formerly known as the Universal Rule). Depending on the access level granted to the airport worker, the individual may also be required to have a fingerprint based Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal History Record Check (CHRC), which is the fee reflected in the chart above. Total current badged Aviation Worker population is currently 2.2 million with approximately 450,000 new applicants per year. The FY 2014 estimate is based on approximately 448,000 new applicants with a CHRC fee of \$14.50 per applicant.

In FY 2012 the Aviation Channeling Services Provider initiative expanded to provide airports and aircraft operators a choice from among three TSA Designated Aviation Channelers (DACs). Additionally, the program also process STAs for the general aviation population.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Security Threat Assessments
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Other Security Threat Assessments

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	29
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	21
2014 Current Services	-	-	50
2014 Total Request	-	-	50
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	21

In FY 2013 and beyond, Other Security Threat Assessments (OSTA) fees include the Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) and Sensitive Security Information (SSI) fees. For display purposes OSTA includes these fees. The Transportation Security Administration estimates \$50,000 in FY 2014 fee collection authority to support OSTA. FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI. The fees collected by these programs support the costs for a fingerprint based FBI criminal history records check (CHRC). Populations under these programs also undergo a name-based security threat assessment (STA), which is currently funded through the Other Vetting PPA. These populations will eventually be covered under the Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (formerly known as the Universal Rule).

The 12/5 program conducts an FBI CHRC for flight crewmembers operating (e.g., cockpit crew, airline personnel authorized in the cockpit, cargo carrier employees) aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or more. Annual population for the 12/5 program is approximately 2,500 applicants. Each program conducts STAs for regulated parties.

The PCSSP program is for private charter flight crewmembers operating aircraft with a maximum certificated takeoff weight of 45,000kg (100,309 pounds) or more, or a passenger-seating configuration of 61 or more, or whose passengers are enplaned from or deplaned into a sterile area. PCSSP does not include government charters.

The MD-3 program applies to pilots who operate aircraft and apply for privileges to fly to or from the three General Aviation airports in the Washington, D.C. restricted flight zones (Potomac Airport,

Washington Executive/Hyde Field, and College Park Airport).

The ASW program, in conjunction with the Federal Aviation Administration, conducts FBI CHRCs for domestic and international flight crew members and passengers for access to: certain operational areas of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, access to restricted Washington, D.C. flight restricted zones, major sporting events, Disney theme parks, flight training, and special events.

The LASP program will provide for the fee collections to fund FBI CHRCs for the large aircraft security program. Vetting costs are currently supported by the Transportation Security Network Management General Aviation (GA). Fee collection will begin after the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) is approved and with the SVAR.

The original LASP NPRM included language to require all U.S. operators of aircraft over 12,500 maximum gross take-off weight (MTOW) to adopt and implement a TSA-approved security program. Subsequent to industry feedback and comments, TSA drafted a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) which is currently under review by Department of Homeland Security. The SNPRM modifies the MTOW threshold from 12,500 pounds to 30,000 pounds. Operators having an MTOW over 30,000 pounds will be required to adopt a TSA approved security program and the GA 30 Security Program, which will be similar to the current process for U.S. air carriers and commercial operators. The SNPRM also proposes that GA operators transporting persons or cargo for compensation/hire in an aircraft with an MTOW over 12,500 pounds adopt a 12/5 Security Program and a Private Charter/Compensation or Hire Security Program, as necessary, which will have specific requirements and checks for each population as determined by TSA. TSA will begin collecting a fee with the implementation of the Standardized Vetting and Adjudication Rule and the General Aviation Security Program SNPRM.

TSA is collecting the SSI fee to fund the FBI CHRC for those individuals who require access to SSI. The FY 2014 estimate is based on approximately 3,400 applicants with the FBI CHRC requirement at a fee of \$14.50.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Alien Flight School - mandatory fee

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	6	5	4,890
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	110
2014 Current Services	6	6	5,000
2014 Total Request	6	6	5,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	1	110

The Transportation Security Administration estimates \$5.0 million in fee collection for the Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP). FY 2012 Revised Enacted amounts reflect actual FTE and collections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

AFSP conducts terrorist, immigration and criminal-background checks on all foreign students applying for flight training in the United States or abroad at Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified flight training locations. Applicants are subject to a security threat assessment (STA) in accordance with Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176). AFSP applicants identified as a “threat to aviation or national security under this program will be denied training.

The program reviews and assesses both biographic and biometric information to identify individuals who pose a security threat. Prior to the September 11, 2001 attacks, there were no systematic security checks performed on non-U.S. citizens applying for FAA certified flight training in the United States or abroad.

Section 612 of the Vision 100 – Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (P.L. 108-176) transferred the function for screening AFSP applicants from the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (and subsequently delegated to the TSA). The Act also gives the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to establish a fee to offset costs of vetting AFSP applicants.

AFSP currently collects a fee of \$127.25 per basic applicant. This fee includes \$112.75 for extensive TSA international and domestic threat assessments, and \$14.50 for a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal History Record Check (CHRC). On May 13, 2009, AFSP also began collecting a fee

of \$70 per recurrent applicant. Fees collected for AFSP support the enrollment, vetting and adjudication of flight training applicants and program management support. AFSP applicants, who require training for a new skill set, will also be required to undergo a fingerprint based FBI CHRC. Operational since 2004, AFSP has processed more than 377,000 applications, including over 47,000 flight training fee applications in FY 2012. AFSP is entirely funded by fee revenue. This program will transition to the TIM system and the Standardized Vetting Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR) fee framework when the system is completed and the SVAR is published.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Large Aircraft & Charter Screening Program
PPA: Secure Flight
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$12,717

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							308	286	93,481
Program Increase							-	-	12,717
Total Request	332	239	92,414	332	314	92,980	308	286	106,198

Description of Item

The total cost of the Secure Flight/Large Aircraft & Charter Screening Program request is \$12.7 million. This request is consistent with the FY 2013 President's Request.

The 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) mandates that DHS make advanced passenger prescreening available to charter and lessors of aircraft greater than 12,500 pounds that fly into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is also promulgating the General Aviation Security Rule supporting these provisions of IRTPA as well as additional regulations for aircraft over 30,000 pounds. The rule is anticipated to be published in the first quarter of FY 2014.

Justification

Vetting passengers on large general aviation aircraft against the No-fly and Selectee lists adds a significant layer of security to stop terrorists from exploiting the general aviation system.

The additional Secure Flight watch list matching requirements necessitate increased IT systems capability. The requested funding increase will allow TSA to purchase the hardware and software necessary to meet these critical Secure Flight system watch list matching requirements for an anticipated 11 million additional passengers per year who will be covered adding a significant layer to TSA's aviation security operations. Expanding watch list matching to these new populations will

mitigate the risk to aviation passenger safety, by enabling TSA to better identify individuals who may present a threat to passenger air travel.

General Aviation aircraft over 12,500 pounds, which transport people or cargo for compensation/hire will be required to submit passenger data to Secure Flight for watch list matching. For general aviation aircraft over 30,000 pounds that transport people or cargo not for compensation/hire, Secure Flight will perform prescreening of passengers that are unknown to a Validated General Aviation Pilot (VGAP). For example, personal or corporate owned aircraft over 30,000 pounds that transport passengers will be subject to these requirements. Under the proposed rule, VGAP will be a voluntary program for general aviation pilots. These pilots will be subject to enhanced security review by TSA, which will allow the pilot to board passengers known to the pilot without watch list matching for those passengers. If the pilot is not a VGAP, Secure Flight will be required to watch list match all passengers.

This funding will also allow TSA to discontinue distributing the Watch List to the general aviation operators, greatly reducing the potential for unauthorized use and distribution.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This request will support TSA in meeting the IRTPA mandate, implement the General Aviation Security Rulemaking provisions, which require passenger watch list matching on large general aviation aircraft, and achieve 100 percent performance of vetting all air carrier passengers.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Technology Infrastructure Modernization
PPA: Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$30,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							125	117	53,419
Program Increase							-	-	30,000
Total Request	127	113	71,540	127	121	71,978	125	117	83,419

Description of Item

The Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program requires a base restoration of \$30 million in FY 2014. This request is consistent with the FY 2013 President's Request.

Justification

The FY 2012 Enacted Budget reduced funding for the TIM program by \$30 million due to necessary revisions to the TIM development and implementation schedule. Consequently, this decrease in current services funding continued in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The program is currently on track to achieve planned milestones. With the award of the development contract in August 2012, the program will need the \$30 million reinstated to the program's base in order to complete the development and implementation of the TIM program. The modernization initiative addresses and eliminates subsequent IT investments, redundant business practices and processes to achieve significant economies of scale and other benefits associated with a unifying business integration effort.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

If funding is not received, the TIM program will be delayed, and TSA will have to continue to use the eight individual stove-pipe systems to process enrollment, vetting, adjudication and redress functions. Delaying the TIM program will also delay the use of the Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Rule (SVAR), formerly known as the Universal Fee Rule, which is being developed to establish comparable security threat assessment service costs for vetting activities with a common fee structure. The use of the rulemaking requires the TIM to be 100 percent functional prior to implementation of the SVAR, expected to be published in FY 2016. As a result, cost avoidance in the TTAC appropriation would be delayed, since programs, such as Aviation Workers, would not be able to begin charging user-fees until SVAR is established.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) Non-Recur
PPA: Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(9,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							125	117	53,419
Program Decrease							-	-	(9,000)
Total Request	127	113	71,540	127	121	71,978	125	117	44,419

Description of Item

TSA will decrease the base budget of the Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) program by \$9 million in FY 2014.

Justification

In FY 2014, the TIM program is scheduled to achieve Initial Operating Capability (IOC), with the transition of the Maritime population to the TIM system. The achievement of the IOC milestone in the TIM build process enables the TIM Program to decrease the budget by \$9 million. The modernization initiative, in concert with a universal fee effort, addresses and eliminates subsequent IT investments, redundant business practices and processes to achieve significant economies of scale, and other benefits associated with a unifying business integration effort.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

With the award of the development contract in August 2012, and the requested reinstatement of the \$30 million to TIM in FY 2013, the TIM program will achieve IOC in FY 2014. Decreasing funding by \$9 million in FY 2014 will have no impact on strategic goals. The TIM efforts will remain on track to be 100 percent functional prior to implementation of the Standardized Vetting, Adjudication and Redress Services (formerly known as the Universal Rule).

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for the development and implementation of [screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing] *vetting and credentialing activities*¹, [\$192,631,000]~~\$180,617,000~~², to remain available until September 30, [2014]~~2015~~³. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175).

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[screening programs of the Office of Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing] <i>vetting and credentialing activities</i> ,...	Language change to remove reference to an office that no longer exists. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$192,631,000] \$180,617,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2014] 2015 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
 Discretionary Funding¹
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	506	394	214,731
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to Transportation Security Support	(25)	(24)	(2,772)
Transfer to Aviation Security	(1)	(1)	(224)
Total Transfers	(26)	(25)	(2,996)
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	411
Adjustment for Actual FTP/FTE	2	91	-
Adjustment for Actual Fee Collections	-	-	10,223
Total, Increases	2	91	10,634
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	(7)	(11,426)
Non-Recur	-	-	(3,043)
Adjustment for Actual FTP/FTE	-	(4)	-
Total, Decreases	-	(11)	(14,469)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	55	(6,831)
2014 Current Services	482	449	207,900
Program Changes			
Increases			
Large Aircraft & Charter Screening Program	-	-	12,717
Technology Infrastructure Modernization	-	-	30,000
Total, Increases	-	-	42,717
Decreases			
Technology Infrastructure Modernization (TIM) Non-Recur	-	-	(9,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(9,000)
Total Program Changes	-	-	33,717
2014 Request	482	449	241,617
2012 to 2014 Change	(24)	55	26,886

¹FY12 - FY14 includes only discretionary funding.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Mandatory Funding¹
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	6	5	4,890
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Adjustment for Actual FTP/FTE	-	1	-
Adjustment for Actual Fee Collections	-	-	110
Total, Increases	-	1	110
Decreases			
Total, Decreases	-	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	110
2014 Current Services	6	6	5,000
Total Program Changes	-	-	-
2014 Request	6	6	5,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	1	110

¹FY12 - FY14 includes Alien Flight School mandatory fee only.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	512	399	219,621
FY 2013 Annualized CR	514	487	244,678
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	(26)	(25)	(2,996)
Increases	2	92	10,744
Decreases	-	(11)	(14,469)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(24)	56	(6,721)
FY 2014 Current Services	488	455	212,900
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	42,717
Decreases	-	-	(9,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	33,717
FY 2014 Request	488	455	246,617
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(24)	56	26,996

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Secure Flight	332	239	\$92,414	(24)	47	\$1,067	0	0	\$12,717	308	286	\$106,198	(24)	47	\$13,784
Alien Flight School - mandatory fee	6	5	4,890	0	1	110	0	0	0	6	6	5,000	0	1	110
Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations	127	113	71,540	(2)	4	(18,121)	0	0	21,000	125	117	74,419	(2)	4	2,879
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee	21	22	32,163	0	(1)	4,537	0	0	0	21	21	36,700	0	(1)	4,537
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program	17	20	11,101	0	(3)	899	0	0	0	17	17	12,000	0	(3)	899
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee	0	0	320	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	30
Air Cargo - Fee	9	0	1,164	2	8	4,236	0	0	0	11	8	5,400	2	8	4,236
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	0	0	6,000	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0	0	500
Other Security Threat Assessments	0	0	29	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	21
Total	512	399	219,621	(24)	56	(6,721)	0	0	33,717	488	455	246,617	(24)	56	26,996

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
Department of Transportation - Federal Aviation Administration	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(500)
DHS - US Visit	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	-	-	-	3,925	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - National Protection & Programs Directorate	-	-	4,400	-	-	4,400	-	-	4,400	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	6,600	-	-	10,025	-	-	6,100	-	-	(500)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Other Vetting Programs	-	-	6,600	-	-	10,025	-	-	6,100	-	-	(500)
Total Obligations	-	-	6,600	-	-	10,025	-	-	6,100	-	-	(500)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	FY 2012 to
Object Classes	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$48,881	\$48,265	\$46,227	(\$2,654)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	100	100	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,318	1,970	1,622	304
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	576	584	570	(6)
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	13,069	14,113	12,589	(480)
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	63,844	65,032	61,108	(2,736)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	485	626	495	10
22.0 Transportation of things	135	247	245	110
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	5,134	6,111	5,145	11
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	600	201	600	-
24.0 Printing	-	6	5	5
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	66,783	63,545	62,218	(4,565)
25.2 Other services	32,684	36,066	37,707	5,023
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,103	15,660	14,130	3,027
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,600	1,167	3,600	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,522	8,552	13,574	9,052
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	347	225	317	(30)
31.0 Equipment	30,384	47,240	47,473	17,089
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	155,777	179,646	185,509	29,732
Total, Direct Obligations	219,621	244,678	246,617	26,996
Adjustments				

	2012	2013	2014	FY 2012 to
Object Classes	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	219,621	244,678	246,617	26,996
Full Time Equivalents	399	487	455	56

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	-	(1)
L Band	7	7	7	-
K Band	70	70	70	-
J Band	140	140	142	2
I Band	69	69	63	(6)
H Band	85	85	97	12
G Band	70	70	50	(20)
F Band	41	43	30	(11)
E Band	29	29	29	-
Total Permanent Positions	512	514	488	(24)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Headquarters	512	514	488	(24)
Total, Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing::	512	514	488	(24)
Full Time Equivalents	399	487	455	56
Average ES Salary	170,712	170,712	170,712	-
Average GS Salary	101,351	101,351	101,351	-
Average Grade	10	10	10	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Secure Flight
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	30,853	29,610	28,211	(2,642)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	600	1,247	925	325
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	300	309	315	15
12.1 Benefits	7,946	8,776	7,325	(621)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	39,699	39,942	36,776	(2,923)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	175	200	165	(10)
22.0 Transportation of things	5	7	5	-
23.2 Other rent	4,000	4,966	4,000	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	500	100	500	-
24.0 Printing	-	1	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	29,500	20,798	29,745	245
25.2 Other services	1,895	9	5	(1,890)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	30	-	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,500	1,067	3,500	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,000	3	5,300	4,300
26.0 Supplies and materials	200	78	190	(10)
31.0 Equipment	11,940	25,779	26,012	14,072
Total, Other Object Classes	52,715	53,038	69,422	16,707
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	92,414	92,980	106,198	13,784
Full Time Equivalents	239	314	286	47

Secure Flight Mission Statement

The mission of the Secure Flight Program is to significantly improve the Federal Government's ability to prevent terrorists from boarding aircraft, help move passengers through airport screening more quickly, and reduce the number of individuals selected for secondary screening, while fully protecting passengers' privacy and civil liberties.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	30,853	29,610	28,211	(2,642)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	600	1,247	925	325
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	300	309	315	15
12.1 Benefits	7,946	8,776	7,325	(621)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$39,699	\$39,942	\$36,776	(\$2,923)

The FY 2014 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 286 FTE. It includes a decrease of 24 FTP/23 FTE and \$2.5 million for a transfer to the Transportation Security Support appropriation; an increase of \$279 thousand for Pay COLA, and an increase of 33 FTE for the balanced workforce conversion.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$175	\$200	\$165	(\$10)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes travel needs for the Secure Flight Program, a decrease from FY 2012 of \$10 thousand.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$5	\$7	\$5	-

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incidental to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request reflects transportation needs for the Secure Flight Program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$4,000	\$4,966	\$4,000	-

Rent includes all payments to a GSA managed source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects the needs for the Secure Flight Program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$500	\$100	\$500	-

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, and utility services. TSA is dependant upon communications lines and utilities to run the Secure Flight platform.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	-	\$1	-	-

Printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$29,500	\$20,798	\$29,745	\$245

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these services to provide program management, technical and logistical support as well as evaluations. The FY 2014 request reflects the needs for the Secure Flight Program, including Risk Based Screening and the implementation of the Large Aircraft & Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$1,895	\$9	\$5	(\$1,890)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects the needs for the Secure Flight Program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	\$30	-	-

Purchases from government accounts includes purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,500	\$1,067	\$3,500	-

Provides for the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used to support the Secure Flight program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$1,000	\$3	\$5,300	\$4,300

Provides for the operation and maintenance of equipment used to support the Secure Flight program. The FY 2014 request reflects Risk Based Screening and the implementation of the Large Aircraft & Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$200	\$78	\$190	(\$10)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$11,940	\$25,779	\$26,012	\$14,072

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. These costs include equipment that will be purchased for the Secure Flight program outside of contracts for rollout and sustainment of the program. The FY 2014 request reflects Risk Based Security and the implementation of the Large Aircraft & Private Charter Passenger Screening Program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,219	13,270	12,656	(563)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	100	100	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation	665	625	574	(91)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	225	225	225	-
12.1 Benefits	3,948	3,948	3,855	(93)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,057	18,168	17,410	(647)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	235	235	189	(46)
22.0 Transportation of things	30	30	30	-
23.2 Other rent	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	100	100	100	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,450	10,450	10,450	-
25.2 Other services	28,800	29,045	32,310	3,510
25.4 O&M of facilities	100	100	100	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	200	200	200	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	120	120	100	(20)
31.0 Equipment	12,448	12,530	12,530	82
Total, Other Object Classes	53,483	53,810	57,009	3,526
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	71,540	71,978	74,419	2,879
Full Time Equivalent	113	121	117	4

Other Vetting/Screening Administration and Operations Mission Statement

The mission of Other Vetting is to help support the identification of individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,219	13,270	12,656	(563)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	100	100	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation	665	625	574	(91)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	225	225	225	-
12.1 Benefits	3,948	3,948	3,855	(93)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$18,057	\$18,168	\$17,410	(\$647)

The FY 2014 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 117 FTE. It includes a net decrease of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$445 thousand for transfers to the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations; an increase of \$132 thousand for Pay COLA, and an increase of 4 FTE from FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$235	\$235	\$189	(\$46)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes travel needs for the Other Vetting Programs, a decrease from FY 2012 of \$46 thousand.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$28,800	\$29,045	\$32,310	\$3,510

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under object class 25. Contracting services are used extensively in systems operations. These contracts will support TIM, SIDA, 12/5 Charter Pilots, MD-3 Airports and the Temporary Flight Restriction programs. The increase more appropriately aligns the cost of other contractual services for the TIM infrastructure project.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$120	\$120	\$100	(\$20)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$12,448	\$12,530	\$12,530	\$82

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects equipment needs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,232	2,232	2,207	(25)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	28	25
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	20	20	-	(20)
12.1 Benefits	560	560	580	20
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,815	2,815	2,815	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	40	150	100	60
22.0 Transportation of things	100	200	200	100
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	1	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	16,000	20,834	10,560	(5,440)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,000	7,500	7,500	2,500
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,000	7,775	7,500	4,500
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	12	12	-
31.0 Equipment	5,196	8,013	8,013	2,817
Total, Other Object Classes	29,348	44,485	33,885	4,537
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	32,163	47,300	36,700	4,537
Full Time Equivalents	22	21	21	(1)

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) - offsetting fee Mission Statement

The mission of the TWIC Program is to establish an integrated, credential-based, identity verification program through the use of biometric technology to grant workers unescorted access to secure areas within the nation's transportation system

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,232	2,232	2,207	(25)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	28	25
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	20	20	-	(20)
12.1 Benefits	560	560	580	20
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,815	\$2,815	\$2,815	-

The FY 2014 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 21 FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$40	\$150	\$100	\$60

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel is necessary to conduct on-site reviews and meetings with maritime port operators and other TWIC program stakeholders. The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual cost of travel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$100

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incidental to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$16,000	\$20,834	\$10,560	(\$5,440)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that are private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. TSA uses these types of contracts to assist in the development and implementation of the TWIC program. The decrease is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual cost of Advisory & Assistance Services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$2,500

Purchases from government accounts includes purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$3,000	\$7,775	\$7,500	\$4,500

Supports the operation and maintenance of information technology systems used for the TWIC program. The FY 2014 request reflects a better alignment in O&M costs. The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual cost of Operation and Maintenance of Equipment.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$5,196	\$8,013	\$8,013	\$2,817

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request reflects equipment needs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,725	1,725	1,725	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15	15	15	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	25	25	25	-
12.1 Benefits	460	460	460	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,225	2,225	2,225	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	29	35	35	6
22.0 Transportation of things	-	10	10	10
23.2 Other rent	114	145	145	31
24.0 Printing	-	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,018	7,518	7,518	500
25.2 Other services	780	730	730	(50)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3	30	30	27
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	282	534	534	252
31.0 Equipment	650	768	768	118
Total, Other Object Classes	8,876	9,775	9,775	899
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	11,101	12,000	12,000	899
Full Time Equivalents	20	17	17	(3)

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program Mission Statement

The mission of the HazMat Program is to support public safety by ensuring that all commercial drivers transporting hazardous materials are thoroughly checked against terrorist and criminal databases and receive the appropriate endorsement from DHS.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,725	1,725	1,725	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15	15	15	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	25	25	25	-
12.1 Benefits	460	460	460	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$2,225	\$2,225	\$2,225	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$29	\$35	\$35	\$6

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Travel is necessary to conduct on-site reviews and meetings with maritime port operators and other Hazmat program stakeholders. The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual cost of travel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	-	\$10	\$10	\$10

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Other Rent	\$114	\$145	\$145	\$31

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	-	\$5	\$5	\$5

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory & Assistance Services	\$7,018	\$7,518	\$7,518	\$500

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other Services	\$780	\$730	\$730	(\$50)

The decrease is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchase from Govt. Accts.	\$3	\$30	\$30	\$27

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation & Maintenance of Equipment	\$282	\$534	\$534	\$252

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$650	\$768	\$768	\$118

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with actual costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
General Aviation-Offsetting Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	310	90	340	30
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	10	10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	320	100	350	30
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	320	100	350	30
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

General Aviation-Offsetting Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection supporting General Aviation flights into DCA as provided by the Vision 100 Act.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$310	\$90	\$340	\$30

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Air Cargo - Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	293	869	869	576
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	45	45	45
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1	-	-	(1)
12.1 Benefits	-	214	214	214
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	294	1,128	1,128	834
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	870	6,072	4,272	3,402
Total, Other Object Classes	870	6,072	4,272	3,402
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,164	7,200	5,400	4,236
Full Time Equivalents	-	8	8	8

Air Cargo - Fee Mission Statement

The AC program, which includes the Indirect Air Cargo (IAC) and Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP), provides for fee collections supporting security threat assessments (STA) of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	293	869	869	576
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	45	45	45
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1	-	-	(1)
12.1 Benefits	-	214	214	214
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$294	\$1,128	\$1,128	\$834

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$870	\$6,072	\$4,272	\$3,402

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	6,000	8,000	6,500	500
Total, Other Object Classes	6,000	8,000	6,500	500
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	6,000	8,000	6,500	500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee Mission Statement

This funding is the fee collection for the Commercial Aviation and Airport Workers who require an FBI CHRC.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$6,500	\$500

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Other Security Threat Assessments
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	29	120	50	21
Total, Other Object Classes	29	120	50	21
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	29	120	50	21
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Other Security Threat Assessments Mission Statement

The OSTA fees fund the 12/5, Private Charter Standard Security Program (PCSSP), Maryland-Three (MD-3), Airspace Waivers (ASW), LASP and SSI.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$29	\$120	\$50	\$21

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing:
Alien Flight School - Mandatory Fee
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	559	559	559	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	35	35	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	5	5	5	-
12.1 Benefits	155	155	155	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	754	754	754	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6	6	6	-
23.2 Other rent	20	-	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,815	3,945	3,945	130
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	100	100	100	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	40	40	40	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	5	5	-
31.0 Equipment	150	150	150	-
Total, Other Object Classes	4,136	4,246	4,246	110
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,890	5,000	5,000	110
Full Time Equivalents	5	6	6	-

Alien Flight School - Mandatory Fee Mission Statement

The mission of the Alien Flight Student Program is to help identify individuals deemed as potential terrorists or who pose a security threat to either aviation or national security. This program reviews and assesses biographic and biometric information of non-U.S. citizens and other individuals who seek flight training at FAA certified flight schools located both inside and outside the United States.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	559	559	559	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	35	35	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	5	5	5	-
12.1 Benefits	155	155	155	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	754	754	754	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other Rent	\$20	-	-	(\$20)

The decrease is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	\$3,815	\$3,945	\$3,945	\$130

The increase is to more appropriately align the estimates with the actual costs.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	308	399	487
Increases			
Secure Flight - Balanced Workforce Conversion	59	74	-
Other Vetting Annualization of FY 2010 Program Increase	10	-	-
Adjustment for EOY Actuals	-	14	-
Secure Flight Expanded Watchlist Vetting	36	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	105	88	-
Decreases			
2% Mission Support Reduction in Other Vetting and Secure Flight	-	-	(7)
Realignment of Positions to HQ Admin and TWE	-	-	(2)
Adjustment for EOY Actuals	(14)	-	-
Transfer of FTE to Intel	-	-	(23)
Subtotal, Decreases	(14)	-	(32)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	399	487	455
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	91	88	(32)

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Support

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Transportation Security Support:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is an agency of more than 55,000 FTE with approximately \$7.4 billion in budget authority, regulatory and law enforcement authorities, and a nationwide presence. The management and support of the organization is accomplished by a transportation security support staff in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and five Mission Support Centers (MSCs).

B. Budget Activities:

Intelligence -- The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) receives, assesses, and distributes intelligence information to support TSA's mission of securing the transportation system. TSA-OIA also conducts strategic operational and tactical risk-based security planning.

HQ Administration -- Headquarters (HQ) Administration provides all aspects of the support infrastructure required to sustain TSA's nation-wide operations. These activities include serving as the central point on policy development, performance management, facilities management, financial management, acquisition, civil rights protection, legal advice, internal conduct and audits, and providing a safe and healthy work environment for employees.

Human Capital Services -- Human Capital Services (HCS) includes all services that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, payroll, and career development of TSA's employees at headquarters, field offices, airports, and other locations.

Information Technology -- Information Technology (IT) provides the IT infrastructure and services to maintain connectivity, provide productivity tools, and support headquarters and field corporate applications.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration requests 2,157 positions, 2,001 FTE, and \$997,789,000 in appropriated funding for Transportation Security Support in FY 2014. The total adjustments-to-base (ATB) include an increase of 179 FTP, 365 FTE to adjust for Actuals, and reduction of \$30,824,000. Included in the total ATBs is a transfer of 51 FTP/49 FTE and \$45.9 million from the FAMS appropriation as part of the headquarters restructuring to consolidate like functions. These realignments only impact the FAMS support functions and not the front-line operational FAMS. This request also includes a program decrease of 5 FTP, 5 FTE, and \$3,313,000 for the Federal Air Marshals program reduction.

D: Efficiencies

TSA's budget includes a projected \$52.6 million in efficiencies expected in specific object classes from FY 2010 through FY 2014 as described below.

Mission Support Personnel Reduction Efficiencies **\$8.413 million**

TSA expects to achieve savings in personnel from centralization of like functions (i.e., IT, acquisition, real estate, etc.) and has realigned staff to in FY 2012 to more efficiently and perform these functions. TSA also expects to achieve efficiencies from reducing overtime costs.

Printing & Reproduction Efficiencies **\$0.014 million**

TSA anticipates savings from utilizing electronic media and placing more documents on the Internet/Intranet to save printing and reproduction costs. Staff will also utilize electronic media to conduct briefings which will reduce printing costs.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies **\$0.540 million**

TSA anticipates savings associated with use of electronic media, which will significantly reduce the need for paper, toner, binders, folders, etc. to print materials for briefings. Additionally, TSA will limit the publication and printing of hard copy documents and prescribe that information should be provided in an electronic form, whenever applicable.

Travel Efficiencies **\$2.474 million**

TSA will reduce all non-essential travel by 50 percent across all programs as applicable. To ensure efficient travel spending, TSA will employ strategic alternatives to Government travel, including local or technological alternatives, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing. Additionally, TSA will make all appropriate efforts to conduct business and host or sponsor conferences in space controlled by the Federal Government, wherever practicable and cost effective.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies **\$0.082 million**

TSA plans to seek ways to reduce postal and freight charges by pursuing more cost efficient transport of equipment.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies **\$15.625 million**

As part of a DHS-wide effort, TSA will reduce the number of advisory and assistance contracts.

Other Efficiencies **\$25.461 million**

In addition to the above efficiencies, TSA will also implement other efficiencies and management adjustments to achieve savings from reductions in non-advisory contractual services.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Annualized CR		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	242	193	42,992	242	228	43,255	266	246	44,809	24	53	1,817	-	-	-	24	53	1,817
Headquarters Administration	1,256	1,047	292,334	1,256	1,172	294,123	1,306	1,207	284,942	50	160	(7,392)	(2)	(2)	(222)	52	162	(7,170)
Human Capital Services	259	215	249,400	259	243	250,926	265	246	212,554	6	31	(36,846)	-	-	-	6	31	(36,846)
Information Technology	226	186	447,200	226	216	449,937	320	302	455,484	94	116	8,284	(3)	(3)	(3,091)	97	119	11,375
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	1,983	1,859	1,038,241	2,157	2,001	997,789	174	360	(34,137)	(5)	(5)	(3,313)	179	365	(30,824)
Total, Transportation Security Support:	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	1,983	1,859	1,038,241	2,157	2,001	997,789	174	360	(34,137)	(5)	(5)	(3,313)	179	365	(30,824)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	1,983	1,859	1,038,241	2,157	2,001	997,789	174	360	(34,137)	(5)	(5)	(3,313)	179	365	(30,824)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	1,983	1,859	1,038,241	2,157	2,001	997,789	174	360	(34,137)	(5)	(5)	(3,313)	179	365	(30,824)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Intelligence

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	242	193	42,992
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	24	53	1,817
2014 Current Services	266	246	44,809
2014 Total Request	266	246	44,809
Total Change 2012 to 2014	24	53	1,817

TSA requests \$44.8 million for Intelligence. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: an increase of 24 FTP/23 FTE and \$2.5 million transfer from the Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing (TTAC) appropriation; an increase of \$248,000 for pay COLA, an increase of 35 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE and a decrease of 3 FTE for budget reductions, and a decrease of 2 FTE and \$719,000 for efficiencies, which includes \$174,000 as part of the headquarters restructuring to consolidate like functions.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) provides TSA with the capability to review, synthesize, and analyze transportation specific intelligence in addition to providing comprehensive and cogent analytic products. It is the only Federal intelligence entity focused solely on the transportation sector. OIA coordinates closely and shares information with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence & Analysis, the Intelligence Community (IC), the intelligence sections of law enforcement agencies, and the transportation industry. To facilitate collaboration and provide rapid analysis and notification of threats, the office assigns Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs) at key transportation nodes and places liaison officers at key IC and law enforcement agencies.

OIA is critical to TSA's overall risk-based security strategy and the intelligence products generated provide the threat framework utilized to prioritize security resources. These products are regularly used by TSA senior leadership, the Federal Security Directors, the Federal Air Marshal Service, and the transportation industry to guide decisions. OIA operates and maintains 24/7 intelligence capabilities at TSA Headquarters and the TSA Freedom Center to disseminate warnings and notifications of credible and immediate threats. OIA also assists in coordinating domestic and

international civil aviation and other modal security intelligence activities with other government agencies.

To perform its mission, OIA provides and maintains Top Secret and Secret Collateral classified information technology infrastructures for interfacing via voice, video, and data with the IC, state and local law enforcement, field sites, and industry partners. TSA Intelligence Managed Network (TINMAN) supports the Headquarters, Annapolis Junction, and Colorado Springs Operation Center locations. The TSA Remote Access to Classified Enclaves (TRACE) solution provides secure access to classified and unclassified threat information in a timely manner to remote locations. The Crisis Management System is a classified voice, video, and data system that is maintained and certified by Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and utilized for classified connectivity to the Intelligence community during national crisis' and special events.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,256	1,047	292,334
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	52	162	(7,170)
2014 Current Services	1,308	1,209	285,164
2014 Program Change	(2)	(2)	(222)
2014 Total Request	1,306	1,207	284,942
Total Change 2012 to 2014	50	160	(7,392)

TSA requests \$284.9 million for Headquarters Administration. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: an increase of 53 FTP/52 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions, a net reduction of 8 FTP/7 FTE and a net increase of \$4.1 million for transfers between Transportation Security Support appropriation and the Aviation Security, Surface Transportation Security, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, and Federal Air Marshal Service appropriations; an increase of 7 FTP/ 7 FTE and \$1.3 million for reprogrammings. The ATBs also include an increase of \$1.3 million for FY 2014 pay COLA; an increase of 125 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE and an increase of 7 FTE and \$50,000 for annualization of FY 2012 program increases; a decrease of 10 FTE and \$9.5 million for efficiencies; a decrease of \$2.6 million to annualize second year funding of support costs associated with staffing of initial 1,000 Advanced Imaging Technology Equipment; and a decrease of 12 FTE for adjustments. In addition, the request includes a decrease of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$222,000 for the FAMS budget reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

(Dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Personnel	\$148.0	\$170.9
Leadership	4.5	3.4
Internal Management & Controls (IM&C)	80.0	56.6
Workforce Support	17.0	16.4
Facilities Management and Physical Security	42.8	37.6
Total	\$292.3	\$284.9

Headquarters (HQ) Administration supports numerous functions required to provide leadership, management, and logistics support to TSA operations.

Personnel: \$170.9 million in personnel costs are included in this PPA for the Offices of the Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration (Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)), Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement (CRLOTE), Security, Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE), and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs. The increase in personnel cost is a result of contract conversions and the TSA Headquarters Restructure which consolidated Headquarter functions that were previously in FAMS such as procurement, information technology services, communications, and equal employment opportunity investigations.

Leadership: \$3.4 million in operating expenses are provided to develop the policy and management architecture to guide overall activities, ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and manage external relationships with Congress, the Administration, other oversight entities, and private sector partners. Executive leadership offices include the Office of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Legislative Affairs, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Internal Management and Controls (IM&C): \$56.6 million in operating expenses support the day-to-day management of a \$7.4 billion budget and over 55,000 FTE. Offices overseeing internal management and controls include: Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Acquisition, CFO, CAO, Chief Counsel, and Security. The Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund is funded under the IM&C which funds DHS-wide and government-wide activities such as Internal Control Audit, Flexible Spending Plan, HSPD-12, and Consolidated Subscription Services.

Workforce Support: \$16.4 million in operating expenses to ensure that the more than 55,000 FTE have an excellent working climate and a safe and healthful environment while performing TSA's mission through the following programs: injury prevention, accident investigation and reporting, investigation of safety and health complaints, radiation safety, and health facilities. In addition, these programs ensure fair and lawful treatment of employees and the public.

Facilities Management and Physical Security: \$37.6 million is needed for operating expenses managed by the CAO for facility and management support for HQ, the Freedom Center, the Franconia Warehouse, and the Mission Support Centers (MSCs). The Franconia Warehouse is used to stage TSA equipment prior to deployment, to store special purpose consumables, and to serve as temporary storage of property and equipment during construction projects. The MSCs are the central field service support mechanism for TSA across transportation modes.

PROGRAM OFFICES

Acquisition -- Executes contracts and other agreements for the supplies and services needed by TSA to accomplish its mission. This office provides subject matter expertise in the areas of acquisition, field office acquisition guidance, grants management, requirements development, and program management.

Chief Administrative Officer -- Develops and implements administrative services programs, policies, and functions to include the Occupational Safety Health and Environment (OSHE), Property Management, Field Real Estate Services, Building Management Services, and Information Management Programs. These programs provide the following services:

- OSHE ensures TSA is in compliance with Federal regulations, DHS policy, and TSA policy and guidance in the areas of safety, health, and environmental services;
- Property Management provides accountability of all personal property owned by TSA, manages the fleet and transportation program, transit benefits, and HQ parking;
- Field Real Estate Services provides facilities services for field workspace locations by managing office and airport space allocations, lease acquisitions, design, construction and renovation of leased space, and furniture acquisition;
- Building Management Services provide HQ building management and facilities support in the DC Metro region; and
- Information Management Programs manage official TSA Forms, the directives management coordination and internal communication process, and the records management scheduling and storage activities, including the vital records coordination with emergency preparedness officials.

Chief Counsel – Delivers legal services to all mission areas, components, and staff, covering all substantive legal areas applicable to TSA. These include a comprehensive and inclusive array of services from legal and policy development, ethics, negotiating and drafting international agreements, drafting and reviewing legislation, Congressional testimony, and regulations and rulemaking.

Chief Financial Officer – Obtains the necessary resources to support TSA's critical mission and ensures these resources are used efficiently by providing effective financial systems and robust internal funds controls. Provides planning guidance to align the TSA budget with DHS goals and objectives and provides performance guidance and assistance to ensure goals and objectives are executed.

Inspection – Ensures the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of TSA's workforce, operations, and programs through objective audits, covert testing, inspections, and criminal investigations.

Security – Oversees and administers the agency-wide physical, personnel, and internal security policies and procedures, thereby ensuring a safe and secure workplace for its employees, and effectively determining the employment suitability of all TSA personnel, including contractors. Conducts assessments and reviews of TSA records to identify Sensitive Security Information (SSI) and, if necessary, redact SSI from those records relating to litigation, Freedom of Information Act, and other agency requests.

Civil Rights & Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement – Includes the following divisions:

- Civil Rights Division provides Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) services including education, traditional counseling, mediation, and formal complaint investigation and assures compliance of TSA programs and activities under applicable civil rights laws, statues, Executive Orders and policies;
- Diversity and Inclusion Division identifies strategies and practices to promote a diverse and inclusive workforce and environment for all TSA employees and implements the Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan in conjunction with the activities of the Diversity Advisory Council;
- Disability and Multicultural Division assures compliance and performs outreach to ensure that TSA’s security screening policies, procedures and practices do not discriminate against travelers on the basis of disability, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or gender;
- Ombudsman Division provides neutral and confidential problem resolution services for TSA employees and the traveling public;
- Traveler Engagement Division includes the following offices:
 - TSA Contact Center is the central point of contact for the public obtain information on security procedures, file complaints, report lost, stolen or damaged items, and get information on programs and policies.
 - Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) responds to FOIA and Privacy Act requests and appeals from the public, Congress, and other government agencies.
 - Transportation Security Redress manages the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program and provides a single portal for travelers seeking redress for adverse screening experiences and resolve Watch List misidentification issues; and
 - Privacy Office ensures that privacy awareness and compliance requirements are infused in all TSA programs, policies and procedures, particularly those associated with Risk Based Security and Secure Flight.

Strategic Communications and Public Affairs (OSCPA) – Oversees the communications, media relations, public liaison, speechwriting, and all Web communication initiatives including the TSA Blog and social media activities. Audiences include the public, the media, Congress, TSA employees, internal stakeholders, and foreign partners. OSCPAs aims to increase public understanding of security procedures and agency policies and to prepare the public to navigate security.

Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) – Serves as TSA’s primary interface with Congress. OLA develops and advances TSA’s legislative agenda and priorities on Capitol Hill and prepares agency officials for appearances before Congress. In addition, OLA develops and implements a comprehensive, proactive legislative strategy to inform Congress of TSA’s activities through briefings, meetings, tours, and responses to Congressional inquiries.

Office of Professional Responsibility – Ensures fair and consistent disciplinary practice TSA-wide. This includes reviewing and adjudicating allegations of misconduct for senior level and law enforcement employees, tracking and oversight of misconduct cases, and adjudicating appeals of adverse actions issued against Transportation Security Officers.

Training and Workforce Engagement – Oversees the development and delivery of all workforce engagement, training, learning, and employee formal development programs, along with the training programs for industry and international partners to support successful execution of TSA’s mission.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Capital Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	259	215	249,400
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	6	31	(36,846)
2014 Current Services	265	246	212,554
2014 Total Request	265	246	212,554
Total Change 2012 to 2014	6	31	(36,846)

TSA requests \$212.6 million for Human Capital Services. The request includes adjustments-to-base (ATBs) as follows: an increase of 19 FTP/19 FTE and for Balance Workforce Strategy Follow-on contract conversions, a net reduction of \$9.9 million for transfers between the Transportation Security Support and Aviation Security appropriations; and a reduction of 13 FTP/ 13 FTE and \$2.4 million for reprogrammings. ATBs also include: an increase of \$283,000 for FY 2014 pay COLA, an increase of 28 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE and a reduction of \$6.0 million for annualization of FY 2012 program increases; a decrease of \$10.5 million to annualize second year funding of support costs associated with staffing of initial 1,000 Advanced Imaging Technology equipment; a decrease of 2 FTE for adjustments; and a decrease of 1 FTE and \$7 million for efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components that make up this PPA.

	(Dollars in Millions)	
	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Personnel	\$36.0	\$37.7
HR Access -- Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration	163.1	133.2
Other Human Capital Services	37.6	33.1
Leadership Training and Development	12.7	8.6
Total	\$249.4	\$212.6

Human Capital Services (HCS) maintains oversight of all Human Resources (HR) contractual activities, develops policies, guidance, and programs that are used to identify and promote the best and most efficient HR practices, thereby allowing TSA to establish and administer programs necessary to create and sustain a diverse and highly skilled workforce.

The Office of Training and Workforce Engagement (TWE) is the business leader for learning, employee development, and workforce engagement for TSA. It ensures alignment of agency training and workforce engagement initiatives with security capability and program changes required to execute the agency's counterterrorism mission across all transportation modes

Personnel: \$37.7 million in personnel costs are included in this PPA to support all HR and training and development activities.

HR Access – Recruitment, Assessment, and Personnel Administration: The request includes \$133.2 million to provide HR Services to the workforce located in nearly 450 airports in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories. Services provided by HRAccess include recruitment and hiring, personnel transactions, benefits processing, payroll processing, workforce planning, position management/position classification and help desk. HRAccess aligns with the Enterprise Architecture of DHS and leverages available e-systems that create efficient services and processes. As a result, TSA benefits from improved customer service both through feedback and stakeholder communications, innovative approaches utilizing automated solutions and Federal best practice applications, and improved efficiency through system/process integration resulting in reduced overhead.

Other Human Capital Services: \$33.1 million is requested for employee relations, collective bargaining, program management support of Human Capital systems, strategic Human Capital planning, reasonable accommodation, management of the Worker's Compensation program, Medical Evaluation Program, and mandatory programs. Mandatory programs include drug and alcohol testing and Unemployment Compensation.

Following the Federal Labor Relations Authority's (FLRA) decision that directed union representation for Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), TSA issued a Determination to allow election for union representation if conducted in a manner consistent with TSA's security mission. In June 2011, The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) was certified by the FLRA as the exclusive representative of the bargaining unit. During FY 2012, TSA implemented interim guidance to assist with the transition to the collective bargaining environment and in August reached an agreement with AFGE over the non-security employment issues allowed in the Determination. The agreement will require ratification by the bargaining unit employees in order to be binding. TSA is also finalizing a Unitary Dispute Resolution System which will address grievances, workplace issues, alleged violations of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, and disciplinary actions.

The Workers' Compensation Program Office oversees the TSA Workers' Compensation Federal Employees Compensation Act program and the TSA Nurse Case Management Program. The Program office established the Periodic Roll Initiative (PRI) in April 2007. The initiative is a joint effort with the Nurse Case Management team in which all of the long term disability (Periodic Roll) cases are examined for opportunities to return employees to work when medically feasible. To ensure injured workers receive expedited medical care, TSA uses a diagnostic testing network to schedule and

provide Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) scans for employees with work-related injuries. Diagnostic testing services expedites the scheduling of MRI and CT Scans at a reduced cost. This service schedules appointments with local radiology and diagnostic imaging centers at the earliest possible date, providing the employee's physician with an image and image study within 24 hours of testing. This enables the physician to provide accurate and timely diagnosis for quality medical care and treatment which often result in an expedited return to work for the injured employee and offers to the best chance for a successful recovery from the work related injury.

The Medical Evaluation Program ensures that TSOs are physically fit to continue to perform the mission critical duties of their position. Currently TSOs are medically evaluated during the hiring process. This program will require TSOs to be medically evaluated, on a recurring basis. TSA will develop medical qualification standards for incumbent TSOs that will parallel the standards utilized to screen applicants for TSO positions. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act mandates annual proficiency review of TSOs to ensure they continue to meet all qualifications and standards required to perform screening duties. TSA requires applicants for TSO positions to demonstrate that they are medically/physically qualified.

Leadership Training and Development: \$8.6 million is requested for training and development of Headquarters and Field staff. TWE works closely with TSA leadership to develop and administer programs to prepare for future leadership needs and fulfill the succession planning mandated by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and DHS. The program will identify the most critical current and future senior leadership requirements, prepare a pipeline of talented and motivated leaders at all levels, and identify the best external sources of recruitment when internal sources are insufficient to meet critical needs.

Succession Planning provides the opportunity for current leaders to make an investment in the development of future leaders and in the long-term success of TSA. The program has launched five programs targeting different pools of applicants for critical positions: Senior Leadership Development Program (SLDP) 4 (the most recent SLDP), and the Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (CDP). The CDP is a formal program operating under OPM and DHS rules to develop candidates who will seek certification from an OPM-sponsored Qualifications Review Board. Upon completion of the requirements and once certified, the employee will be eligible for non-competitive selection to executive positions.

The professional development program provides mission-related training that is either beneficial for an employee in his/her current position or for professional development that will increase the employee's ability to contribute to TSA's mission in another capacity. The Career Resident Program is a formal career development program designed to attract exceptional candidates with diverse backgrounds into targeted entry level positions.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
145,718	\$125,940	\$125,836
<i>HRAccess</i>	<p>The HRAccess program benefits both the mission delivery & management support areas by providing human capital services to the approx. 65,000 TSA employees at HQ & Field. HRAccess provides recruitment & hiring, personnel & payroll processing, benefits processing, workforce planning, position classification/management, Help Desk, & Integrated Data Warehouse (IDW).</p> <p>FY 2012 accomplishments: begun implementation of the Table of Organization related to TSA transformation initiative; completed the annual PASS Performance bonus processing for 45,000 TSOs.</p> <p>FY 2013 planned accomplishments: increase the usage of IDW across multiple offices in TSA to provide real time data reporting capability; implement the unitary dispute resolution system in the case management system.</p> <p>In FY 2014, OHC will review the service levels being delivered, methodologies, & tools being employed by the HRAccess vendor to identify further improvement opportunities.</p>	

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Technology

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	226	186	447,200
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	97	119	11,375
2014 Current Services	323	305	458,575
2014 Program Change	(3)	(3)	(3,091)
2014 Total Request	320	302	455,484
Total Change 2012 to 2014	94	116	8,284

TSA requests \$455.5 million for Information Technology. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: 63 FTP/61 FTE for Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On from contract conversions; a net increase of 27 FTP/26 FTE and \$42.3 million from transfers between the Transportation Security Support appropriation and the Aviation Security and Federal Air Marshals appropriations as part of the headquarters restructuring to consolidate like functions, and an increase of 7 FTP/7 FTE and \$963,000 for reprogrammings/realignments. The ATBs also include: an increase of 30 FTE to adjust for actual FTE; an increase of \$357,000 for FY 2014 pay COLA; a decrease of \$145,000 for annualizations associated with FY 2012 program increases; a decrease of \$294,000 to annualize second year costs associated with staffing of the initial 1,000 Advanced Imaging Technology equipment; a decrease of 3 FTE for budget reductions, and a decrease of 2 FTE and \$31.8 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a program decrease of 3 FTP/3 FTE and \$3.1 million for FAMS budget reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The following table provides the components of the PPA's Current Services.

(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014
Core Information Technology Program	\$385.9	\$377.2
Financial Management Systems	\$18.7	\$18.7
Working Capital Fund	\$42.6	\$59.6
Total	\$447.2	\$455.5

Core Information Technology (IT) Program: A total of \$377.2 million and 320 FTP/302 FTE supports the core IT and telecommunications infrastructure for all TSA enterprise-wide IT services that assist in accomplishing TSA’s mission. The core enterprise IT infrastructure supports the technology assets of Headquarters, field locations, and TSA Freedom Center personnel. The personnel equipment requires a large wide area network to support the information needs of the TSA user base. TSA provides support for the large distributed user base through robust IT engineering efforts, infrastructure operations, and enterprise application services. Resources are allocated for ongoing operations and maintenance for the TSA data centers, operation centers, failover resources, applications, operating platform management, database management, application systems, system performance monitoring, and configuration management. Support includes:

- National Help Desk support, which includes software, licensing and software distribution support;
- Headquarters and field IT support;
- Security Incident Response;
- Checked baggage and passenger screening data;
- Equipment maintenance and legacy systems support;
- Wireless infrastructure support and maintenance; and
- Technical architecture compliance and enterprise architecture-related support.

The growing needs of the TSA communication security (COMSEC) user base requires TSA to continually enhance secure communications to stakeholders and help desk capability. ♦♦♦
TSA’s cyber security efforts involve the continued modernization of secure communication units as well as infrastructure protection, which includes but is not limited to:

- Firewalls;
- Intrusion detection and prevention;
- Antivirus;
- Content monitoring; and
- Managed Security Services.

TSA also coordinates with DHS IT security organizations including physical, facility, personnel, industrial, and information assurance to perform security programs.

Financial Management Systems: This activity funds \$18.7 million of interagency agreements with the U.S. Coast Guard for the use of their financial management system.

Working Capital Fund (WCF): This activity funds \$59.6 million of advance payments and reimbursements to DHS for the costs of the WCF related to DHS-wide and Government-wide operational and information management support functions. The FY 2014 budget request reflects increases to the costs of the following WCF activities: DHS Infrastructure Transformation Program and Enterprise Licenses Agreements.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
\$224,785	\$229,786	\$231,975

<p>ITIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TSA IT Infrastructure Program (ITIP) is the continued Agency investment to provide the comprehensive IT support for TSA. The IT Infrastructure is defined as all of the elements employed in the delivery of IT services to users, including the computing, network and telecommunications hardware, software, database management, operating systems software, middleware, help desk, Operations Centers people, documentation and video, that is required to protect the nation’s transportation systems while ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The mission needs of the ITIP Program are to support the mitigation of threats, as well as provide modern IT services to support TSA in execution of its overall counterterrorism mission. The consolidated IT infrastructure supports the TSA and DHS goals and business objectives: awareness, prevention, protection, response, recovery, service and organizational excellence. • Measures used to track performance against the organization's mission and goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contractor workforce completing the required Federal IT Security laws and regulations mandated training. ○ Monthly Average Speed to Answer for phone-based level 1 help desk support. ○ Monthly percent of time met repair/restore service target for all high-availability WAN/LAN routers. ○ Monthly average uptime availability of all active exchange clusters.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Microsoft Exchange Availability ○ Help desk call abandonment rate percentage ○ Percentage of computers with latest virus protection software ○ End user repair/return to service of system components such as screen, desktop computer, etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity provides comprehensive technical infrastructure support for TSA. This investment addresses IT equipment and service needs across various government and industry contracts attempting to technically support and expand the IT capabilities of the agency's international workforce to enhance transportation security operational effectiveness and improve TSA business performance in furtherance of the mission to deter and disrupt terrorist operations, control access to CBEN, protect critical transportation infrastructure, and safeguard lawful trade and travel.
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FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
\$154,341	\$155,436	\$100,482

TOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TSA Operating Platform (TOP) is the integration of the technology components (servers, software products, databases, and applications) that comprise a secure and highly available applications support structure for mission critical TSA enterprise applications. The program goal is to create an agile, centralized enterprise applications development environment – where common tools and services can be reused and provisioned on demand to meet business and mission needs. • Measures used to track performance against the organization's mission and goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of service restored or repaired on first call. ○ Number of minutes which elapse from notification of application outage to notifying 100 percent of the customer base (ie, mass email). ○ Percentage of operational availability of mission critical collaboration servers (Exchange, Blackberry, Voice Over IP), taking into account hours of service, downtime and service hours.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of operational availability of TOP, taking into account hours of service, downtime and service hours. ○ Percentage of DHS-required Program reporting submitted, must be between 99 percent and 100 percent. ○ Percentage of actual vs. scheduled Program Management Reviews. ○ Percentage of In-Process Reviews conducted vs. scheduled as required according to DHS MD 0007.1. ○ Average latency in seconds, calculated from system monitoring software, measured at regular intervals. ○ Percentage of contractually-mandated QASP requirements that are in compliance. ○ Percentage of Integrated Project/Product Teams' actual meetings vs. required/scheduled meetings. ○ Percentage of Customer Satisfaction Reviews that receive a grade of 92 percent or higher. ● Applications residing upon TOP can easily disseminate information and data across the agency resulting in improved execution mission critical capabilities and operations, including increased responsiveness to constituents and stakeholders as matters of National Security arise, in support of the mission to deter and disrupt terrorist operations, control access to CBEN, protect critical transportation infrastructure, and safeguard lawful trade and travel.
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FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
\$13,311	\$13,550	\$13,559

MSNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAMS MSNS is an automated system that: Determines allocation of FAMS to flights, based on risk management strategy; Coordinates and communicates mission assignments with Field Offices and FAMS; Reserves airline seating and hotels with airlines and hotels; and Tracks execution and support operational modifications. The events of September 11, 2001, and the passage of P.L. 107-71, section 105, resulted in a significant increase of Federal Air Marshals (FAMS) deployment on domestic and international flights. The mission demands and complexity of the Federal Air
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	<p>Marshall Service (FAMS) was significantly increased. Prior to September 11, 2001, scheduling of FAMS on commercial U.S. air carrier flights was performed manually. By October 2001, the FAMS realized that manual scheduling could not meet the increased demands and complexity of scheduling FAMS flights (last-minute/short notice scheduling and the need to maintain a covert posture related to bookings). There exists an ongoing mission critical need to schedule and deploy FAMS to meet the FAMS mission mandates. The acquisition goal of the MSNS program is to provide continued operation of the core capability and incorporation of normal technology refresh and enhancements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures used to track performance against the organization's mission and goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of domestic mission schedules automated. ○ Percentage of FAMS with known hotel information ○ MSNS Service Availability ○ Maintain the Baseline Number of schedules/Planner/Planning Cycle ○ Percentage of Targeted Critical Flights covered by FAMS ○ Number of Work Days for Quality Control per Schedule ○ Operations provided from DHS Data Center - increase utilization of department cost saving vehicle ○ Software obtained through enterprise agreements (BPA or equivalent) - increase utilization of department cost saving vehicle • OLE/FAMS deploys Federal Air Marshals on U.S. aircraft world-wide; conducts protection, response, detection, and assessment activities in airports and other transportation systems; maintains TSA's state of preparedness and coordinates incident management; trains and manages all armed pilots; and coordinates all TSA canine assets. Manual scheduling cannot succeed given the number of FAMS, flights available (25,000 per day), and the complexities of last minute changes due to flight cancellations. FAMS relies very heavily on the MSNS to enable performance of its mission to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports,
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	passengers, crew and other transportation modes.
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FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$ thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$ thousands)
\$26,062	\$25,782	\$25,902

FAMSNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAMSNet is the primary transport infrastructure supporting the FAMS by providing mission support staff and FAMS with vital automated tools, systems, and computer security technology necessary to ensure accomplishment of the FAMS mission. FAMSNet components include, desktops, laptops, Personal Electronic Devices (PEDs) and other wireless devices, telephones, video telecommunications equipment, printers, network and security hardware, software and infrastructure systems. FAMSNet facilitates access to FAMS information systems including, email, database access, file sharing, printing, and other critical administrative and enforcement related programs. FAMSNet's primary beneficiary is the FAMS, Others include DHS, FBI, FAA, DOJ, and other law enforcement agencies. To ensure that communication between support staff and actual flying Air Marshal are secure FAMSNet manages the contractors that provide the Operations & Maintenance for devices that encrypts and provide layers of security to the FAMS computer systems to prevent unauthorized access to classified information. FAMSNet also manages the contractors that provide Operations & Maintenance to the Transportation Information Sharing System (TISS), which is a database that is a repository for all reports of suspicious activities from various Law Enforcement agencies. FAMSNet program goal is to provide the necessary tools to the Federal Air Marshal's support staff and to the actual flying Air Marshals in the most efficient and secure manner in order to accomplish the FAMS mission. • Measures used to track performance against the organization's mission and goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain at least 98 percent availability of
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	<p>agency wide IT infrastructure services (FAMSNET General Support Services) Access to infrastructure is essential for completion of the agency's mission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain at least 98 percent availability of the OLE-FAMS Central Information Distribution System (CIDS - email & instant messaging) for OLE-FAMS personnel. Access to the CIDS is essential for completion of the agency's mission. ○ Maintain at least 98 percent availability of the OLE-FAMS Enterprise Telephony System (FETS - voice and video teleconferencing) for OLE-FAMS employees & contractors. Access to the FETS is essential for the completion of the agency's mission. ○ Maintain at least 99 percent availability of the OLE-FAMS Academy Management System (ACMS - FAM training & class scheduling) for OLE-FAMS Training Employees. Access to the ACMS is essential for the completion of the agency's mission. ○ Maintain at least 98 percent availability of OLE-FAMS Information Collaboration System (FICS - Microsoft Sharepoint Portal Services) for OLE-FAMS personnel. Access to FICS is essential for the completion of the agency's mission. ○ Maintain baseline of at least 90 percent positive customer comments measured by FAMSNet Customer Satisfaction Surveys. ○ Maintain 100 percent passing grades for reports submitted for General Support Services (GSS) and Major Application systems. GSS and Major Application receives a DHS Authority To Operate (ATO). ○ Increase percent of FAMS IT data network infrastructure peered to DHS OneNet enterprise data network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FAMSNet is the primary electronic data transport infrastructure supporting the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), providing FAMS with a General Support System/information technology infrastructure that supports the FAMS' mission to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, crew and other
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	transportation modes.
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IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: FAMS Reduction
PPA: Headquarters Administration
Information Technology
Program Decrease: Positions (5), FTE (5), Dollars \$(3,313)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							1,631	1,514	743,739
Program Decrease							(5)	(5)	(3,313)
Total Request	1,482	1,233	739,534	1,482	1,388	744,060	1,626	1,509	740,426

Description of Item

The FY 2014 request proposes to decrease funding for the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) by a total of \$56.8 million. This budget reduction to FAMS will also result in a decrease to those programs that support the FAMS. Therefore, the FY 2014 request proposes a program decrease in the Transportation Security Support Appropriation of \$3.3 million – \$222,000 from the Headquarters Administration PPA and \$3.1 million from the Information Technology PPA.

Justification

The \$3.3 million reduction reflects programmatic reductions as well as ongoing efforts to achieve efficiencies in the program management.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The proposed budget reduction will not have an impact on the services provided by the support programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Justification of Proposed Changes in Transportation Security Support
Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration related to transportation security support and intelligence pursuant to the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597; 49 U.S.C. 40101 note), [\$969,706,000] \$997,789,000, to remain available until September 30, [2014] 2015.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹) ...[\$969,706,000] \$997,789,000, ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2014] 2015...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,983	1,641	1,031,926
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer In from Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	25	24	2,772
Transfer In from Surface Transportation Security	2	2	258
Transfer Out to Aviation Security	(37)	(35)	(11,024)
Transfer In from Aviation Security	2	2	1,174
Transfer In from Federal Air Marshals	51	49	45,947
Total Transfers	43	42	39,127
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	2,170
Annualizations of prior year part year funding	-	7	50
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On	135	132	-
Realignments	1	1	-
Adjustment for Actual FTEs	-	218	-
Total, Increases	136	358	2,220
Decreases			
Annualization for initial AIT Machines	-	-	(13,408)
Annualization of prior year part year funding	-	-	(6,144)
Efficiencies	-	(15)	(52,609)
Other Adjustments-to-Base	-	(20)	(10)
Total, Decreases	-	(35)	(72,171)
Total Other Adjustments	136	323	(69,951)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	179	365	(30,824)
2014 Current Services	2,162	2,006	1,001,102
Program Changes			
Decreases			
FAMS Reduction	(5)	(5)	(3,313)
Total, Decreases	(5)	(5)	(3,313)
Total Program Changes	(5)	(5)	(3,313)
2014 Request	2,157	2,001	997,789
2012 to 2014 Change	174	360	(34,137)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,983	1,641	1,031,926
FY 2013 Annualized CR	1,983	1,859	1,038,241
Adjustments-to-Base from FY2012	-	-	-
Transfers	43	42	39,127
Increases	136	358	2,220
Decreases	0	(35)	(72,171)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY2012	179	365	(30,824)
FY 2014 Current Services	2,162	2,006	1,001,102
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(5)	(5)	(3,313)
Total, Program Changes	(5)	(5)	(3,313)
FY 2014 Request	2,157	2,001	997,789
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	174	360	(34,137)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	242	193	\$42,992	24	53	\$1,817	-	-	-	266	246	\$44,809	24	53	\$1,817
Headquarters Administration	1,256	1,047	292,334	52	162	-7,170	-2	-2	-\$222	1,306	1,207	284,942	50	160	-7,392
Human Capital Services	259	215	249,400	6	31	-36,846	-	-	-	265	246	212,554	6	31	-36,846
Information Technology	226	186	447,200	97	119	11,375	-3	-3	-3,091	320	302	455,484	94	116	8,284
Total	1,983	1,641	1,031,926	179	365	-30,824	-5	-5	-3,313	2,157	2,001	997,789	174	360	-34,137

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Transportation Security Support:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board - Detailee	-	-	-	-	-	\$62	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - FBI	-	-	\$50	-	-	-	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Public Affairs Support	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS - Real Estate	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-
DHS - Legal Support	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	400
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	-	-	-	2,027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	950	-	-	2,504	-	-	1,350	-	-	400

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Intelligence	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Capital Services	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Administration	-	-	950	-	-	1,104	-	-	1,350	-	-	400
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	950	-	-	2,504	-	-	1,350	-	-	400

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$189,844	\$190,865	\$208,722	\$18,878
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,613	2,629	2,730	117
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,212	9,249	10,077	865
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)				
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	200	200	200
12.1 Benefits	54,877	55,173	60,151	5,274
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	6,685	6,726	6,832	147
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	263,231	264,842	288,712	25,481
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	10,106	10,163	6,563	-3,543
22.0 Transportation of things	430	436	348	-82
23.1 GSA rent	2,996	3,014	2,982	-14
23.2 Other rent	27,779	27,949	27,729	-50
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	46,878	47,165	46,266	-612
24.0 Printing	228	229	45	-183
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	353,776	359,943	325,593	-28,183
25.2 Other services	142,648	139,522	122,920	-19,728
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	110,356	111,030	105,875	-4,481
25.4 O&M of facilities	7,014	7,057	6,274	-740
25.6 Medical care	43	46	36	-7
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	27,328	27,495	26,990	-338
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	3,032	3,049	2,023	-1,009
31.0 Equipment	34,613	34,823	34,145	-468
32.0 Land & structures	1,399	1,408	1,223	-176
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	69	70	65	-4
Total, Other Object Classes	768,695	773,399	709,077	-59,618
Total, Direct Obligations	1,031,926	1,038,241	997,789	-34,137
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,031,926	1,038,241	997,789	-34,137
Full Time Equivalents	1,641	1,859	2,001	360

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Support: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	30	30	31	1
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
L Band	52	52	52	-
K Band	345	345	348	3
J Band	669	669	681	12
I Band	352	352	373	21
H Band	254	254	309	55
G Band	162	162	210	48
F Band	81	81	112	31
E Band	21	21	22	1
D Band	9	9	11	2
C Band	3	3	3	-
B Band	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,983	1,983	2,157	174
Unfilled Positions EOY	119	119	129	10
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,864	1,864	2,028	164
Full Time Equivalent	1,641	1,859	2,001	360
Average ES Salary	170,647	170,647	170,647	-
Average GS Salary	108,864	108,864	108,864	-
Average Grade	J	J	J	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Intelligence**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,978	22,978	24,600	1,622
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	86	86	86	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,083	1,070	1,165	82
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	200	200	200
12.1 Benefits	6,421	6,421	6,870	449
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	30,568	30,755	32,921	2,353
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	801	801	640	(161)
22.0 Transportation of things	6	10	6	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	4,000	77	77
25.2 Other services	10,924	6,993	10,505	(419)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	170	170	162	(8)
25.6 Medical care	2	5	2	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	288	288	274	(14)
31.0 Equipment	233	233	222	(11)
Total, Other Object Classes	12,424	12,500	11,888	(536)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	42,992	43,255	44,809	1,817
Full Time Equivalents	193	228	246	53

Intelligence Mission Statement

Provide Intelligence Analysis, Coordination, and Dissemination -- TSA will continue to provide current and strategic warning regarding threats to U.S. transportation modes and identify trends and changes in targeting. The TSA intelligence unit analyzes intelligence and disseminates information through liaison with intelligence community agencies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,978	22,978	24,600	1,622
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	86	86	86	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,083	1,020	1,165	82
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	200	200	200
12.1 Benefits	6,421	6,421	6,870	449
Total, Salaries & Benefits	30,568	30,755	32,921	2,353

The FY 2014 request reflects the Salary and Benefits for 246 FTE. The increase is 24 FTP/23 FTE and \$2.5 million transfer from the Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing (TTAC) appropriation; an increase of 35 FTE to adjust for Actual FTE; an increase of \$248,000 for pay COLA, a decrease of 3 FTE for adjustments, and a decrease of 2 FTE and \$271,000 for management efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$801	\$801	\$640	-\$161

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in travel in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	\$4,000	\$77	\$77

The increase is to better align to actuals.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$10,924	\$6,993	\$10,505	-\$419

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included in this category is contractual services for intelligence support. The FY 2014 request better reflects actual costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$170	\$170	\$162	-\$8

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in purchases from government accounts in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$288	\$288	\$274	-\$14

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$233	\$233	\$222	-\$11

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Headquarters Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	117,980	118,702	124,505	6,525
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,071	2,084	2,178	107
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,227	6,265	6,548	321
12.1 Benefits	35,689	35,907	37,693	2,004
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	161,967	162,958	170,924	8,957
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6,178	6,216	3,403	(2,775)
22.0 Transportation of things	319	321	279	(40)
23.1 GSA rent	1,959	1,971	1,959	-
23.2 Other rent	27,445	27,613	27,445	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	427	430	373	(54)
24.0 Printing	162	163	21	(141)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12,848	12,927	10,237	(2,611)
25.2 Other services	51,612	51,927	42,777	(8,835)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	16,498	16,599	16,429	(69)
25.4 O&M of facilities	6,662	6,703	5,926	(736)
25.6 Medical care	27	27	23	(4)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	978	984	955	(23)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,875	1,886	1,039	(836)
31.0 Equipment	1,950	1,962	1,905	(45)
32.0 Land & structures	1,399	1,408	1,223	(176)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	28	28	24	(4)
Total, Other Object Classes	130,367	131,165	114,018	(16,349)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	292,334	294,123	284,942	(-7,392)
Full Time Equivalents	1,047	1,172	1,207	160

Headquarters Administration Mission Statement

TSA Headquarters Administration include such critical functions Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary, Chief of Staff, Policy Coordination and Intergovernmental Affairs, Professional Responsibility, Inspection, Chief Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Civil Rights and Liberties, Ombudsman, and Traveler Engagement, Security, Training and Workforce Engagement, and Strategic Communications and Public Affairs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	117,980	118,702	124,505	6,525
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,071	2,084	2,178	107
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,227	6,265	6,548	321
12.1 Benefits	35,689	35,907	37,693	2,004
Total, Salaries & Benefits	161,967	162,958	170,924	8,957

Salaries and benefits are for 1,207 FTE. The FY 2014 request includes FTE for DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On realignments, and transfers.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$6,178	\$6,216	\$3,403	-\$2,775

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$319	\$321	\$279	-\$40

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 reflects an administrative savings initiative.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$427	\$430	\$373	-\$54

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in communication, utilities, and misc charges due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$162	\$163	\$21	-\$141

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in printing due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$12,848	\$12,927	\$10,237	-\$2,611

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in advisory and assistance services due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$51,612	\$51,927	\$42,777	-\$8,835

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in other services due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$16,498	\$16,599	\$16,429	-\$69

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in purchases from government accounts due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$6,662	\$6,703	\$5,926	-\$736

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$27	\$27	\$23	-\$4

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$978	\$984	\$955	-\$23

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes a conversion of contracts to FTE.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,875	\$1,886	\$1,039	-\$836

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in supplies and materials due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,950	\$1,962	\$1,905	-\$45

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$1,399	\$1,408	\$1,223	-\$176

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$28	\$28	\$24	-\$4

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Human Capital Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,915	23,055	23,529	614
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	456	459	466	10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	761	766	778	17
12.1 Benefits	5,933	5,969	6,092	159
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	6,685	6,726	6,832	147
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	36,750	36,975	37,697	947
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,825	2,842	2,222	(603)
22.0 Transportation of things	66	66	24	(42)
23.2 Other rent	334	336	284	(50)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	16	16	13	(3)
24.0 Printing	66	66	24	(42)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	124,146	124,907	101,088	(23,058)
25.2 Other services	59,212	59,574	48,988	(10,224)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	25,479	25,635	21,890	(3,589)
25.6 Medical care	14	14	11	(3)
26.0 Supplies and materials	288	290	136	(152)
31.0 Equipment	204	205	177	(27)
Total, Other Object Classes	212,650	213,951	174,857	(37,793)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	249,400	250,926	212,554	(36,846)
Full Time Equivalent	215	243	246	31

Human Capital Services Mission Statement

Human Capital Services include all the activities that support the recruitment, assessment, servicing, and payroll of TSA's Transportation Security Officers and other workforce at headquarters, field locations, and airports, and personnel policies, programs and systems and training and development activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,915	23,055	23,529	614
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	456	459	466	10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	761	766	778	17
12.1 Benefits	5,933	5,969	6,092	159
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	6,685	6,726	6,832	147
Total, Salaries & Benefits	36,750	36,975	37,697	947

Salaries and benefits are for 246 FTE. The FY 2014 request includes contract conversions and realignments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,825	\$2,842	\$2,222	-\$603

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in travel due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$66	\$66	\$24	-\$42

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 reflects an administrative savings initiative.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$334	\$336	\$284	-\$50

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$16	\$16	\$13	-\$3

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects a slight decrease in communication, utilities, and misc charges due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$66	\$66	\$24	-\$42

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in printing due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$124,146	\$124,907	\$101,088	-\$23,058

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal government. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in advisory and assistance services due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$59,212	\$59,574	\$48,988	-\$10,224

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Included under this object class are contracts for security support, EEO support, and corporate training. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in other services due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$25,479	\$25,635	\$21,890	-\$3,589

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in purchases from government accounts due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$14	\$14	\$11	-\$3

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$288	\$290	\$136	-\$152

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in supplies and materials due to efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$204	\$205	\$177	-\$27

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Transportation Security Support:
Information Technology
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	25,971	26,130	36,088	10,117
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,141	1,148	1,586	445
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	0	0	0	-
12.1 Benefits	6,834	6,876	9,496	2,662
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	33,946	34,154	47,170	13,224
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	302	304	298	(4)
22.0 Transportation of things	39	39	39	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,037	1,043	1,023	(14)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	46,435	46,719	45,880	(555)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	216,782	218,109	214,191	(2,591)
25.2 Other services	20,900	21,028	20,650	(250)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	68,209	68,626	67,394	(815)
25.4 O&M of facilities	352	354	348	(4)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	26,350	26,511	26,035	(315)
26.0 Supplies and materials	581	585	574	(7)
31.0 Equipment	32,226	32,423	31,841	(385)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	41	42	41	-
Total, Other Object Classes	413,254	415,783	408,314	(4,940)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	447,200	449,937	455,484	8,284
Full Time Equivalents	186	216	302	116

Information Technology Mission Statement

Information Technology provides and maintains the IT network and infrastructure services and support for all of TSA. TSA continues to enhance the effectiveness of its entire workforce through its IT core support.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	25,971	26,130	36,088	10,117
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,140	1,147	1,585	445
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	1	1	1	-
12.1 Benefits	6,834	6,876	9,496	2,662
Total, Salaries & Benefits	33,946	34,154	47,170	13,224

Salaries and Benefits represent costs for 302 FTE. The FY 2014 request includes conversions of contracts to government FTEs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$302	\$304	\$298	-\$4

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in travel in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,037	\$1,043	\$1,023	-\$14

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$46,435	\$46,719	\$45,880	-\$555

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges includes all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in communications, utilities, and misc. charges in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$216,782	\$218,109	\$214,191	-\$2,591

Advisory and assistance services includes services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects a net decrease in advisory and assistance services to account for reductions taken for Enterprise-Wide efficiencies and Administrative/Professional Support and Management efficiencies, offset by the transfer from the FAMS appropriation to the Support appropriation

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$20,900	\$21,028	\$20,650	-\$250

Other services includes report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a PPA reduction and non-recurring funds. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in other services in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$68,209	\$68,626	\$67,394	-\$815

Purchases from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes funding for the Working Capital Fund, and also reflects a decrease in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$352	\$354	\$348	-\$4

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$26,350	\$26,511	\$26,035	-\$315

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease in the operation & maintenance of equipment in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$581	\$585	\$574	-\$7

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. Some software purchases and computer supplies are included in this object class.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$32,226	\$32,423	\$31,841	-\$385

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease in equipment in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$41	\$42	\$41	\$0

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease in equipment in accordance with Enterprise-Wide efficiencies.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
ANNUALIZED CR: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,482	1,641	1,859
Increases			
Transfer from Surface	-	-	2
Transfer from FAMS	-	-	49
Realignments/Reprogrammings	-	-	1
Annualizations from 2nd year funding	-	-	7
Transfer in to Support from TTAC	-	23	24
Other Adjustments	-	93	-
Balance Workforce Follow-on Conversions	107	109	132
Enhanced Watchlist Vetting	23	-	-
Visa Holder Vetting	9	-	-
Acquisition Workforce	7	7	-
Transfer from Aviation	130	-	2
Subtotal, Increases	276	232	217
Decreases			
Program Decrease - FAMS Efficiency	-	-	(5)
2% Mission Support Reduction	-	-	(15)
Other Adjustments	(114)	-	(20)
Transfer from Support to Aviation	(3)	(14)	(35)
Subtotal, Decreases	(117)	(14)	(75)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,641	1,859	2,001
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	159	218	142

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Intelligence	\$900	\$900	\$140	-\$760
Headquarters Administration	3,841	3,841	9,175	5,334
Human Capital Services	5,000	5,000	7,919	2,919
Information Technology	42,634	42,634	59,584	16,950
Total Working Capital Fund	\$52,375	\$52,375	\$76,818	\$24,443

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce -- both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

The Transportation Security Administration requests 132 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2014 Increase From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Program Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	28	28
Financial Analyst	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	25	24
Human Resource Management/Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	19
Information Technology Specialist							63	61	63	61
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	132	135	132

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

Annualization of FY 2013 Annualized CR DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Not Applicable

DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-On

- The FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce includes 135 FTP, 132 FTE and \$0 for various Aviation programs:
 - TSA does not have plans for the conversion of contracts in FY 2013.
 - TSA does not need funds for Annualization of FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce.
 - TSA FY 2014 budget request does reflect additional 135 FTP/132 FTE that resulted from contract conversions completed in FY 2012. These positions were annualized in the FY 2013 base, and full costs were included in the FY 2014 current services.

Department of Homeland Security

*Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshal Service*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Federal Air Marshal Service:

The Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) promotes public confidence in our Nation's civil transportation systems through the effective risk-based strategic deployment of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) in both air and land based mission-related assignments. The organization's primary focus is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew.

B. Budget Activities:

Management and Administration (M&A)

The FAMS's mission demands a host of critical planning, operational, and support programs to protect the public from the threat of a terrorist attack or other criminal activity. The FAMS' M&A programs encompass vital enforcement, information management, and infrastructure components necessary to support core operations. Examples include the FAMS's participation in Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) activities, management and implementation of a sophisticated flight/mission scheduling and notification system, and performance of mission critical workforce management, command and control, information technology, logistics, and related services.

Travel and Training (T&T)

In order to maintain optimum readiness and to perform its primary operational functions, the FAMS requires extensive training and mission travel capabilities. FAMs must undergo continuous training to maintain and expand their expertise in the full-range of skills necessary to operate within the transportation domain, to include specialized tactics, enforcement, surveillance detection, marksmanship, and other skill sets. Furthermore, this PPA funds FAMS's mission travel, which is an integral component of the international and domestic flight coverage activities that are core to the FAMS mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requests \$826,522,000 for the Federal Air Marshals Appropriation. The adjustments-to-base total a decrease of \$88,155,000. The request also includes a program decrease of \$51,438,000 for a FAMS Program Reduction. In Fiscal Year 2012, TSA initiated a major restructuring of Headquarters Offices with a goal of enhancing support for critical field operations through efficiencies gained by the merger of some key functions. This recent restructuring reflects the determination of TSA leadership to identify potential synergies within the existing organizational structure and to effect changes that will maximize the opportunities for optimal mission execution and support. Many of the functions

that were performed separately within the FAMS organization have been integrated into those functions performed on an organizational basis as a whole.

TSA's FY 2014 budget reflects this permanent realignment/integration of \$77.1 million from FAMS appropriation to other support functions within the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations. These realignments only impact the FAMS support functions and not the front-line operations FAMS.

Headquarters Restructuring of FAMS Support Offices

Unit	From				To				
	PPA Name	FTP	FTE	Amount	Approp	PPA Name	FTP	FTE	Amount
CAO	Management and Admin	(20)	(19)	(31,035)	Aviation	Airport Management and Support	20	19	31,035
CAO	Travel and Training	-	-	(141)	Aviation	Airport Management and Support	-	-	141
Total from FAMS to Aviation (Airport Mgmt)		(20)	(19)	(31,176)			20	19	31,176
Public Affairs	Management and Admin	(5)	(5)	(686)	Support	Headquarters Administration	5	5	686
Public Affairs	Travel and Training	-	-	(25)	Support	Headquarters Administration	-	-	25
Legislative Affairs	Management and Admin	-	-	(5)	Support	Headquarters Administration	-	-	5
Legislative Affairs	Travel and Training	-	-	(5)	Support	Headquarters Administration	-	-	5
CRLOTE	Management and Admin	(4)	(4)	(575)	Support	Headquarters Administration	4	4	575
CRLOTE	Travel and Training	-	-	(23)	Support	Headquarters Administration	-	-	23
Acquisition	Management and Admin	(15)	(14)	(2,257)	Support	Headquarters Administration	15	14	2,257
Acquisition	Travel and Training	-	-	(125)	Support	Headquarters Administration	-	-	125
Total from FAMS to Support (HQ Admin)		(24)	(23)	(3,701)			24	23	3,701
OIT	Management and Admin	(27)	(26)	(42,135)	Support	Information Technology	27	26	42,135
OIT	Travel and Training	-	-	(111)	Support	Information Technology	-	-	111
Total from FAMS to Support (IT)		(27)	(26)	(42,246)			27	26	42,246
Total from FAMS to Support		(51)	(49)	(45,947)			51	49	45,947
Total from FAMS to Aviation & Support		(71)	(68)	(77,123)			71	68	77,123

D: Efficiencies

TSA's budget includes \$16.447 million in projected efficiencies expected in specific object classes from FY 2010 through FY 2014 as described below.

Mission Support Personnel Reduction Efficiencies **\$9.055 million**

TSA expects to achieve savings in personnel from centralization of like functions (i.e., IT, acquisition, real estate, etc.) and has realigned staff in FY 2012 to more efficiently perform these functions. TSA also expects to achieve efficiencies from reducing overtime costs.

Printing & Reproduction Efficiencies **\$0.003 million**

TSA anticipates saving from utilizing electronic media and placing more documents on the Internet/Intranet to save printing and reproduction costs. Staff will also utilize electronic media to conduct briefings which will reduce printing costs.

Supplies & Materials Efficiencies **\$0.806 million**

TSA anticipates savings associated with use of electronic media, which will significantly reduce the need for paper, toner, binders, folders, etc. to print materials for briefings. Additionally, TSA will limit the publication and printing of hard copy documents and prescribe that information should be provided in an electronic form, whenever applicable.

Travel Efficiencies **\$0.605 million**

TSA will reduce all non-essential travel by 50 percent across all programs as applicable. To ensure efficient travel spending, TSA will employ strategic alternatives to Government travel, including local or technological alternatives, such as teleconferencing and video conferencing. Additionally, TSA will make all appropriate efforts to conduct business and host or sponsor conferences in space controlled by the Federal Government, wherever practicable and cost effective.

Transportation of Things Efficiencies **\$0.039 million**

TSA plans to seek ways to reduce postal and freight charges by pursuing more cost efficient transport of equipment.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies **\$5.505 million**

As part of a DHS-wide effort, TSA will reduce the number of advisory and assistance contracts.

Other Services Efficiencies **\$0.434 million**

In addition to the above efficiencies, TSA will also implement other enterprise-wide efficiencies and management adjustments to achieve savings from reductions in non-advisory contractual services.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration Federal Air Marshals:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity¹

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	841,863	-	-	847,656	-	-	714,669	-	-	(127,194)	-	-	(47,750)	-	-	(79,444)
Travel and Training	-	-	124,252	-	-	124,372	-	-	111,853	-	-	(12,399)	-	-	(3,688)	-	-	(8,711)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	966,115	-	-	972,028	-	-	826,522	-	-	(139,593)	-	-	(51,438)	-	-	(88,155)
Total, Federal Air Marshals:	-	-	966,115	-	-	972,028	-	-	826,522	-	-	(139,593)	-	-	(51,438)	-	-	(88,155)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	966,115	-	-	972,028	-	-	826,522	-	-	(139,593)	-	-	(51,438)	-	-	(88,155)
Less: Prior year Rescission	-	-	(296)	-	-	(296)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	965,819	-	-	971,732	-	-	826,522	-	-	(139,593)	-	-	(51,438)	-	-	(88,155)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Management and Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	841,863
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(79,444)
2014 Current Services	-	-	762,419
2014 Program Change	-	-	(47,750)
2014 Total Request	-	-	714,669
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(127,194)

TSA requests \$714.7 million for Management and Administration. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a decrease of \$76.7 million million to reflect the permanent realignment/integration of support function from the FAMS appropriation to other support functions within the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations. These realignments only impact the FAMS support functions and not the front-line operations FAMS. ; The ATBs also include: an increase of \$5.4 million for pay COLA; and a decrease of \$8.8 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a \$47.8 million program decrease for a FAMS budget reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Management & Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS’s payroll costs and supports all operational and infrastructure requirements with the exception of training and travel expenses. The vast majority of this PPA funds the salaries for FAMS and the civilian workforce to provide the vital protective and law enforcement services necessary for both domestic and international air travel as well as other transportation related security activities.

The remaining balance of M&A’s funding supports the continuing development and maintenance of the Service’s infrastructure, internal business processes, and systems that enable FAMS to seamlessly perform the integrated set of functions that make up their mission. In addition to the activities detailed below, M&A provides funding for workforce management activities; and maintenance of facilities in the Washington, D.C. area, Atlantic City, NJ, 22 field and 4 Resident Agent in Charge offices across

the country; program infrastructure and logistics support such as vehicles, communications, duty equipment, and physical security.

The following table provides the components and associated funding levels in this PPA.
(dollars in millions)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request
Payroll, Compensation and Benefits	\$731.5	\$681.1
General Expenses	110.4	33.6
Total	\$841.9	\$714.7

Key programs of the M&A PPA include:

Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF): The FAMS is a full participant in the JTTF, a nation-wide counter-terrorism enforcement program managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The JTTF targets terrorism-related criminal threats against the United States and its interests. Since 2002, the FAMS has been an active full-time partner in the JTTF. The FAMS’s personnel are assigned to partner with other task force member agencies to provide support during investigations of aviation and other transportation-related threats. The working relationships between the FAMS and other task force participants enable real-time information sharing. Further, it enhances both short-term decision making during immediate critical threats and long-term strategic decision making during the evolution of ongoing threats, such as the 2010 printer cartridge bomb plot.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR): Deployments are conducted in all modes of transportation to detect, deter, defeat, and disrupt potential terrorist activity. VIPR operations consist of teams of TSA personnel including FAMS, Transportation Security Inspectors, Transportation Security Officers, Behavior Detection Officers, Explosive Detection Canine Teams, Transportation Security Specialists - Explosives, and Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers. The teams are tailored to each transportation mode, integrating the specific needs of each transportation partner at the venue level. In addition, these deployments incorporate elements of randomness and are unpredictable in frequency, location, and duration. VIPR operations are planned and implemented through a risk-based deployment methodology that utilizes existing national and local intelligence, data analysis, and security assessments. These resources are used to enhance TSA’s overall ability to act as a visible deterrent across multiple transportation sectors, to screen passengers, and to identify suspicious behavior.

In FY 2012, TSA underwent a Restructuring Effort across the agency. The FY 2014 Request includes transfer of personnel and funding to other offices with similar functions within TSA. In the FAMS appropriation specifically, resources moved to the following offices: the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Civil Rights & Liberties, Ombudsman, and Travel Engagement, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Chief Administrative Officer, the Office of Acquisitions, and the Office of Information Technology.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Travel and Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Travel and Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	124,252
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(8,711)
2014 Current Services	-	-	115,541
2014 Program Change	-	-	(3,688)
2014 Total Request	-	-	111,853
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(12,399)

TSA requests \$111.9 million for Travel and Training. The adjustments-to-base (ATBs) include: a decrease of \$430,000 for transfers between the Federal Air Marshals appropriation and the Aviation Security and Transportation Security Support appropriations. The ATBs also include: a decrease of \$7.6 million for efficiencies. In addition, the request includes a \$3.7 million program decrease for a FAMS budget reduction.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA supports the FAMS’s core requirements for travel, travel-associated costs, and training.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request
Travel	\$116.1	\$105.1
Training	8.2	6.8
Total	\$124.3	\$111.9

Travel - \$105.1 M: This portion funds all travel necessary to perform domestic and international mission coverage, mission essential training, and other business-related travel in support of FAMS operational and programmatic goals. The FAMS schedules the coverage of high-risk flights according to a concept of operations that incorporates threat, vulnerability, and consequence. Each year, the FAMS continues to provide priority flight coverage operations in accordance with their Concept of Operations.

Training - \$6.8 M: Through its training programs, the TSA Office of Training and Workforce Engagement /Law Enforcement and Industry Training Division (TWE/LEITD) provides effective learning environments and opportunities to the TSA Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) by utilizing current and relevant curricula and training methodologies to enable and challenge FAMS, and other transportation security professionals, to perform their duties and responsibilities in a highly effective and efficient manner.

Upon entry into the FAM Training Program, FAM trainees undergo an intensive 16.5-week training program conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, NM and at the FAMS Training Center (FAMSTC) in Atlantic City, NJ. The training component provides for all associated training requirements to include FLETC-related expenses, role player contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City-based classes, training supplies, firing range fees, training gear, equipment, and clothing. Once assigned to a field office, FAMS undergo recurrent, in-service training to maintain the necessary skill base and firearms certification levels on a quarterly basis. Currently, the FAMS has the highest firearms qualification score of any Federal agency (85 percent or 255/300).

Additional training offered by TWE/LEITD includes a robust FAMS Field Office Recurrent Training Program, which requires all mission status FAMS to complete 160 hours of recurrent training a year. The training is designed to maintain and enhance perishable tactical skills critical to the success of the FAMS mission. The OTWE/LEITD is also responsible for providing instructor development courses for instructors placed at field offices as well as those assigned to various training centers. This is accomplished through a series of train-the-trainer courses offered at the FAMSTC that focus on supporting the FAMS mission.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: FAMS Reduction
 PPA: Management and Administration
 Travel and Training
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(51,438)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request as compared to FY 2014		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	877,960
Program Decrease							-	-	(51,438)
Total Request	-	-	966,115	-	-	972,028	-	-	826,522

Description of Item

The primary focus of the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal or hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew. The FY 2014 request proposes a total program decrease of \$56.8 million, of which \$51.4 million is in the FAMS appropriation, \$2.1 million in the Aviation appropriation, and \$3.3 million is in the Transportation Security Support appropriation. The FAMS decrease of \$51.4 million consists of a decrease of \$47.7 million in the Management and Administration PPA and \$3.7 million in the Travel and Training PPA.

Justification

TSA believes this reduction will not adversely impact aviation security as this proposal will allow TSA to direct limited appropriated funding to risk-based programs and focus resources on high-risk and unknown passengers. FAMS will continue coverage of high priority flight and utilize intelligence and Secure Flight data for mission scheduling. The reduction of \$51.4 million reflects ongoing efficiencies and program changes that leverage the Nation's other transportation security systems. The requested funding level preserves the FAMS's capability to continue coverage of high priority flights.

The FAMS will implement this program decrease by reducing operational and infrastructure activities such as mission travel, training, logistics, personnel security, and supplies. FAMS will also reduce personnel costs through attrition.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested funded level preserves the FAMS's capability to continue coverage of high priority flights.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the of the [Federal Air Marshals]*Transportation Security Administration for federal air marshal activities*¹, [\$929,610,000] *\$826,522,000*². (*Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[Federal Air Marshals] <u><i>Transportation Security Administration for federal air marshal activities</i></u> ...	Language change to bring FAMS legislative language in line with other TSA appropriations. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$929,610,000] <u><i>\$826,522,000</i></u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Federal Air Marshals: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	966,115
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to Aviation Security	-	-	(31,176)
Transfer to Transportation Security Support	-	-	(45,947)
Total Transfers	-	-	(77,123)
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	5,415
Total, Increases	-	-	5,415
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(16,447)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(16,447)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(88,155)
2014 Current Services	-	-	877,960
Program Changes			
Decreases			
FAMS Reduction	-	-	(51,438)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(51,438)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(51,438)
2014 Request	-	-	826,522
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(139,593)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	966,115
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	972,028
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(77,123)
Increases	-	-	5,415
Decreases	-	-	(16,447)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	(88,155)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	877,960
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(51,438)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(51,438)
FY 2014 Request	-	-	826,522
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(139,593)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	\$841,863	-	-	(\$79,444)	-	-	(\$47,750)	-	-	\$714,669	-	-	(\$127,194)
Travel and Training	-	-	124,252	-	-	(8,711)	-	-	(3,688)	-	-	111,853	-	-	(12,399)
Total	-	-	966,115	-	-	(88,155)	-	-	(51,438)	-	-	826,522	-	-	(139,593)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Director of National Intelligence	-	-	\$181	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	69
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Surge Capacity Force	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	0
Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board	-	-	161	1	1	206	-	-	250	-1	-1	89
FEMA - Hurricane Sandy Protection Force	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	0
Department of State	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	342	1	1	1,308	-	-	500	-1	-1	158

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	-	-	342	1	1	508	-	-	500	0	0	158
Travel and Training	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Obligations	-	-	342	1	1	1,308	-	-	500	0	0	158

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Air Marshals:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$397,792	\$400,227	\$370,363	(\$27,429)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,808	13,893	12,856	(952)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	114,333	115,033	106,450	(7,883)
11.8 Special Service Pay	687	691	640	(47)
12.1 Benefits	204,898	206,151	190,770	(14,128)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	731,518	735,995	681,079	(50,439)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	118,538	119,264	105,789	(12,749)
22.0 Transportation of things	280	283	85	(195)
23.1 GSA rent	3,656	3,678	1,107	(2,549)
23.2 Other rent	16,776	16,879	5,770	(11,006)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	15,303	15,397	4,632	(10,671)
24.0 Printing	10	10	3	(7)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	14,192	14,279	4,295	(9,897)
25.2 Other services	26,730	26,893	9,557	(17,173)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	12,950	13,029	4,700	(8,250)
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,208	3,228	971	(2,237)
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	1,909	1,921	578	(1,331)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,838	5,874	1,767	(4,071)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,566	5,600	3,271	(2,295)
31.0 Equipment	9,640	9,697	2,918	(6,722)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1	1	-	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	234,597	236,033	145,443	(89,154)
Total, Direct Obligations	966,115	972,028	826,522	(139,593)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	966,115	972,028	826,522	(139,593)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	397,792	400,227	370,363	(27,429)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,808	13,893	12,856	(952)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	114,333	115,033	106,450	(7,883)
11.8 Special Service Pay	687	691	640	(47)
12.1 Benefits	204,898	206,151	190,770	(14,128)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	731,518	735,995	681,079	(50,439)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,441	2,456	739	(1,702)
22.0 Transportation of things	280	283	85	(195)
23.1 GSA rent	3,656	3,678	1,107	(2,549)
23.2 Other rent	15,626	15,722	4,729	(10,897)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	15,303	15,397	4,632	(10,671)
24.0 Printing	10	10	3	(7)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	14,192	14,279	4,295	(9,897)
25.2 Other services	23,655	24,440	7,351	(16,304)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,655	11,726	3,528	(8,127)
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,208	3,228	971	(2,237)
25.6 Medical care	1,909	1,921	578	(1,331)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,838	5,874	1,767	(4,071)
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,931	2,949	887	(2,044)
31.0 Equipment	9,640	9,697	2,918	(6,722)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1	1	-	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	110,345	111,661	33,590	(76,755)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	841,863	847,656	714,669	(127,194)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Management and Administration Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) PPA funds the FAMS' staffing/payroll requirements, which include: salary/compensation, benefits, awards, overtime, etc. In addition, M&A funds critical administrative and operational requirements including the FAMS' mission scheduling system and information technology requirements, rent, wireless communications systems; recruitment/hiring and retention services (background investigations, security clearances, medical exams/physicals, drug tests); and a host of program support services and requirements (interagency agreements, vehicle leasing, shipment of goods, utilities/communications, janitorial services, supplies, duty equipment, printing, physical security, etc.)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	397,792	400,227	370,363	(27,429)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,808	13,893	12,856	(952)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	114,333	115,033	106,450	(7,883)
11.8 Special Service Pay	687	691	640	(47)
12.1 Benefits	204,898	206,151	190,770	(14,128)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	731,518	735,995	681,079	(50,439)

The FY 2014 Salaries and Benefits request includes a pay COLA adjustment of \$5,415,000 and a decrease of \$55,854,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,441	\$2,456	\$739	(\$1,702)

Travel includes all costs associated with the lease/purchase, maintenance and fuel requirements for vehicles. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,702,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$280	\$283	\$85	(\$195)

Transportation of things includes all costs associated with the care of items in the process of being transported, as well as other services associated with the transportation of things. The FAMS uses this object class series for central billing and for the shipment of goods between Headquarters and Field Offices. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$195,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$3,656	\$3,678	\$1,107	(\$2,549)

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$2,549,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$15,626	\$15,722	\$4,729	(\$10,897)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The majority of the FAMS' commercial office leases for Headquarters and field offices are included in this category. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$10,897,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$15,303	\$15,397	\$4,632	(\$10,671)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FAMS uses this object class series for PDA and cell phone air time and general office utilities such as metered gas, electricity, water usage, etc. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$10,671,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$10	\$10	\$3	(\$7)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$7,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$14,192	\$14,279	\$4,295	(\$9,897)

Advisory and assistance services primarily include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (i.e., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.). The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$9,897,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$23,655	\$24,440	\$7,351	(\$16,304)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.1. The FAMS uses this series for additional support for the Mission Scheduling and Notification System, support services for other elements (including contractors supporting contracting/procurement efforts) within the Service. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$16,304,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$11,655	\$11,726	\$3,528	(\$8,127)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. For the FAMS, this includes IT Support for the entire FAMS, facility maintenance support from the FAA, office equipment maintenance and security clearances. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$8,127,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$3,208	\$3,228	\$971	(\$2,237)

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with either the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FAMS uses this object class series for custodial services and facility build out/enhancements of current leases. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$2,237,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	\$1,909	\$1,921	\$578	(\$1,331)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,331,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$5,838	\$5,874	\$1,767	(\$4,071)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$4,071,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,931	\$2,949	\$887	(\$2,044)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are: (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property. The FAMS uses this series for IT supplies and materials, office supplies and fuel. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$2,044,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,640	\$9,697	\$2,918	(\$6,722)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. Included in this total are costs for IT equipment and software, furniture and other office equipment. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$6,722,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$1	\$1	0	(\$1)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

**Department of Homeland Security
Transportation Security Administration
Federal Air Marshals:
Travel and Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	116,097	116,808	105,050	(11,047)
23.2 Other rent	1,150	1,157	1,041	(109)
25.2 Other services	3,075	2,453	2,206	(869)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,295	1,303	1,172	(123)
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,635	2,651	2,384	(251)
Total, Other Object Classes	124,252	124,372	111,853	(12,399)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	124,252	124,372	111,853	(12,399)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Travel and Training Mission Statement

The Travel and Training (T&T) PPA is used to cover all travel and training requirements that support the FAMS program. The travel portion of the PPA supports the FAMS requirements for mission travel (per diem and lodging) and associated costs, such as airport parking and automated travel account services. Mission travel resources are essential to the Federal Air Marshals ability to perform scheduled flight coverage on both domestic and international operations and provide the FAMS the necessary mobility and flexibility to perform their enforcement and counterterrorism missions. T&T funds also support other FAMS travel required for non-mission and training purposes. T&T also supports the FAMS comprehensive training requirements to include TP I (Basic Law Enforcement Training) and TP II (FAMS specific training) for new Federal Air Marshals and all recurrent field training. This PPA provides funding for all associated training requirements, such as Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) costs, training-related ammunition, TP II instructor contracts, hotel lodging contracts for Atlantic City classes, training supplies, firing range fees, professional and training gear, equipment and clothing. The T&T PPA also supports the required professional training for other professional development and career training as required.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$116,097	\$116,808	\$105,050	(\$11,047)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The bulk of these costs directly support Federal Air Marshal domestic and international mission travel, which is the primary mission of the Service. Also included in this object class are travel costs related to training, conference attendance, and site visits. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$11,047,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$1,150	\$1,157	\$1,041	(\$109)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$109,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,075	\$2,453	\$2,206	(\$869)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal and Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FAMS uses this object class series for FLETC training costs, hotel lodging contracts for TP II training and field recurring range fees for Federal Air Marshals' quarterly requalification. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$869,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,295	\$1,303	\$1,172	(\$123)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$123,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$2,635	\$2,651	\$2,384	(\$251)

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$251,000 for transfers, adjustments to the base, and program changes.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Management and Administration	\$835	\$835	\$835	\$0
Total Working Capital Fund	\$835	\$835	\$835	\$0

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Security Administration



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Transportation Security Administration is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Intermodal Screening Operations: This program focuses its resources to improve passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing use of technology. By placing more emphasis on pre-screening individuals and optimizing screening processes and the use of technology, TSA can focus its efforts on passengers who are more likely to pose a risk to transportation, enhancing the travel experience for known and trusted travelers going through expedited screening. TSA also supports the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in our Nation's airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage, including Explosives Trace Detection devices and Explosive Detection System equipment. Other activities captured in this program area are air cargo screening, federal and proprietary canine deployments, and vetting airline passengers and transportation employees.

Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement: This program encompasses TSA's security reviews, assessment and enforcement activities in the various modes of transportation. Activities captured in this program area include: Intelligence and Analysis, Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, domestic and international inspectors, and reviews and assessments.

In Flight Security: This program encompasses TSA's in-flight security activities in the aviation domain. Activities captured in this program area includes: Federal Air Marshals' international and domestic flight coverage, deputizing airline pilots, and training crew members in self-defense.

Management and Administration: This program encompasses TSA's business support activities which directly support its operational mission. Activities captured in this program area include: headquarters administration, human capital resources, and information technology.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows Transportation Security Administration’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Intermodal Screening Operations	51,004	\$ 5,116,497
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	2,844	\$ 515,898
In Flight Security	26	\$ 851,159
Management and Administration	1,734	\$ 914,741
Total Budget Request (mandatory and discretionary)	55,608	\$ 7,398,295

B. Component Contributions to Achieving QHSR Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Transportation Security Administration programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening DHS
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Intermodal Screening Operations	100 %						
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	83%	17 %					
In Flight Security	100 %						
Management and Administration	99 %	1 %					

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

Transportation Security Administration resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Programs	FY 2012 Request		FY 2013 Request		FY 2014 Request	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Intermodal Screening Operations	\$ 5,337,279	50,381	\$ 5,395,533	51,327	\$ 5,116,497	51,004
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	\$ 456,783	2,425	\$ 460,306	2,567	\$ 429,990	2,562
In Flight Security*	\$ 976,813	40	\$ 982,882	42	\$ 851,159	26
Management and Administration	\$ 983,120	1,442	\$ 985,812	1,629	\$ 905,594	1,717
Total**	\$ 7,753,995	54,288	\$ 7,824,533	55,565	\$ 7,303,240	55,309

* The FTE captured for In Flight Security does not include FAMS FTEs, which is Sensitive Secure Information and can be provided separately.

**Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, two types of performance measures may be presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Management Measures may be displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Average number of days for DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (TRIP) redress requests to be closed						
Description: DHS TRIP is a single point of contact for individuals who have inquiries or seek resolution regarding difficulties they experienced during their travel screening at transportation hubs or crossing U.S. borders. DHS TRIP is part of an effort by the Departments of State and Homeland Security to welcome legitimate travelers while securing our country from those who want to do us harm. This measure describes the average number of days for the processing of traveler redress requests, excluding the time DHS waits for the traveler to submit all required documents.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<100	<97	<93	<91
Result:	N/A	N/A	99	93	N/A	N/A

Transportation Security Administration - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of air cargo screened on commercial passenger flights originating from the United States and territories						
Description: This measure captures the percent of air cargo screened on commercial passenger flights originating from the United States and territories. Screening methods approved in the Certified Cargo Screening Program include: physical search (includes opening boxes, removing and opening all inner cartons), X-ray, explosives trace detection, explosives detection system, canine teams, and the use of other approved detection equipment. The air cargo screening strategy uses a multi-layered, risk-based approach to securing air cargo by permitting indirect air carriers, shippers, and other entities further up the supply chain to screen cargo closer to its point of origin through the Certified Cargo Screening Program and allow air carriers to accept pre-screened certified cargo.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of air carriers operating from domestic airports in compliance with leading security indicators						
Description: This measure identifies air carrier compliance for U.S. flagged aircraft operating domestically with leading security indicators. These critical indicators are derived from security laws, rules, regulations, and standards. A leading security indicator is a key indicator that may be predictive of the overall security posture of an air carrier. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses air carrier's vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process. Measuring compliance with standards is a strong indicator of system security.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	97%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	98%	98%	99.2%	98.1%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of domestic air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight						
Description: The Secure Flight program compares domestic passenger information to the No Fly and Selectee List components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), which contains the Government's consolidated terrorist watch list, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center. The No Fly and Selectee Lists are based on all the records in the TSDB, and represent the subset of names who meet the criteria of the No Fly and Selectee designations. Secure Flight will also match data against additional subsets of the TSDB as determined by Department and Agency leadership. This is a unified approach to watch list matching for covered passenger flights, to avoid unnecessary duplication of watch list matching efforts and resources and reduce the burden on aircraft operators.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Transportation Security Administration - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of inbound air cargo screened on international passenger flights originating from outside the United States and Territories

Description: This measure captures the amount of inbound air cargo screened from last point of departure countries on commercial passenger flights originating from outside the United States and Territories. Screening is defined as a physical examination or non-intrusive methods of assessing whether cargo poses a threat to transportation security. Methods of screening include x-ray systems, explosives detection systems, explosives trace detection, explosives detection canine teams certified by the Transportation Security Administration, or a physical search together with manifest verification, or additional methods approved by the TSA Administrator, pursuant to Section 1602 of Public Law 110-53, Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	93%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air enplanements vetted against the terrorist watch list through Secure Flight

Description: The Secure Flight program compares international passenger information to the No Fly and Selectee List components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), which contains the Government's consolidated terrorist watch list, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center. The No Fly and Selectee Lists are based on all the records in the TSDB, and represent the subset of names who meet the criteria of the No Fly and Selectee designations. Secure Flight will also match data against additional subsets of the TSDB as determined by Department and Agency leadership. This is a unified approach to watch list matching for covered passenger flights, to avoid unnecessary duplication of watch list matching efforts and resources and reduce the burden on aircraft operators.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of overall compliance of domestic airports with established aviation security indicators

Description: This measure provides the percent of domestic airports assessed that comply with established security standards and practices related to aviation security. Security indicators are key indicators that may be predictive of the overall security posture of an airport. Identifying compliance with the key indicators assesses airport vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process. Measuring compliance with standards is a strong indicator of system security.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	96%	95.9%	95.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of overall level of implementation of industry agreed upon Security and Emergency Management action items by mass transit and passenger rail agencies

Description: This measure provides the rate of implementation by mass transit, light and passenger rail, bus, and other commuter transportation agencies with established security standards and practices related to six critical Security Action Items (SAIs). These six SAIs are key indicators of the overall security posture of a mass transit and passenger rail transportation system. Measuring implementation of these six SAIs assesses transit vulnerabilities and is part of an overall risk reduction process.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	40%	50%	40%	75%	75%	77%
Result:	23%	23%	28%	39%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Level of baggage security screening assessment results						
Description: This measure appraises the percent of the time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) correctly detect threat items concealed in baggage using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are Classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Level of passenger security screening assessment results						
Description: This measure appraises the percent of the time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) correctly detect threat items concealed in baggage using realistic and standardized assessment scenarios. This information is used to improve screening practices and procedures to reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the aviation transportation system. The actual results are classified and are not releasable to the public at this time for security reasons.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of annual Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) operations to deter potential terrorist actions and enhance security at surface and aviation transportation facilities						
Description: This measure captures the number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) team operations conducted within the United States and its territories in all transportation modes. VIPR operations are defined as the deployment of any combination of TSA assets (personnel and/or equipment) for the purpose of enhancing the security of any mode of transportation (aviation, mass transit, highway, maritime, freight rail, and pipeline) with any of TSA's security and law enforcement stakeholders which may include federal, state, or local authorities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	4,200	7,850	12,600	12,600
Result:	N/A	N/A	6,492	8,868	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of high risk corporate Pipeline systems on which security reviews will be conducted annually						
Description: Pipeline Corporate Security Reviews (PCSRs) assess and elevate the security posture of the pipeline transportation mode. The objectives of an onsite security review are to develop firsthand knowledge of security planning and execution at the corporations operating the critical pipeline systems, establish communication with key pipeline security personnel, and identify and share smart practices. As industry wide security gaps are identified through the PCSR process, the TSA pipeline security division develops programs to address gaps throughout the pipeline industry. Each pipeline corporation is assessed/reassessed every 4-5 years.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	12	16	16	15	15	15
Result:	15	11	16	16	N/A	N/A

Transportation Security Administration - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of checked baggage screened with Explosive Detection Systems (EDS)						
Description: Explosive Detection Systems are installed at airports to detect threats concealed within checked baggage. NexGen EDS provide auto-detect capabilities of prohibited items while increasing the rate and screening capacity of airports. This measure tracks the percent of checked baggage screened by EDS equipment, and provides an indicator of the deployment and utilization of stand-alone and in-line NexGen EDS.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	94%	91%	90%	90%
Result:	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of customers satisfied with the intelligence products provided						
Description: This measure shows the overall level of customer satisfaction with intelligence products produced and disseminated by the program. TSA customers who access intelligence products via the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Online Learning Center (TSA field and headquarters employees) receive these products and return the questionnaires. Because the majority of TSA personnel are field employees, the majority of returned surveys are from the field. TSAs Intelligence products are also shared with the Intelligence Community, as applicable.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	80%	80%	82%	84%	88%
Result:	80%	80%	87%	87%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Federal Flight Deck Officers who attend required bi-annual re-qualification firearm certification training to improve the protection of aircraft cockpits						
Description: This measure gauges the total percentage of Federal Flight Deck Officers (FFDOs) who attended required bi - annual re - qualification firearm certification training.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	94%	94.5%	95%	95.5%	96.0%	96.5%
Result:	95%	90%	89%	84.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Indirect Air Carriers found to be compliant with TSA standard security programs						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of Indirect Air Carriers that have at least one finding during inspection calculated against the total number of inspections conducted. An Indirect Air Carrier (IAC) is defined as any person, organization, or business within the United States national air system that does not possess a Federal Aviation Administration issued air carrier operation certificate, yet employs the services of licensed air carriers to move cargo from one destination to another. Air carriers leasing and selling space on their aircrafts provide these services to companies for the purpose of shipping items. Examples of an IAC could be a charter vendor, the postal service, or freight forwarder. Standard Security Programs provide detailed guidance to these regulated parties on how to implement regulatory requirements. Continuing education, outreach efforts, and targeting additional resources on IACs identified as noncompliant, will increase the rate of IACs in compliance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	82%	84%	86.0%	88.0%	90.0%
Result:	N/A	97.7%	97.3%	88.7%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, transportation workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities and vessels, all mariners holding Coast Guard-issued credentials, and non						
Description: This measure indicates the percent of international flight crews, aviation workers, hazardous material drivers, transportation workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of MTSA-regulated facilities and vessels, and all mariners holding Coast Guard-issued credentials, and non - U.S.						

Transportation Security Administration - Strategic Context

citizens receiving flight instruction at Federal Aviation Administration certified flight schools in the U.S. and abroad receiving a Security Threat Assessment. Vetting is a process in which individuals are cleared as able to access the transportation system and are therefore not considered a threat. Thorough vetting will decrease vulnerabilities of sensitive transportation systems by limiting access of potentially dangerous individuals who are identified by TTAC vetting and credentialing programs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction in risk from toxic inhalation hazard bulk cargoes in rail transportation (relative to FY 2009 baseline)						
Description: The Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) Risk Reduction Program strives to reduce the risk posed by TIH materials, the most toxic chemicals transported by rail in the U.S., including chlorine and anhydrous ammonia. Through a partnership with American and Canadian railroads, Transportation Security Administration (TSA) gathers railcar movement data, focusing on the time a loaded rail car is unattended in a DHS-designated High Threat Urban Area (HTUA). This period of time is referred to as "dwell time". The program uses a risk calculation comprised of four elements: 1) the amount of "dwell time" in hours; 2) the specific HTUA; 3) the Population Proximity Factor (PPF); and 4) whether the car is attended or unattended. The level of risk will be compared to a baseline risk level, which is calculated from a baseline year of 2009.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82.50%	83.37%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

Transportation Security Administration resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Programs	FY 2012 Request		FY 2013 Request		FY 2014 Request	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement	\$ 92,013	194	\$ 92,139	254	\$ 85,908	282
Management and Administration	\$ 9,931	15	\$ 9,958	16	\$ 9,147	17
Total*	\$ 101,944	209	\$ 102,097	270	\$ 95,055	299

*Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, two types of performance measures may be presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Management Measures may be displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of foreign airports that serve as last points of departure and air carriers involved in international operations to the United States advised of necessary actions to mitigate identified vulnerabilities in order to ensure compliance with critical security measures.						
Description: This index combines: (1) percent of foreign airports serving as Last Point of Departure (LPD) to the U.S. notified of critical vulnerabilities and accompanying recommendations, and (2) percent of foreign air carriers operating flights from these foreign airports and U.S. air carriers operating from any foreign airport regardless of destination notified of violations of critical regulations and accompanying recommendations/follow-up action. TSA evaluates/documents security at foreign airports with service to U.S., airports from which U.S. air carriers operate, and other sites on a 5-point scale against critical International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) aviation and airport security standards. TSA assess compliance with these standards and provides feedback to the host governments for awareness and recommended follow-up action. Identifying and notifying air carriers of non-compliance with critical regulations mitigates air carrier vulnerabilities and reduces risk.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of international inspections conducted annually per inspector						
Description: International compliance with security requirements is measured through number of airport assessments and air carrier inspections for all regions and offices performed by field and headquarters inspectors. Increase number of inspections performed by each inspector from an average of six to nine per year.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	13.0	14	15.0	16.0	17.0
Result:	N/A	13.0	34.4	26.8	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of countries with direct flights to the U.S. who are provided aviation security assistance						
Description: The measure reports the amount of interaction the United States has with countries providing Last-Point-of-Departure (LPD) service to the U.S. An LPD country is a country with at least one port providing direct traffic to a specific destination - usually a foreign airport with direct passenger and/or cargo flights to a U.S. destination airport. The U.S. interacts with countries providing LPD service with the goal to share aviation security policy and practices at either the national or airport level.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	99%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Transportation Security Administration - Strategic Context

Measure: Percent of Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) coverage targets met for each individual category of identified risk						
Description: This measure reflects the performance levels of Office of Law Enforcement, Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) coverage of targeted critical flights based upon impact (geographical location), vulnerability (aircraft destructive potential), threats, and intelligence relative to the availability of resources. Coverage is provided by specially trained armed law enforcement officers referred to as FAMS. These FAMS are deployed to fly missions on commercial U.S. aircraft for both domestic and international flights that have been identified as Targeted Critical Flights under 10 individual risk categories that are found in the OLE/FAMS Concept of Operations. Coverage is provided using a risk - based management approach for mission planning.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	109.2%	99%	97.4%	97.2%	N/A	N/A

i. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Budget Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Expenses	48,890	6,755,254	49,255	6,796,596	48,414	6,755,383	(476)	129	---	29,548	(476)	(286,091)
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	23	13,500	24	13,583	24	13,187	1	(313)	---	---	1	(313)
Reserve Training	520	134,278	536	135,100	416	109,543	(104)	(24,735)	(118)	(26,500)	14	1,765
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	762	1,461,541	785	1,464,847	818	951,116	56	(510,425)	56	(510,425)	---	---
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	94	27,779	101	27,949	101	19,856	7	(7,923)	---	---	7	(7,923)
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	---	261,871	---	201,610	---	186,602	---	(75,269)	---	---	---	(75,269)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary)	50,289	8,654,223	50,701	8,639,685	49,773	8,035,687	(516)	(618,536)	(62)	(507,377)	(454)	(367,831)
Retired Pay	---	1,440,157	---	1,440,157	---	1,452,150	---	11,993	---	---	---	11,993
Boat Safety	10	113,199	10	120,895	10	109,464	---	(3,735)	---	---	---	(3,735)
Maritime Oil Spill Program	---	213,423	---	289,000	---	238,600	---	25,177	---	---	---	25,177
Gift Fund	---	2,013	---	80	---	80	---	(1,933)	---	---	---	(1,933)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Mandatory)	10	1,768,792	10	1,850,132	10	1,800,294	---	31,502	---	---	---	31,502
OSLTF Contribution	---	[45,000]	---	[45,000]	---	[45,000]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-74)	[872]	258,000	[872]	258,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant (P.L. 112-74)	---	[37,800]	---	[37,800]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DoD transfer pursuant to P.L. 112-74	---	[63,500]	---	[63,500]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 112-74	---	[5,004]	---	[2,571]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission of ACI personnel	---	[879]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transfer of OE funds for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) to AC&I	---	1,328	---	---	---	---	---	(1,328)	---	(1,328)	---	---
Technical Adjustment 0.612% CR Increase (AC&I)	---	---	---	8,592	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (P.L. 113-2)	---	---	---	274,233	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Proposed rescission of unobligated balances	---	---	---	---	---	(42,000)	---	(42,000)	---	(42,000)	---	---
Transfer of OE funds for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) to AC&I	---	(1,328)	---	---	---	---	---	1,328	---	1,328	---	---
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates (Discretionary, Mandatory and Rescissions)	50,299	10,681,015	50,711	11,030,642	49,783	9,793,981	(516)	(629,034)	(62)	(549,377)	(454)	(336,329)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2014			
	Revised Budgeted		Amended CR		Request		Request		Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Operating Expenses	16,471	2,395,567	32,419	4,339,887	4,360,752	6,796,596	17,511	2,434,541	30,903	4,330,842	48,414	6,755,383
- Search and Rescue			5,635	779,043	5,896	769,922			5,652	776,381	5,652	776,381
- Marine Safety			4,542	627,774	4,147	541,581			4,239	591,487	4,239	591,487
- Aids to Navigation			9,402	1,151,030	10,299	1,344,952			8,634	1,204,745	8,634	1,204,745
- Ice Operations			665	92,026	709	92,623			696	97,086	696	97,086
- Marine Environmental Protection			1,176	187,176	1,207	182,086			1,147	184,495	1,147	184,495
- Living Marine Resources			4,393	606,929	4,576	597,542			4,490	626,462	4,490	626,462
- Drug Interdiction			5,915	817,353	5,132	748,053			5,486	765,463	5,486	765,463
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)			691	95,556	577	83,993			559	74,723	559	74,723
- Migrant Interdiction			3,391	493,107	3,192	465,200			3,395	471,972	3,395	471,972
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security			10,623	1,544,898	11,097	1,617,432			11,084	1,541,014	11,084	1,541,014
- Defense Readiness			2,457	357,362	2,423	353,212			3,032	421,555	3,032	421,555
Environmental Compliance and Restoration			23	13,500	24	13,583			24	13,187	24	13,187
- Marine Environmental Protection			23	13,500	24	13,583			24	13,187	24	13,187
Reserve Training			175	45,240	344	86,665			150	39,622	416	109,543
- Search and Rescue			60	15,478	61	15,307			49	12,788	49	12,788
- Marine Safety			48	12,475	43	10,745			36	9,591	36	9,591
- Aids to Navigation			100	25,823	106	26,733			74	19,535	74	19,535
- Ice Operations			7	1,825	7	1,833			6	1,574	6	1,574
- Marine Environmental Protection			13	3,230	14	3,633			10	2,594	10	2,594
- Living Marine Resources			47	12,064	47	11,873			39	10,159	39	10,159
- Drug Interdiction			63	16,247	59	14,871			47	12,413	47	12,413
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)			7	1,896	7	1,670			5	1,267	5	1,267
- Migrant Interdiction			36	9,313	36	9,223			29	7,681	29	7,681
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security			113	29,178	128	32,157			95	25,080	95	25,080
- Defense Readiness			26	6,749	28	7,055			26	6,861	26	6,861
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements			203	381,549	576	1,403,924			224	243,729	594	951,116
- Search and Rescue			62	115,240	63	113,405			50	58,093	50	58,093
- Marine Safety			4	8,432	5	8,285			4	5,207	4	5,207
- Aids to Navigation			22	41,143	23	40,424			15	17,140	15	17,140
- Ice Operations			10	19,531	11	19,190			6	6,402	6	6,402
- Marine Environmental Protection			6	31,015	6	30,822			3	23,433	3	23,433
- Living Marine Resources			149	234,366	153	241,095			168	195,534	168	195,534
- Drug Interdiction			264	494,891	272	486,251			299	347,924	299	347,924
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)			42	77,757	43	76,223			49	53,654	49	53,654
- Migrant Interdiction			63	118,364	65	120,436			80	87,771	80	87,771
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security			65	122,747	67	124,896			61	66,029	61	66,029
- Defense Readiness			75	140,438	77	142,897			83	89,929	83	89,929

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			
	Revised Budgeted			Annualized CR			Request			
	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	Homeland	Non-Homeland	Total	
FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Alteration of Bridges	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
- Aids to Navigation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	21	21,487	94	6,219	78	21,730	20	3,799	81	16,057
- Search and Rescue	---	5,770	20	---	21	5,912	---	---	19	3,787
- Marine Safety	---	2,424	8	---	9	2,430	---	---	2	491
- Aids to Navigation	---	1,431	5	---	5	1,466	---	---	14	2,816
- Ice Operations	---	464	2	---	2	475	---	---	1	189
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	5,233	16	---	18	5,015	---	---	27	5,427
- Living Marine Resources	---	1,804	6	---	6	1,848	---	---	6	1,119
- Drug Interdiction	---	3,977	14	---	15	4,075	---	---	10	2,025
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	384	2	---	2	509	---	---	2	203
- Migrant Interdiction	6	1,821	6	1,823	---	1,823	5	944	---	944
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	12	3,382	12	3,403	---	3,403	12	2,291	---	2,291
- Defense Readiness	3	1,089	3	993	---	993	3	564	---	564
Health Care Fund Contribution	---	173,642	---	72,206	---	129,304	---	72,921	---	113,681
- Search and Rescue	---	30,185	---	---	---	23,290	---	---	---	21,784
- Marine Safety	---	24,329	---	---	---	16,350	---	---	---	16,338
- Aids to Navigation	---	50,360	---	---	---	38,116	---	---	---	33,278
- Ice Operations	---	3,560	---	---	---	2,789	---	---	---	2,682
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	6,299	---	---	---	5,528	---	---	---	4,420
- Living Marine Resources	---	23,528	---	---	---	18,066	---	---	---	11,877
- Drug Interdiction	---	31,685	---	---	---	22,628	---	---	---	21,144
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	3,696	---	---	---	2,537	---	---	---	2,158
- Migrant Interdiction	---	18,163	---	13,799	---	13,799	---	14,137	---	14,137
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	56,903	---	47,980	---	47,980	---	46,158	---	46,158
- Defense Readiness	---	13,163	---	10,527	---	10,527	---	12,626	---	12,626
Retired Pay	---	515,748	---	515,820	---	924,337	---	528,323	---	923,827
- Search and Rescue	---	159,886	---	---	---	159,886	---	---	---	169,523
- Marine Safety	---	111,123	---	---	---	111,123	---	---	---	127,148
- Aids to Navigation	---	235,826	---	---	---	235,826	---	---	---	258,974
- Ice Operations	---	27,435	---	---	---	27,435	---	---	---	20,870
- Marine Environmental Protection	---	35,874	---	---	---	35,874	---	---	---	34,393
- Living Marine Resources	---	139,004	---	---	---	139,004	---	---	---	133,666
- Drug Interdiction	---	191,512	---	---	---	191,512	---	---	---	164,545
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	---	23,749	---	---	---	23,677	---	---	---	14,708
- Migrant Interdiction	---	120,008	---	120,080	---	120,080	---	102,423	---	102,423
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security	---	284,920	---	284,920	---	284,920	---	334,416	---	334,416
- Defense Readiness	---	110,820	---	110,820	---	110,820	---	91,484	---	91,484

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Missions
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012				FY 2013				FY 2014									
	Revised Budgeted		Amended CR		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Request					
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount				
Boat Safety	...	113,199	10	113,199	...	120,895	10	120,895	...	109,464	10	109,464	...	109,464				
- Marine Safety	...	113,199	10	113,199	...	120,895	10	120,895	...	109,464	10	109,464	...	109,464				
Maritime Oil Spill Program	...	213,423	...	213,423	...	289,000	...	289,000	...	238,600	...	238,600	...	238,600				
- Marine Environmental Protection	...	213,423	...	213,423	...	289,000	...	289,000	...	238,600	...	238,600	...	238,600				
Gift Fund	...	2,013	...	2,013	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	80				
- Search and Rescue	...	271	...	271	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11				
- Marine Safety	...	470	...	470	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19				
- Aids to Navigation	...	357	...	357	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14				
- Ice Operations	...	132	...	132	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5				
- Marine Environmental Protection	...	366	...	366	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15				
- Living Marine Resources	...	174	...	174	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7				
- Drug Interdiction	...	159	...	159	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6				
- Other-Law Enforcement (Foreign Fish)	...	84	...	84	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3				
- Migrant Interdiction				
- Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security				
- Defense Readiness				
OSLTF Contribution				
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-74)				
Reversion of unobligated balances pursuant (P.L. 112-74)				
DOD transfer pursuant to P.L. 112-74				
Reversion of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 112-74				
Reversion of ACI personnel				
Transfer of OE funds for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)				
Technical Adjustment 0.612% CR Increase				
Hurricane Study Supplemental (P.L. 113-2)				
Proposed reversion of unobligated balances				
Transfer of funds for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) to AC&I				
Total Direct Appropriations and Budget Estimates	16,870	3,432,425	33,429	6,932,973	50,299	10,681,015	17,136	3,466,853	33,551	6,908,458	50,711	11,030,642	17,905	3,322,935	31,878	6,513,046	49,783	9,793,981

Notes:
1) Homeland Security activities include the following programs: Migrant Interdiction, Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security, and Defense Readiness.
2) Non-Homeland activities include the following programs: Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation, Ice Operations, Marine Environmental Protection, Living Marine Resources, Drug Interdiction and Other Law Enforcement.
3) Funds account for all scorekeeping adjustments.
4) For comparability purposes, FY 2012, FY 2013 and FY 2014 Operating Expenses excludes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	4/11/2013	(P.L. 112-74) Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012	Capital Investment Plan	Projected delivery to Congress third quarter FY 2013
2013	4/30/2013	(P.L. 113-2) Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	Use of AC&I Disaster Relief Funds	Projected delivery to Congress second quarter FY 2013

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard**
Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year ¹	Amount	Amount ²	Amount
Operating Expenses	FY 2012	7,077,783	6,755,254	6,755,383
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	FY 2012	1,421,924	1,463,968	951,116
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	FY 2012	19,779	27,779	19,856
Retired Pay	FY 2012	1,440,157	1,440,157	1,452,150
Alteration of Bridges	FY 2012	16,000	-	-
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	FY 2012	16,699	13,500	13,187
Reserve Training	FY 2012	136,778	134,278	109,543
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		10,129,120	9,834,936	9,835,981

¹ Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012, P.L. 112-213, was signed December 20, 2012 (FY 2013).

² Reflects FY 2012 Amount; including rescissions. Funding for AC&I includes \$63.5M transfer from DoD for C-130J aircraft.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Operating Expenses



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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U. S. Coast Guard

Operating Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The Operating Expenses (OE) appropriation funds the Coast Guard's role as the principal Federal agency providing maritime safety, security, and stewardship to the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

The OE appropriation funds the annualization of prior-year funding, economic adjustments, and operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard Programs, Projects and Activities (PPA). The OE request supports all 11 statutory Coast Guard missions in support of the Coast Guard's six DHS FYHSP Programs.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 47,972 positions, 48,414 FTE, and \$6.7 billion for FY 2014.

The Coast Guard's OE request includes \$192.0 million in new funding for the annualization of prior year funding and the FY 2013 military pay raise; and provides for the FY 2014 pay increase for military (1.0 percent) and civilian (1.0 percent) personnel; military allowances; and the operation, maintenance, and crewing of systems, vessels, aircraft and shore facilities delivered via the Coast Guard's acquisition programs (e.g., National Security Cutter (NSC), shore facilities, Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), Interagency Operations Centers (IOC), Rescue 21 (R21), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA), and Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA)).

The FY 2014 budget meets today's needs and challenges, while simultaneously preparing for new and exigent demands. Through a comprehensive internal review of doctrine, policy, operations and mission support structure, the Coast Guard has focused OE resources where they are most needed. The OE adjustments-to-base include decreases of \$218.8 million to focus resources toward higher priorities, including recapitalizing aging assets. Decreases include vessel decommissionings; fixed wing aircraft retirements; consolidating Air Facilities; targeted reductions to marine safety and intelligence programs and training; enterprise-wide efficiencies; programmatic reductions; the termination of one-time costs; and annualization of prior year management efficiencies.

Program changes include \$29.5 million for Financial Systems Modernization for Coast Guard and its customers.

Base adjustment increases include:

- Annualization of FY 2013 Funding – \$19.7 million

- Mandatory Personnel Entitlements – \$9.0
- GSA Rent and Security – \$1.5 million
- Operating and Maintenance funds for new assets, including follow-on costs related to Shore Facilities, RB-M, IOC, R21, and Surface and Air Asset Follow-on – \$69.9 million

Base adjustment decreases include:

- Termination of One-Time FY 2013 Costs – (\$29.0 million)
- Prior Year Management Annualizations – (\$45.6 million)
- Asset Decommissionings and Retirements – (\$37.2 million)
- Management Efficiencies – (\$52.7 million)
- Programmatic Reductions – (\$54.2 million)

Base Re-allocations (non-adds) include:

- Deployable Specialized Forces – [\$55.6 million]
- Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian – [\$8.3 million]
- PPA Funding Technical Transfers – [\$67.8 million]

D. Efficiencies:

Anticipated efficiencies in the following Object Classes will help Coast Guard preserve the most critical front-line operations, depot level maintenance activities, fleet and air asset recapitalization, and higher priority Service requirements:

Personnel Efficiencies

\$75.8 million

Military Pay and Allowances (\$51.0 million) – Includes savings commensurate with reduction in personnel and based on improved estimation of actual requirements for military personnel basic allowance for housing, military salaries (including flight pay, basic allowance for subsistence, and extra pay based on conditions of the environment), special personal services payments.

Civilian Pay (\$24.8 million) – Includes savings commensurate with reduction in personnel and based on improved estimation of actual requirements for salaries and benefits.

The Coast Guard conducted an analysis of its staffing across the entire mission support organization to develop these efficiencies. Position reductions are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Defense Messaging System
- Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training

- HU-25 Decommissionings
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Programmatic Reductions

Travel

\$51.9 million

Travel Savings (\$51.9 million): These travel savings include reductions to travel and transportation costs of Government employees and other persons, while in an authorized travel status, that are to be paid by the Government either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. In part, the savings reflect implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste. Reductions are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Defense Messaging System
- Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations
- Advance Technical Training School Program
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training
- Non-Operational Travel
- HU-25 Decommissionings
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Programmatic Reductions

Transportation of Things

\$0.2 million

Transportation Savings (\$0.2 million): The transportation savings are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Programmatic Reductions

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges **\$13.9 million**

Communications, Utilities, and Misc Charges Savings (\$13.9 million): The communications and utilities savings are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Defense Messaging System
- Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training
- Reduction of Smartphone Devices and Service Contracts
- HU-25 Decommissionings
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Programmatic Reductions¹

Rental Payments to GSA/Others **\$1.2 million**

Rental Payments to GSA/Others (\$1.2 million): The rental payments savings are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- GSA Footprint
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies

Other Services (Advisory & Assistance Contracts, etc.) **\$59.4 million**

Other Services (Advisory & Assistance Contracts, etc.) (\$59.4 million): The support service savings are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Defense Messaging System
- Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations

- Advance Technical Training School Program
- Education Benefits
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training
- Divest Coast Guard Housing
- HU-25 Decommissionings
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Programmatic Reductions¹

Supplies & Materials

\$5.4 million

Supplies & Materials (\$5.4 million): The supplies and materials savings are associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Enterprise Wide Support Personnel
- Front Line Mission Support Staffing
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In sourcing
- Defense Messaging System
- Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Communications Area Master Stations
- Officer Accession and Leadership Training
- Government Vehicle Fleet Mix
- HU-25 Decommissionings
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies
- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- Programmatic Reductions¹

Additional information on these initiatives is included in OE Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA.

Equipment

\$2.1 million

Equipment (\$2.1 million): The equipment savings associated with the following initiatives or categories (more fully described in Section III, Current Services Program Description by PPA):

- Prior Year Management Annualizations
- HU-25 Decommissionings¹
- Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies¹
- Programmatic Reductions¹

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²		Adjustments-to-base			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes			
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT		
I. Military Pay and Allowances	41,554	\$ 3,386,820	41,729	\$ 3,386,820	40,832	\$ 3,425,306	(722)	\$ 38,486	-	\$ -	(722)	\$ 38,486
II. Civilian Pay and Benefits	7,336	\$ 780,552	7,526	\$ 780,552	7,582	\$ 784,097	246	\$ 3,545	-	\$ -	246	\$ 3,545
III. Training and Recruiting	-	\$ 212,732	-	\$ 212,732	-	\$ 181,617	-	\$ (31,115)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (31,115)
IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	-	\$ 1,108,172	-	\$ 1,149,514	-	\$ 1,061,567	-	\$ (46,605)	-	\$ 29,548	-	\$ (76,153)
V. Centrally Managed Accounts	-	\$ 336,161	-	\$ 336,161	-	\$ 318,856	-	\$ (17,305)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (17,305)
VI. Depot Level Maintenance	-	\$ 930,817	-	\$ 930,817	-	\$ 983,940	-	\$ 53,123	-	\$ -	-	\$ 53,123
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	48,890	\$ 6,755,254	49,255	\$ 6,796,596	48,414	\$ 6,755,383	(476)	\$ 129	-	\$ 29,548	(476)	\$ (29,419)
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
OSL/TF Contribution	-	[\$24,500]	-	[\$24,500]	-	[\$24,500]						
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-74)	[872]	\$ 258,000	[872]	\$ 258,000	-	\$ -	[872]	\$ (258,000)	-	\$ -	[872]	\$ (258,000)
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-175)	-	[\$37,800]	-	[\$37,800]	-	\$ -						
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant (P.L. 112-74)	-	[\$37,800]	-	[\$37,800]	-	\$ -						
Transfer of funds to AC&I for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)	-	(1,328)	-	(1,328)	-	\$ -						
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	48,890	\$ 7,011,926	49,255	\$ 7,054,596	48,414	\$ 6,755,383	(476)	\$ (256,543)	-	\$ 29,548	(476)	\$ (286,091)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in thousands)

PPA I: MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	41,543	41,554	3,386,820
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1,477)	(722)	38,486
2014 Current Services	40,066	40,832	3,425,306
2014 Program Change	0	0	0
2014 Request	40,066	40,832	3,425,306
Total Change 2012-2014	(1,477)	(722)	38,486

The Coast Guard requests \$3.4 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and benefits for active duty military personnel. This category includes pay, allowances, employer's share of the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA), Social Security credits, child care benefits for Coast Guard families, and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Costs related to compensation are calculated by using the Coast Guard's Standard Personnel Cost (SPC) tables. These tables are updated annually and provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by rank/rate, location—in the United States (INCONUS) or out of the country (OCONUS), which includes Alaska and Hawaii— medical costs and permanent change of station (PCS) expenses. Calculations for medical cost estimates are the same for each billet. Calculations for PCS moves and base pay are based upon rank and location of billet. Includes a 1.0 percent pay increase for military personnel.

The Coast Guard was founded as a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Active duty military personnel ensure the Service remains agile, adaptable, and ready to serve the Nation's domestic and international maritime interests across a range of dynamic operational environments. As members of one of the Nation's five Armed Forces and the only military service within the Department of Homeland Security, Coast Guard military personnel conduct missions that protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the Nation's inland waters, ports and waterways, coastal regions, and on international waters.

PPA II: CIVILIAN PAY AND BENEFITS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	8,101	7,336	780,552
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(195)	246	3,545
2014 Current Services	7,906	7,582	784,097
2014 Program Change	0	0	0
2014 Request	7,906	7,582	784,097
Total Change 2012-2014	(195)	246	3,545

The Coast Guard requests \$784.1 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial operations, and “Non-Ceiling” (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aides, summer interns, and Federal junior fellows). These annually updated tables provide a detailed calculation for each billet, broken down by pay grade and location—INCONUS or OCONUS (which includes Alaska and Hawaii). Includes a 1.0 percent pay increase for civilian personnel.

Civilian personnel are an integral part of the Coast Guard and vital to execution of its statutory missions. The Coast Guard continues to complement its military workforce by recruiting diverse, well-educated, and dedicated civilians needed to meet current and future demands.

PPA III: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	212,732
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(31,115)
2014 Current Services	181,617
2014 Program Change	0
2014 Request	181,617
Total Change 2012-2014	(31,115)

The Coast Guard requests \$181.6 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The training and recruiting PPA provides funding for the Coast Guard’s professional training and education programs, as well as operation and maintenance of the seven major Coast Guard training centers and the Coast Guard Academy and Leadership Development Center.

Additionally, this request includes funding for tuition, travel, and per diem for formal training and education performed as temporary additional duty (TAD) by military service members and civilian personnel. It also ensures the training infrastructure is resourced to provide Coast Guard personnel with the tools and competencies necessary for assigned missions. Training is provided by the Coast Guard, commercial providers, DoD, and other agencies. Training and education are usually conducted by dedicated resident staffs in classrooms, but may also include exportable training, correspondence courses, and/or computer-based training.

PPA IV: OPERATING FUNDS AND UNIT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,108,172
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(76,153)
2014 Current Services	1,032,019
2014 Program Change	29,548
2014 Request	1,061,567
Total Change 2012-2014	(46,605)

The Coast Guard requests \$1.0 billion for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requests funding for units, facilities, and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard’s Headquarters and Atlantic Area or Pacific Area Commanders. These include Base Support Units (BSUs); National Security Cutters (WMSL), High and Medium Endurance Cutters (WHECs/WMECs); Sectors; Patrol Boats; Multi-mission Boat Stations; Air Stations; Communication Stations; Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF); support commands; and Area Offices as applicable for supplies, materials, and services that allow the Coast Guard to sustain an operations tempo with an immediate response capability for Coast Guard missions. This request funds unit level maintenance of cutters, boats, aircraft, electronics systems, mechanical systems, and electrical equipment; service-life replacement and emergent purchase of boats; procurement of supplies and materials utilized for unit “housekeeping” and administration, spare parts, liquid fuel, and energy; and other materials consumed that contribute directly to mission effectiveness.

PPA V: CENTRALLY MANAGED ACCOUNTS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	336,161
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(17,305)
2014 Current Services	318,856
2014 Program Change	0
2014 Request	318,856
Total Change 2012-2014	(17,305)

The Coast Guard requests \$318.9 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Requested amounts fund centrally managed accounts that provide service to the entire Coast Guard. Significant centrally managed accounts include: the Federal Telephone System (FTS), Standard Workstation recapitalization, Coast Guard Data Network (CGOne), satellite and data communications, General Services Administration (GSA) rent, postal expenses, ammunition replenishment, and the DHS Working Capital Fund.

PPA VI: DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	930,817
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	53,123
2014 Current Services	983,940
2014 Program Change	0
2014 Request	983,940
Total Change 2012-2014	53,123

The Coast Guard requests \$983.9 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This request provides service-wide funding for the Coast Guard’s depot level operating expense funded maintenance for the Service’s shore facilities, electronics, vessels, and aircraft. The Coast Guard maintains its aircraft, vessels, and shore infrastructure using a blend of organic maintenance and repair infrastructure and contracted depot level maintenance activities. A mature project planning and execution program exists within the Coast Guard to provide routine organizational-level and depot level maintenance. Where expertise or infrastructure does not exist organically within the Service, the Coast Guard uses contracted resources to provide the requisite maintenance support.

This funding is vital to ongoing sustainment and support of in-service Coast Guard aircraft; Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT) systems; shore facilities; and vessels.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:(\$ thousands)

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$25,000	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$25,000	FY 2014 Activity Request \$25,000
<i>Infrastructure-CGOne</i>	<p>In its effort to transform the IT Infrastructure to meet the requirements of department wide information sharing, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has implemented the Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP). The ITP calls for the department to consolidate its Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) networks into one department-wide network backbone. The ITP's goal is to consolidate the department's 16 component-level data centers into two department-wide data centers to provide the required availability and survivability, and to consolidate component SBU networks into a single network, called "OneNet." The consolidation must also ensure continued connectivity with the DOD's computer networks Non-Classified Internet Protocol (IP) Router Network (NIPRNET). The Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agency has the responsibility for DHS' OneNet network infrastructure under the ITP plan. The Coast Guard is transitioning from its enterprise WAN called the Coast Guard Data Network (Plus) to OneNet.</p> <p>CGOne addresses a capability gap by consolidating its Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) networks into one department-wide network backbone. CGOne will incrementally deliver this to all 16 component level data center units.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$64,609	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$64,609	FY 2014 Activity Request \$64,617
<i>Infrastructure-SWIRS</i>	<p>SWIRS supports and maintains the Standard Workstation, which is a combination of desktop/laptop hardware and a specific collection of software (the "standard image"). The Standard Workstation is the primary end - user computing platform for accessing almost all Coast Guard and other unclassified applications. The intent of this investment is to keep the end - user technology current by recapitalizing workstations on a regular basis. SWIRS also maintains file, print, and application servers and recapitalizes them on a regular schedule. Finally, this investment funds configuration management, contractor help desk support, and maintenance of workstation/server software. Beneficiaries are Coast Guard personnel and contractors. The OneNet (also referred to as CGOne) investment is critical to SWIRS. The user information is updated, E - mail operates and updates to our image happen across the network.</p> <p>SWIRS addresses a capability gap by keeping the end - user technology current by recapitalizing workstations on a regular basis. SWIRS will incrementally deliver this capability throughout its lifecycle.</p>	

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$44,378	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$44,824	FY 2014 Activity Request \$40,374
<i>USCG-Core Accounting System (CAS)</i>	<p>The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is the primary accounting system for USCG, Transportation Security Agency (TSA), and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) which hosts a suite of applications at USCG Finance Center in Chesapeake, VA. The CAS suite includes the Oracle Federal Financials (OFF) (a COTS product that includes Accounts Receivable, Assets, Projects, Inventory, Accounts Payable, Purchasing, and General Ledger), Sunflower (property management system used by TSA); Finance and Procurement Desktop (FPD) (enterprise-wide accounting and procurement system assigned to assist in funds and procurement management), Workflow Imaging Network System (WINS) (imaging and document processing system), and Contract Information Management System (CIMS) (contracts management). The Core Accounting System (CAS) suite is an enterprise accounting, procurement, assets and management decision support system. This investment supports all the critical operational activities of 3 major components with in DHS by recording and accounting for transactions.</p> <p>CAS addresses a capability gap by providing the primary accounting system for USCG, TSA, and DNDO. The CAS suite services over 2,400 units and commands across USCG, TSA and DNDO.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding \$4,968	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$4,968	FY 2014 Activity Request \$5,220
<i>Vessel Logistics System (VLS)</i>	<p>VLS consists of Fleet Logistics System (FLS), Configuration Management Plus (CMPlus), Naval and Electronics Supply Support System (NESSS), and Automated Requisition Management Systems (ARMS). Two other non-logistics systems, which are closely tied to VLS and provide procurement and financial management support, are Finance and Procurement Desktop (FPD) and Contract Information Management System (CIMS). Vessel logistics supports over 240 cutters and over 1000 standard boats. Per ALCOAST 620/05 the Coast Guard is transforming/aligning our business processes for logistics. Logistics will use a single set of business processes modeled after the Aviation BPM. Resources not aligned will be refocused and redirected to support the logistics transformation. VLS will be replaced by the new Single Logistics Information Management System in a phased approach.</p>	

Transfers to and from Other Accounts

DHS Working Capital Fund\$78

PPA Breakdown - DHS Working Capital Fund		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	78
		78

FY 2014 Line Items	Recurring Amount (\$000)
OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) Database	2
USM OCAO for Shared Services	76
Total	78

OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) Database

This transfer is for projected decreased costs for the DHS Financial Audit Clearinghouse Database.

USM OCAO for Shared Services

This transfer is for projected decreased costs for DHS Shared Services funded by the DHS WCF.

DHS Management for St. Elizabeths Security(\$2,800)

PPA Breakdown - DHS Management for St. Elizabeths Security		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(2,800)
		(2,800)

This request supports the transfer of \$2.8 million from the Coast Guard to the DHS Departmental Management and Operations for campus security responsibilities. In FY 2014, the Office of Security Operations will assume responsibility for necessary campus security costs for St. Elizabeths. A portion of the President’s FY 2013 budget supported the Coast Guard’s requirements for campus security at the St. Elizabeths location.

Transfer Follow-On\$0

PPA Breakdown - Transfer Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (11 FTP, 11 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	1,066
	Military Health Care	109
	Permanent Change of Station	125
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (11 FTP, 11 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,539
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	50
	Recruiting and Training Centers	10
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(3,048)
	Headquarters Units	24
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	125
		0

This initiative implements the on-budget, resource-neutral establishment of 22 full-time positions as a follow-on to an FY 2013 budget initiative.

Increases

Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives\$57,022

PPA Breakdown - Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-672 FTP, -367 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	14,324
	Military Health Care	35,032
	Permanent Change of Station	(11,299)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-55 FTP, 61 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	6,631
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,748
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(967)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	550
	Pacific Area	3,511
	1st District	678
	5th District	(113)
	7th District	(1,273)
	8th District	80
	9th District	(228)
	11th District	(99)
	13th District	(52)
	14th District	(122)
	17th District	(103)
	Headquarters Directorates	(11,685)
	Headquarters Units	(1,339)
	Other Activities	(58)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	14,560
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	7,479
	Electronics Maintenance	(4,631)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,374
	Vessel Maintenance	3,024
		57,022

Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	FTP	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Transfer	0	0	3,740
Annualization of Part Year Funding	(50)	260	54,207
Annualization of FY 2012 Military Pay Increase	0	0	8,427
FY 2013 Military Pay Increase	0	0	27,042
FY 2013 Military Allowances	0	0	48,991
Shore Facility Follow-On	0	0	3,870
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	20	10	3,058
WatchKeeper Follow-On	3	2	2,261
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	0	0	1,448
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	224	127	37,001
Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-on	33	33	[3,485]
Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian	[50]	[50]	[5,331]
Reclassification of Reimbursable FTE to Direct FTE	13	13	[1,807]
Patrol Boat Operational Hour Increase	0	0	10,000
DHS Headquarters Consolidation	0	0	24,500
Termination of One-Time Costs	0	0	(18,309)
Part Year Management Annualizations	0	(92)	(10,996)
Patrol Boat High Tempo High Maintenance (HTHM) Operations	(206)	(206)	(33,495)
Decommission one High Endurance Cutter (HEC)	(198)	(145)	(9,965)
Retire three HU-25 Aircraft	(39)	(20)	(5,514)
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies	(48)	(24)	(56,299)
Programmatic Reductions	(479)	(264)	(32,945)
Total	(727)	(306)	57,022

This adjustment captures the net impact of initiatives funded under the Fiscal Year 2013 Continuing Resolution and those new initiatives that received bicameral support in the 2013 President's budget submission.

Annualization of Part Year Funding.....\$19,746

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of Part Year Funding		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (89 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	6,071
	Military Health Care	870
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (19 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	2,267
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	2,978
	Recruiting and Training Centers	264
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	177
	1st District	36
	7th District	501
	8th District	109
	9th District	2
	13th District	2
	17th District	2
	Headquarters Directorates	1,913
	Headquarters Units	1,609
	Other Activities	18
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	508
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	23
	Electronics Maintenance	761
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	28
	Vessel Maintenance	1,607
		19,746

Annualizes funding and FTE to provide full-year resources for certain projects and programs requested in the prior year.

FY 2013 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	8	2	1,490
WatchKeeper Follow-On	1	0	681
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	0	0	482
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	80	17	17,093
Total	89	19	19,746

Mandatory Personnel Entitlements

Annualization of FY 2013 Military Pay Raise.....\$9,014

PPA Breakdown - Annualization of FY 2013 Military Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	9,014
		9,014

Provides one quarter of funding to annualize the anticipated FY 2013 military (1.7 percent) pay raise.

FY 2014 Military Pay Raise\$15,563

PPA Breakdown - FY 2014 Military Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances (Basic Allowance for Housing)	15,525
	Permanent Change of Station	38
		15,563

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2014 military (1.0 percent) pay raise.

FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise.....\$5,837

PPA Breakdown - FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	5,837
		5,837

Provides three quarters of funding for the FY 2014 civilian (1.0 percent) pay raise.

FY 2014 Military Allowances.....\$13,528

PPA Breakdown - FY 2014 Military Allowances		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	11,450
	Military Health Care	12,400
	Permanent Change of Station	(10,322)
		13,528

Provides funding to maintain current services and ensure parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with DoD. This request includes additional funding for Basic Allowance for Housing

(BAH) changes scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2014, and increased health care costs for military members, dependants, and eligible beneficiaries. Health care costs are forecasted using actuarial projections and include funding for Coast Guard clinics, TRICARE, pharmaceuticals, use of DoD military treatment facilities and Public Health Service physicians serving at Coast Guard medical facilities.

GSA Rent and Security\$1,501

PPA Breakdown - GSA Rent and Security		Total (\$000)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,501
		1,501

Funds security cost increases at General Services Administration (GSA) buildings occupied by Coast Guard or under Coast Guard control. These costs are demand accounts paid to the Federal Protective Service (FPS) via GSA billing to provide the critical security needs of Coast Guard personnel and material. The increase of \$1.5 million above base resources will enable the Coast Guard to continue to receive necessary security services at GSA-leased buildings occupied by Coast Guard personnel.

Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets

Shore Facility Follow-On\$2,760

PPA Breakdown - Shore Facility Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (2 FTP, 1 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	85
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1
	Recruiting and Training Centers	4
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	87
	7th District	248
	8th District	120
	Headquarters Directorates	205
	Headquarters Units	367
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	2
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	1,641
		2,760

Fulfills funding needs associated with operation and maintenance of recapitalized shore facilities scheduled for completion prior to FY 2014. Funding is required for energy, utility services, grounds maintenance, routine repairs, and housekeeping. Funding also supports depot level non-recurring maintenance and repairs (e.g., system component renewals, preventive maintenance, emergency response repairs, scheduled inspections, etc.) anticipated throughout the life of the facilities.

The funding provides the resources required to maintain and operate new assets/improvements acquired through the execution of the following AC&I facility projects:

- Sector Houston-Galveston Industrial Boat Maintenance Facility
- CGC Juniper Newport RI Pier Recapitalization
- Base Elizabeth City, Recapitalization of Thrun Hall Barracks
- Station Montauk Housing Acquisition
- Sector Key West FRC Homeport Improvements
- Sector San Juan FRC Homeport Improvements
- Base Miami FRC Vessel Support Facility
- Training Center Yorktown Hull Maintenance & Electrical Training Facility
- Training Center Petaluma Waste Water Treatment Facility

This funding is critical to adequately maintain new or improved facilities.

Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On\$3,125

PPA Breakdown - Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (15 FTP, 8 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	484
	Military Health Care	74
	Permanent Change of Station	143
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	263
	Recruiting and Training Centers	152
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	5th District	4
	7th District	10
	8th District	4
	11th District	10
	13th District	10
	14th District	10
	Headquarters Directorates	1,166
	Headquarters Units	40
	Other Activities	2
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	59
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	354
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	260
	Vessel Maintenance	80
		3,125

Provides follow-on funding for operation, maintenance, and support of 30 RB-Ms. The increased operating costs of the new RB-Ms are driven primarily by the capability enhancements (e.g. speed, endurance and sensors) that are required to successfully execute current missions. This follow-on request is consistent with prior-year funding requests to support newly delivered RB-Ms. This request also provides funding and personnel for maintenance support requirements, as well as instructors for Training Center Yorktown to support RB-M fleet training requirements.

Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On.....\$4,095

PPA Breakdown - Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Units	3,033
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	479
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	583
		4,095

Provides follow-on funding to support R21, the Coast Guard’s primary tool to support command, control, and communications in the inland and coastal zones. R21 is a key enabler for effective emergency response in the maritime domain. R21 follow-on funding supports operations and maintenance of R21 equipment, circuit connectivity, property and power, training, and technology refreshment.

The FY 2014 request provides funding for maintenance of Coast Guard-owned towers, Western Rivers communications sites, and encrypted communications with Over the Air Re-Key (OTAR).

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On.....\$12,904

PPA Breakdown - Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (106 FTP, 53 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	3,438
	Military Health Care	520
	Permanent Change of Station	1,177
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	839
	Recruiting and Training Centers	73
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	163
	7th District	580
	Headquarters Directorates	1,859
	Headquarters Units	400
	Other Activities	10
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,217
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	524
	Vessel Maintenance	2,104
		12,904

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On O&M for Hulls 10-12

Provides operation and maintenance funding for the Key West-based FRC hulls 10-12, scheduled for delivery in 2014. The FRC is the replacement cutter for the aging 110' Island Class patrol boats and is larger and more capable than the 110-foot patrol boat with advanced electronics and enhanced capabilities.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Crews for Hulls 11-14

Provides personnel to operate and maintain hulls 11-12 homeported in Key West, FL and the first two San Juan, PR-based FRC hulls. Advanced arrival of the crews is critical to ensure appropriate training and readiness prior to vessel delivery.

National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On\$19,838

PPA Breakdown - National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (146 FTP, 106 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	7,193
	Military Health Care	1,046
	Permanent Change of Station	1,247
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	479
	Recruiting and Training Centers	153
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Pacific Area	1,964
	Headquarters Directorates	2,683
	Headquarters Units	160
	Other Activities	20
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	1,135
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	1,895
	Vessel Maintenance	1,863
		19,838

WMSL Follow-On O&M for NSC 4

Provides operations and maintenance funding for NSC 4 scheduled for delivery in Q4 FY 2014 and homeported in Charleston, SC. The Legend Class Cutters are replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters.

WMSL Crews Echo and Foxtrot for NSCs 4 and 5

This initiative provides personnel to operate NSCs 4-5. Crews must complete critical pipeline and pre-acceptance training 1 year in advance of delivery in order to be ready for sea trials and other post-delivery work that requires a fully trained crew. Since delivery of BERTHOLF (NSC-1), the Coast Guard has reduced the pipeline and pre-delivery training timeline for the first phase of a NSC crew from 2 years to 1 year prior to vessel delivery.

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On.....\$13,880

PPA Breakdown - Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (31 FTP, 31 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	2,322
	Military Health Care	302
	Permanent Change of Station	302
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	2,158
	Recruiting and Training Centers	83
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	491
	Headquarters Directorates	1,331
	Headquarters Units	763
	Other Activities	6
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	111
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	6,011
		13,880

HC-144A Aircraft Follow-on

Provides funding for the operation and maintenance of Maritime Patrol Aircraft (HC-144A) 16 and 17, and funding for personnel to operate and support the 17th aircraft. These aircraft and personnel will be assigned to Air Station Corpus Christi, TX

HC-144A Aircraft Mission System Pallet (MSP) Follow-on

Provides funding for the maintenance and upgrades of the first 17 HC-144A aircraft Mission System Pallets (MSPs). The MSP is the sensor package installed on each operational HC-144A aircraft.

Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On.....\$2,495

PPA Breakdown - Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (12 FTP, 3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	268
	Military Health Care	30
	Permanent Change of Station	132
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	1,413
	Recruiting and Training Centers	4
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	126
	Headquarters Directorates	40
	Headquarters Units	9
	Other Activities	1
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	31
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	441
		2,495

Provides funding for the operation, maintenance, and personnel for the first MCSA, which is planned to operate out of Miami, FL. The MCSA, scheduled to arrive at Air Station Miami in September 2014, will provide an additional 1,000 hours of maritime surveillance to the Coast Guard's Seventh District and JIATF-S operating areas.

Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition.....\$5,607

PPA Breakdown - Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (21 FTP, 11 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	645
	Military Health Care	104
	Permanent Change of Station	156
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	56
	Recruiting and Training Centers	22
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	1,951
	9th District	116
	Headquarters Directorates	50
	Headquarters Units	19
	Other Activities	2
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	31
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	1,658
	Electronics Maintenance	797
		5,607

Provides funding for the transition from operating HU-25 aircraft to operation of HC-144A aircraft at Air Station Corpus Christi. The change from a medium low-wing fanjet aircraft (HU-25) to a high-wing turboprop patrol and transport aircraft (HC-144A) requires additional support including cargo weighing and loading equipment, lavatory service vehicles, larger aircraft checkstands, propeller dollies and engine stands, and larger aircraft tow tractors, consistent with the Life Cycle Cost Estimate.

DHS Headquarters Consolidation Follow-On\$5,150

PPA Breakdown - DHS Headquarters Consolidation Follow-On		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(874)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	6,024
		5,150

Provides resources to fund increased and annualized recurring operation and maintenance costs associated with the relocation of Coast Guard Headquarters to the new facility at the St. Elizabeths Campus in Washington, DC. The expected increase in lease payments and annualized

costs for security and shuttle services are above the costs associated with the current location of Coast Guard Headquarters at Buzzard's Point, Washington D.C.

Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)

Deployable Specialized Forces[\$55,637]

PPA Breakdown - Deployable Specialized Forces		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-157 FTP, -157 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(14,413)
	Military Health Care	(1,555)
	Permanent Change of Station	(732)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-17 FTP, -17 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(2,094)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(406)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(3,736)
	Headquarters Units	(32,701)
		(55,637)

PPA Breakdown - Deployable Specialized Forces		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (163 FTP, 163 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	15,479
	Military Health Care	1,616
	Permanent Change of Station	914
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (36 FTP, 36 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	4,433
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	447
	Recruiting and Training Centers	14
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	17,889
	Pacific Area	13,509
	Headquarters Directorates	317
	Headquarters Units	974
	Other Activities	3
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	42
		55,637

This initiative implements an on-budget, resource-neutral change to Coast Guard Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF). This proposal will disestablish the Coast Guard’s Deployable Operations Group (DOG) and will integrate command and control for all DSF at the Atlantic and Pacific Areas in FY 2014, thereby shifting training oversight to Force Readiness Command

(FORCECOM) and programmatic oversight to Coast Guard Headquarters. This initiative will also reapportion capabilities and personnel to better address proficiency requirements by making the existing training facility at Special Missions Training Center (SMTC) in Camp LeJeune, NC the Coast Guard’s center of excellence for tactical operations. The actions to return DSF to Area Control and to centralize the DSF training enterprise do not require additional resources in FY14 and will not create any new out year funding needs.

To most effectively realign DSF Command and Control and to make improvements to the DSF training system, the Coast Guard will implement several policy changes and personnel moves beginning in FY 2014. Specifically, the Coast Guard will transfer full time positions (FTP) and funding from the DOG to each of the Area and Headquarters staffs, and FORCECOM. This initiative will also disestablish the DOG. The Coast Guard will centralize tactical operator training by transferring positions and funding from the DOG and from MSSTs throughout the Coast Guard enterprise to SMTC.

Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian.....[\$8,262]

PPA Breakdown - Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(6,869)
	Military Health Care	(901)
	Permanent Change of Station	(340)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	8,262
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(152)
		0

Transfers 91 military FTP/FTE to civilian FTP/FTE. These conversions are consistent with GAO recommendations to change military positions funded in PPA I (Military Pay and Allowances) with inherently civilian job functions to civilian positions funded in PPA II (Civilian Pay and Benefits).

PPA Funding Technical Transfers [\$67,817]

PPA Breakdown - PPA Funding Technical Transfers		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Military Pay and Allowances	6,526
	Military Health Care	(397)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	1,002
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(2,589)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	3,793
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(233)
	1st District	311
	Headquarters Directorates	(11,173)
	Headquarters Units	(24,325)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(28,260)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(225)
	Electronics Maintenance	56,185
	Vessel Maintenance	(615)
		0

FY 2014 Technical Transfer Line Items	Recurring Amount (\$000)
TRACEN Cape May Grounds Maintenance Funding	[156]
TRACEN Cape May Security Funding	[379]
Academy Permanent Commissioned Teacher Support	[101]
FORCECOM Correction to Prior Year Initiatives	[3,103]
Child Care Parity	[6,181]
Safety and Environmental Health Training	[71]
Air Station Cape Cod Paramedic Funding	[311]
Academy Athletic Trainer Medical Funds	[279]
Standard Workstation Helpdesk Funds	[2,563]
Port Engineer Training Course	[615]
CG HELP C4IT Technical Support	[231]
SIPRNET	[1,082]
VTS Sustainment Funding	[7,423]
Coast Guard Network Sensors	[795]
Rescue 21 System Support	[48,762]
Aviation Logistics Center Industrial Hygienist Funding	[122]
Aviation Logistics Center Standard Workstation Support Funding	[103]
Aviation Training Center Mobile Protective Equipment	[15]
Cadet Marine Safety Training Program Funding	[20]
Boat Crew Tactical Training	[100]
Boat Forces Standardization Team Funding	[333]
Atlantic Area Training Team Funding	[233]
Biometrics At Sea	[75]
Correction to Prior Year Functional Transfer	[1,480]

This request implements recurring technical base adjustments to reallocate funding to the appropriate PPA for compliance with Coast Guard financial policy and proper alignment to the modernized operations and support organizations of the Coast Guard. All requested adjustments retain the original intent and purpose of the funding appropriated; however, the PPA required to properly execute these items has been determined to differ from that to which the funding was originally requested and appropriated. Additional detail on select base adjustments provided below.

Rescue 21 System Support: Rescue 21 is the Coast Guard's advanced command, control, and direction-finding communications system. While transitioning from acquisition to sustainment from 2004 – 2012, the Coast Guard was appropriated funds in PPAs IV (Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance), V (Centrally Managed Accounts), and VI (Depot Level Maintenance) for follow-on support of the system. Coast Guard policy now specifies that the proper account for funds execution for Command, Control, Communications and IT systems, as well as replacement, installation, major maintenance, and system of support of such systems, is PPA VI. This request places all funding for the maintenance and support of Rescue 21 in PPA VI.

VTS Sustainment Funding: The Ports and Waterways Safety System (PAWSS) was a major acquisition project that built Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) where necessary and replaced legacy VTS systems. PAWSS follow-on funding included support funding originally appropriated in PPA IV (Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance). Coast Guard policy now specifies that

the proper account for funds execution for Command, Control, Communications and IT systems, as well as replacement, installation, major maintenance, and system of support of such systems, is PPA VI. This request moves the VTS support funding from PPA IV to PPA VI for execution.

Child Care Parity: In FY 2012, funding was appropriated for Child Care Subsidies to help the Coast Guard Child Development Services achieve parity with the Department of Defense. This funding was appropriated to PPA IV. However, by Coast Guard policy, PPA I contains the appropriate accounts for execution of Military Pay and Benefits funding. This request moves funding from PPA IV to PPA I for Child Care Subsidy benefits.

Decreases

Termination of One Time Costs (\$29,049)

PPA Breakdown - Termination of One-Time Costs		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel		
	Permanent Change of Station	(8,466)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(2,684)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(656)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(9)
	Pacific Area	(50)
	1st District	(126)
	7th District	(52)
	8th District	(69)
	Headquarters Directorates	(4,004)
	Headquarters Units	(817)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(1,225)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(2,119)
	Electronics Maintenance	(800)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(200)
	Vessel Maintenance	(7,772)
		(29,049)

This line item reflects FY 2014 termination of one-time costs for program start-up and exit transactions anticipated in FY 2013.

FY 2013 Line Items	Non-Recurring Amount (\$000)
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	(395)
WatchKeeper Follow-On	(469)
Surface and Air Asset Follow-On	(9,494)
Balanced Workforce Strategy Follow-on	(25)
Patrol Boat High Tempo High Maintenance (HTHM) Operations	(1,596)
Decommission one High Endurance Cutter (HEC)	(3,317)
Retire three HU-25 Aircraft	(349)
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies	(148)
Programmatic Reductions	(3,256)
Patrol Boat Operational Hour Increase	(10,000)
Total	(29,049)

Part Year Management Annualizations (\$45,611)

PPA Breakdown - Part Year Management Annualizations		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-246 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(19,377)
	Military Health Care	(2,311)
	Permanent Change of Station	(3,987)
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-65 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(9,956)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(1,018)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(480)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(62)
	Pacific Area	(362)
	1st District	(213)
	5th District	(32)
	7th District	(42)
	8th District	(35)
	9th District	(32)
	11th District	(74)
	13th District	(14)
	17th District	(56)
	Headquarters Directorates	(2,903)
	Headquarters Units	(144)
	Other Activities	(38)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(861)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(3,145)
	Electronics Maintenance	(56)
	Vessel Maintenance	(413)
		(45,611)

This line item annualizes part-year reductions from various asset decommissionings and programmatic reductions anticipated in FY 2013.

FY 2013 Line Items	FTE (Mil)	FTE (Civ)	Recurring Amount (\$000)
Marine Safety Annualization	0	0	(236)
Patrol Boat High Tempo High Maintenance (HTHM) Operations	0	0	(1,004)
Decommission one High Endurance Cutter (HEC)	(53)	0	(6,372)
Retire three HU-25 Aircraft	(19)	0	(6,099)
Enterprise-Wide Efficiencies	(9)	(15)	(2,131)
Programmatic Reductions	(165)	(50)	(29,769)
Total	(246)	(65)	(45,611)

Asset Decommissionings and Retirements

Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC) (\$14,195)

PPA Breakdown - Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-368 FTP, -184 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(11,028)
	Military Health Care	(1,822)
	Permanent Change of Station	2,014
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(366)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(268)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(631)
	Pacific Area	(631)
	7th District	311
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,680)
	Headquarters Units	712
	Other Activities	(38)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(494)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Electronics Maintenance	1,376
	Vessel Maintenance	(1,650)
		(14,195)

The Coast Guard will decommission two legacy High Endurance Cutters (WHECs) being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters.

Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction(\$809)

PPA Breakdown - Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-19 FTP, -10 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(714)
	Military Health Care	(94)
	Permanent Change of Station	110
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(19)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(18)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(9)
	Headquarters Directorates	(7)
	Headquarters Units	(24)
	Other Activities	(2)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(32)
		(809)

Coast Guard will eliminate WHEC Maintenance Augmentation Team (MAT) and Surface Forces Logistics Center (SFLC) billets associated with the decommissioning of two WHECs (described above). These billets are specifically associated with WHEC depot-level maintenance. The billets associated with depot-level maintenance for the National Security Cutters replacing WHECs are established and funded separately as those assets come online.

Eight HU-25 Aircraft.....(\$9,371)

PPA Breakdown - Eight HU-25 Aircraft		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-71 FTP, -36 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(2,558)
	Military Health Care	(352)
	Permanent Change of Station	381
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(361)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(43)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	(243)
	Headquarters Directorates	(1,173)
	Headquarters Units	(426)
	Other Activities	(7)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(86)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(4,503)
		(9,371)

Decommissions the eight remaining HU-25 aircraft in the Coast Guard’s inventory. These eight aircraft are assigned as follows:

- Air Station Corpus Christi, TX (3)
- Aviation Logistics Center, Elizabeth City, NC (3)
- Aviation Training Center, Mobile, AL (2)

HC-144A aircraft are replacing the HU-25s.

Two HC-130 Aircraft.....(\$7,722)

PPA Breakdown - Two HC-130 Aircraft		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-58 FTP, -29 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,982)
	Military Health Care	(287)
	Permanent Change of Station	302
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(107)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(42)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	(110)
	11th District	(110)
	Headquarters Directorates	(2,023)
	Other Activities	(6)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(60)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(3,297)
		(7,722)

Eliminates funding and billets associated with the retirement of two HC-130H aircraft, currently assigned to Air Station Clearwater, FL and Air Station Sacramento, CA. This brings the total fleet to 22 operational aircraft, including a mix of HC-130H and newer HC-130J aircraft. With the average age of 28 years, the HC-130H fleet has become increasingly difficult to maintain and sustain operationally. Coast Guard will remove two of the oldest HC-130H airframes that are in the worst condition. The loss of these airframes will be mitigated by the delivery of new HC-130J airframes.

Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR(\$5,081)

PPA Breakdown - Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-55 FTP, -28 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(2,040)
	Military Health Care	(272)
	Permanent Change of Station	294
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(192)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(35)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	7th District	104
	13th District	105
	Headquarters Directorates	(593)
	Other Activities	(6)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(66)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(2,380)
		(5,081)

Coast Guard will consolidate Air Facilities (AIRFACs) by closing seasonal AIRFACs at Charleston, SC, and Newport, OR, and removing their four HH-65 helicopters from service. The operational activities at these AIRFACs will be reintegrated into each of their parent units, Air Station Savannah, GA, and Air Station North Bend. Search and Rescue response times within the AIRFAC Areas of Responsibility (AORs) will remain within minimum national standards when executed from the parent Air Stations.

Management Efficiencies.....(\$52,725)

PPA Breakdown – Management Efficiencies		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-45 FTP, -24 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,495)
	Military Health Care	(649)
	Permanent Change of Station	1,321
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-56 FTP, -29 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(8,334)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(120)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(869)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(7,968)
	Pacific Area	(6,869)
	1st District	(19)
	5th District	(13)
	7th District	(14)
	8th District	(16)
	9th District	(9)
	11th District	(14)
	13th District	(14)
	17th District	(2)
	Headquarters Directorates	(11,450)
	Headquarters Units	(693)
	Other Activities	(6)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(8,921)
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		
	Aircraft Maintenance	(1,440)
	Electronics Maintenance	(1,982)
	Civil/Ocean Engineering and Shore Facility Maintenance	(903)
	Vessel Maintenance	(2,246)
		(52,725)

Management Efficiencies	FTP	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Enterprise-wide Support Personnel	(58)	(30)	(2,235)
Front-line Mission Support Staffing	(99)	(51)	(5,042)
Telecommunications and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In-sourcing	81	41	(2,560)
Defense Messaging System	(16)	(8)	(994)
Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Command Areas Master Stations	(9)	(5)	(509)
Smartphone Devices & Service Contracts	0	0	(3,300)
Government Vehicle Fleet Mix	0	0	(800)
Travel and Administrative Oversight	0	0	(25,724)
GSA Leased Footprint	0	0	(800)
Divest Coast Guard Housing	0	0	(750)
Civilian Personnel Account Management	0	0	(6,000)
Coast Guard Base Review	0	0	(4,011)
Total	(101)	(53)	(52,725)

Enterprise-wide Support Personnel: Reduces mission support billets at locations throughout the Coast Guard commensurate with workforce reductions proposed in this and prior year budgets. These support billets include administrative, medical, and procurement staff positions.

Front-line Mission Support Staffing: Reduces support billets at Sectors where both Sectors and Bases are geographically collocated; where Coast Guard's organization-wide staffing evaluation identified potential savings; and where positions are expected to incur the least impact on front-line operations.

Telecommunications and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) In-sourcing: Replaces 73 contractor positions with 81 military billets at the Telecommunication and Information Systems Command (TISCOM) resulting in recurring savings. The positions provided through this in-sourcing request will be used to staff the 24x7 watch positions at TISCOM's Enterprise Management Facility (EMF) and Coast Guard Computer Incident Response Team (CGCIRT). In addition to reducing costs, this initiative provides critical opportunities for the Coast Guard's Information Systems Technician (IT) rating to enhance their technical skills through hands on experience with Coast Guard systems, software, and networks.

Defense Messaging System: The Department of Defense revised its approach to organizational messaging; as a result, the Coast Guard is no longer required to fully implement the initially envisioned requirements for management of DMS. The Coast Guard will still maintain required capabilities within the system, providing support to Coast Guard users. The consolidation will result in the reduction of 17 positions from Communication Area Master Station (CAMS) Atlantic and Pacific.

Consolidate Atlantic and Pacific Command Areas Master Stations: Reduces 9 positions within the Coast Guard communications stations program. The Coast Guard's overarching communication system includes Master Stations Atlantic and Pacific, Communications Stations, and individual units. The Service's communication system remains highly capable and savings can be realized as a result of investment in modern equipment and increased use of commercial

satellite systems. Moreover, as Coast Guard assets have transitioned to satellite communications capabilities, personnel intensive high frequency communications equipment have been scaled back accordingly.

Smartphone Devices & Service Contracts: Reduces the total number of wireless email devices issued to Coast Guard personnel by approximately 2,000. A change to internal policy will generally limit the use of smartphones to senior personnel in the Coast Guard. Issuance of a wireless device will be determined by employing needs-based issuance criteria.

Government Vehicle Fleet Mix: This change will shift the Coast Guard's leased government vehicle fleet to more fuel efficient and smaller vehicles where operationally feasible. The Coast Guard will also reduce the size of its vehicle fleet by 5 percent, but continue vehicle support for critical mission support activities.

Travel and Administrative Oversight: Mitigates unnecessary costs for travel related to professional development, unit level training, off-site meetings, conferences, attending industry sponsored activities, external engagements, unit/site visits, and international engagements. Furthermore, the Coast Guard will optimize funding for office supplies, communication services, units and grounds maintenance, and printing/duplication projects while maintaining a similar standard of service. This initiative builds upon prior-year initiatives.

GSA Leased Footprint: Reduces the Coast Guard's GSA leased footprint within the National Capital Region (NCR) by consolidating several leases and ensuring the new leased footprint aligns with the Coast Guard's current space standards. Multiple Coast Guard commands with responsibilities and lines of business that are facilitated by not transitioning to the St. Elizabeths facility will be consolidated into a leased space in Arlington, VA. Collectively, these efforts will reduce the overall space requirements within the NCR for the Coast Guard.

Divest Coast Guard Housing: Reduces maintenance costs by eliminating 300 housing units identified as excess by the Coast Guard's National Housing Assessment. This initiative achieves savings by maintaining these units in a nonoperational status (reducing operating and maintenance requirements) until the units can be divested, leveraging the recent authorities provided in the 2010 Coast Guard Authorization Act. The Coast Guard owns and maintains approximately 4,000 family housing units, many of which are not fully occupied because of rental market conditions and an extensive backlog of maintenance work affecting habitability. In order to achieve recurring savings for FY 2014 and beyond, the excess housing units will be secured and readied for disposition during FY 2013.

Civilian Personnel Pay Account Management: Reduces excess discretionary funding for summer and entry-level temporary hires, permanent change of station (PCS) authorizations, premium pay, awards and recruitment and retention incentives, without eliminating those initiatives.

Coast Guard Base Review: Drawing from an in-depth review of Coast Guard program base budgets, this reduction eliminates funding for lower priority activities to fund the most critical Service needs. The Coast Guard will make targeted reductions to base funding for the lowest

priority activities in the areas of: Administration, Supplies, Contracted Support, Studies and Outreach, and Maintenance of Facilities and Equipment.

Programmatic Reductions

Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing(\$6,719)

PPA Breakdown - Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-36 FTP, -18 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,943)
	Military Health Care	(178)
	Permanent Change of Station	272
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-72 FTP, -36 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(4,369)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(77)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(20)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(223)
	Other Activities	(4)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(177)
		(6,719)

Reduces Headquarters personnel by 5 percent in FY 2014, and 15 percent below FY 2012 levels by extending the scope of the current Coast Guard National Capital Civilian Hiring Freeze and continuing to use normal workforce attrition tools for the military workforce. Specifically, in FY 2014 the Coast Guard will reduce 100 headquarters staff positions.

Intelligence Program(\$1,457)

PPA Breakdown - Intelligence Program		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-11 FTP, -6 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(415)
	Military Health Care	(55)
	Permanent Change of Station	66
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-15 FTP, -8 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(933)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(15)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(7)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(18)
	Pacific Area	(4)
	Headquarters Directorates	(13)
	Headquarters Units	(18)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(44)
		(1,457)

Scales intelligence activities across the Coast Guard through a 26 position reduction that consolidates analysts at the Maritime Intelligence Fusion Centers (MIFC) and Intelligence Coordination Center (ICC), transfers IT positions from Coast Guard Headquarters to the ICC, consolidates Area and District Intelligence staff functions and eliminates the 24/7 call-in watch at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

Drug and Alcohol Program Inspector.....(\$312)

PPA Breakdown - Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-6 FTP, -3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(262)
	Military Health Care	(30)
	Permanent Change of Station	36
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(10)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(3)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(4)
	5th District	(3)
	7th District	(6)
	8th District	(10)
	9th District	(3)
	11th District	(6)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(10)
		(312)

Reduces the District Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors (DAPI) by 6 positions. As part of this reduction, the oversight of third party agents, including agents that service smaller companies and uninspected passenger vessels, will be reduced. Coast Guard Marine Inspectors and Investigators are provided with sufficient training to carry out routine DAPI functions as they relate to marine employers. Additionally, the Coast Guard will leverage the Coast Guard Auxiliary to stress alcohol and drug-free operating expectations while conducting outreach activities with new operators.

International Port Security Program.....(\$454)

PPA Breakdown - International Port Security Program		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-6 FTP, -3 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(368)
	Military Health Care	(30)
	Permanent Change of Station	75
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(10)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(3)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Atlantic Area	(44)
	Pacific Area	(13)
	14th District	(22)
	Headquarters Directorates	(13)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(25)
		(454)

Reduces the International Port Security (IPS) Program by 6 positions and the inspection periodicity of some foreign ports. Currently, foreign ports are inspected every two years. In FY 2012, the IPS program assessed the effectiveness of 175 port facilities in 55 countries. One additional country was found to not have adequate anti-terrorism measures in place in their ports; currently there are fifteen countries with conditions of entry in place. A memorandum of understanding with the European Commission on the mutual recognition of the Coast Guard's port facility security inspection processes was signed on September 27, 2012. With signing of this MOU, the Coast Guard will be able to reassign some of the billets at Activities Europe that have been assessing the European Union's twenty seven member states to Africa, where many of the developing countries are struggling to have effective anti-terrorism measures in their ports. The Coast Guard is also examining the expansion of its list of minimal engagement countries. Currently, these are Tier III (low risk) countries that have no more than four ships calling at U.S. ports per year on a three year rolling average. The Coast Guard will assess these countries on a less frequent basis because of lower risk of introducing terrorism to the U.S. or international maritime transportation system.

Port State Control Examinations(\$1,662)

PPA Breakdown - Port State Control Examinations		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-40 FTP, -20 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(1,353)
	Military Health Care	(198)
	Permanent Change of Station	214
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(38)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(29)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	1st District	(23)
	5th District	(53)
	7th District	(29)
	8th District	(6)
	9th District	(17)
	11th District	(47)
	13th District	(29)
	Other Activities	(4)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(50)
		(1,662)

Reduces Port State Control (PSC) Program personnel by limiting examination activities aboard some foreign flagged vessels assessed as lower risk for safety, environmental, or security concerns. The PSC Program currently conducts annual exams on foreign flagged vessels that enter the U.S. in an effort to reduce substandard foreign vessels operating in the U.S. and worldwide. The Coast Guard will reduce the examination workload aboard the lowest risk foreign flagged vessels.

Auxiliary Program Management.....(\$396)

PPA Breakdown - Auxiliary Program Management		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-7 FTP, -4 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(303)
	Military Health Care	(35)
	Permanent Change of Station	69
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-2 FTP, -1 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(74)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(9)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(5)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	8th District	(8)
	11th District	(9)
	14th District	(3)
	17th District	(3)
	Other Activities	(1)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(15)
		(396)

Reduces the oversight and support billets for the Coast Guard’s Auxiliary program. These personnel manage administrative requirements for the Auxiliary, as well as the legal, regulatory, and outreach efforts that come with the oversight of federally-sponsored volunteers. District Auxiliary Program Managers and Auxiliary leadership will work together to identify and pursue mitigation strategies to preserve the most critical support and services to the Auxiliary workforce.

Coast Guard Training(\$43,199)

PPA Breakdown - Coast Guard Training		Total (\$000)
PPA I: Military Personnel (-242 FTP, -146 FTE)		
	Military Pay and Allowances	(6,731)
	Military Health Care	(1,446)
	Permanent Change of Station	799
PPA II: Civilian Personnel (-13 FTP, -7 FTE)		
	Civilian Pay and Allowances	(751)
PPA III: Training and Recruiting		
	Training and Education	(28,706)
	Recruiting and Training Centers	(5,799)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	(275)
	Other Activities	(2)
PPA V: Centrally Managed Accounts		
	Central Accounts	(288)
		(43,199)

This reduction will focus on Leadership, Public Affairs, Health and Safety, Legal, Finance and Procurement, and Engineering and Maintenance curricula, while maintaining training capacity for higher-priority skill sets. Decreasing reliance on contracted training support allows the Coast Guard to retain critical competencies within the Active Duty, Reserve, and Civilian workforce. The training system will group A- and C-schools into centers of expertise, to maximize efficient use of competencies and experience currently held organically in the Service. Training offered through distance learning (web-based) courses will increase to realize savings associated with a reduction in resident training programs. On-the-job training will continue to be a valuable source of knowledge transfer within the workforce.

This initiative will also reduce educational benefit funding by \$10.4 million. The Coast Guard currently provides educational benefits in the form of tuition assistance to uniformed personnel (active duty and reserves), civilian employees, and commissioned Public Health Service officers who are serving in the Coast Guard to fund off-duty courses related to Coast Guard missions or Coast Guard members' professional development. Educational benefits are utilized by 80 percent of the enlisted corps, 15 percent of the officer corps, and 6 percent of civilian personnel. This initiative restricts educational benefits to enlisted members pursuing an initial undergraduate degree, and reduces the annual cap available for individual members.

Reduces accessions, support staff and operational and maintenance funds at the Coast Guard Academy (CGA), Leadership Development Center (LDC), and Officer Candidate School (OCS) commensurate with out-year accession projections as a result of an anticipated reduction in the size of the active duty military workforce and current retention levels. In recent years, CGA,

LDC and OCS student throughput maintained record high levels. Recent CGA cadet accession levels have been approximately 250 personnel per year but are projected to be reduced to 180 per year for incoming classes. Similarly, OCS throughput has been reduced to less than 100 candidates per year, approximately 50 less candidates per year based on historic averages. This initiative reduces each CGA class by approximately 12 - 13 cadets for year groups 2015-2018.

This initiative also proposes the elimination of 33 support staff personnel, which include command staff, facilities maintenance, finance, admissions and other personnel. In total, this represents an approximate 10 percent reduction in support staff personnel, and will be executed with prudence to avoid adverse impacts on CGA Academic Accreditation.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in thousands)**

Program Increase I: Financial Systems Modernization
PPA: IV. Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$29,548

PPA Breakdown - Financial Systems Modernization		Total (\$000)
PPA IV: Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance		
	Headquarters Directorates	29,548
		29,548

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,548
Total Request	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,548

Description of Item

This program provides funding to support the Financial Management Service Improvement Initiative (FMSII) for Coast Guard and its customers. This initiative will plan, prepare, configure, test, and migrate the Coast Guard's financial management system (FMS) including the financial, contract, and asset accountability management systems to a shared service provider (SSP). The SSP will host the FMS hardware and software.

Justification

The legacy Core Accounting System (CAS) suite suffers from poorly documented customization, and is resource-intensive and non-compliant with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996. The CAS suite does not meet Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE) 16 Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting (ICOFR) requirements. The FMSII supports the DHS Chief Financial Officer's strategic goals to provide efficient financial management services and operations and to strengthen DHS's financial management systems. The FMSII also supports the DHS Chief Procurement Officers strategic initiative to improve federal procurement data quality and to maintain procurement systems performance. Modernization of the USCG's legacy financial systems is a critical near-term priority.

Impact on Performance

The FMSII will improve data integrity and improve and standardize business processes and financial operations. FMSII will also facilitate remediation of financial reporting material weaknesses, reduce financial transactional burden to operational units, and measurably contribute to the Department's goal of obtaining an unqualified audit opinion.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase or lease of not to exceed 25 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of no more than \$700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of \$31,000,000; purchase or lease of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; minor shore construction projects not exceeding \$1,000,000 in total cost on any asset; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 9709377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; [\$6,791,178,000] \$6,755,383,000,¹ of which \$340,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which \$24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); and of which not to exceed \$17,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation: *Provided further, That, without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d), after June 30, up to \$25,000,000 may be reprogrammed within this appropriation in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 503.*²

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$6,791,178,000] <u>\$6,755,383,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... <i>Provided further, That, without regard to the limitation as to time and condition of section 503(d), after June 30, up to \$25,000,000 may be reprogrammed within this appropriation in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 503</i>	The current reprogramming threshold of \$5,000,000 is 0.08% of Operating Expenses and was established when the total appropriation amount was approximately half of the current request. Minor variances in cost projections, such as estimates for the price of fuel, between budget formulation and execution may easily exceed the current threshold. The proposed change to reprogramming authority makes the threshold less than 0.4% of the request and applies only to reprogramming within the Operating Expenses appropriation.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted ^{1,2}	49,644	48,890	\$ 6,755,254
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from Other Accounts			
DHS Management for St Elizabeths Security	-	-	(2,800)
OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse Database	-	-	2
USM OCAO for Shared Services	-	-	76
Transfer Follow-On	22	22	-
Total Transfers	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>(2,722)</u>
Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	(727)	(306)	57,022
FTP/FTE From FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Budget	(203)	365	-
Increases			
Annualization of Part Year Funding	-	108	19,746
Mandatory Personnel Entitlements			
Annualization of FY 2013 Military Pay Raise	-	-	9,014
FY 2014 Military Pay Raise	-	-	15,563
FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	5,837
FY 2014 Military Allowances	-	-	13,528
GSA Rent and Security	-	-	1,501
Operating and Maintenance Funds for New Assets			
Shore Facility Follow-On	2	1	2,760
Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) Follow-On	15	8	3,125
Rescue 21 (R21) Follow-On	-	-	4,095
Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	106	53	12,904
National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	146	106	19,838
Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	31	31	13,880
Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	12	3	2,495
Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	21	11	5,607
DHS Headquarters Consolidation Follow-On	-	-	5,150
Base Re-Allocations (Non-Add)			
Deployable Specialized Forces	25	25	[55,637]
Military FTP and FTE Transfer to Civilian	[91]	[91]	[8,262]
PPA Funding Technical Transfers	-	-	[67,817]
Total Increases	<u>(572)</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>192,065</u>

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Costs	-	-	(29,049)
Part Year Management Annualizations	-	(311)	(45,611)
Asset Decommissionings and Retirements			
Two High Endurance Cutters (WHEC)	(368)	(184)	(14,195)
Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	(19)	(10)	(809)
Eight HU-25 Aircraft	(71)	(36)	(9,371)
Two HC-130 Aircraft	(58)	(29)	(7,722)
Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR	(55)	(28)	(5,081)
Management Efficiencies	(101)	(53)	(52,725)
Programmatic Reductions			
Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing	(108)	(54)	(6,719)
Intelligence Program	(26)	(14)	(1,457)
Drug and Alcohol Program Inspectors	(6)	(3)	(312)
International Port Security Program	(6)	(3)	(454)
Port State Control Examinations	(40)	(20)	(1,662)
Auxiliary Program Management	(9)	(5)	(396)
Coast Guard Training	(255)	(153)	(43,199)
Total Decreases	<u>(1,122)</u>	<u>(903)</u>	<u>(218,762)</u>
Total Adjustments-to-Base	<u>(1,672)</u>	<u>(476)</u>	<u>(29,419)</u>
2014 Current Services	47,972	48,414	6,725,835
Program Changes			
Program Increases			
Financial Systems Modernization	-	-	29,548
Total Program Changes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,548</u>
2014 Request	47,972	48,414	6,755,383
2012 to 2014 Total Change	(1,672)	(476)	129

¹ Includes 872 military FTE for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

² Excludes \$258 million provided to the Coast Guard for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funding (P.L. 112-74).

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collection by Source	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Department of Homeland Security	134	110	15,119	115	100	10,436	110	95	10,128	(24)	(15)	(4,991)
Department of Defense	474	607	54,687	497	446	51,493	449	426	48,918	(25)	(181)	(5,769)
Department of Transportation	17	13	1,850	26	13	1,943	7	5	1,846	(10)	(8)	(4)
Department of Treasury	1	1	150	1	1	178	1	1	187	-	-	37
Department of Commerce	10	9	1,406	7	6	1,387	5	4	1,321	(5)	(5)	(85)
Department of State	8	7	1,135	6	5	901	7	6	971	(1)	(1)	(164)
Department of Justice	1	1	141	1	1	141	1	1	145	-	-	4
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Agency	38	32	4,297	19	19	2,149	19	19	2,256	(19)	(13)	(2,041)
Miscellaneous												
- Panama Canal Authority	-	-	50	-	-	52	-	-	54	-	-	4
- National Science Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other - Anticipated Reimbursables General	112	57	10,138	53	33	9,786	58	38	10,301	(54)	(19)	163
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	191,027	-	-	151,534	-	-	141,373	-	-	(49,654)
Total Budgetary Resources	795	837	300,000	725	624	250,000	657	595	237,500	(138)	(242)	(62,500)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Military Pay & Benefits	547	649	63,742	516	431	49,944	464	423	47,447	(83)	(226)	(16,295)
Civilian Pay & Benefits	248	188	25,030	209	193	23,466	193	172	22,293	(55)	(16)	(2,737)
Operational Reimbursements	-	-	211,228	-	-	176,590	-	-	167,760	-	-	(43,468)
Total Obligations	795	837	300,000	725	624	250,000	657	595	237,500	(138)	(242)	(62,500)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	561,014	567,255	569,839	8,825
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,812	8,810	8,850	(962)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	19,753	17,916	17,998	(1,755)
11.6 Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	767,933	706,216	727,934	(39,999)
11.7 Military personnel	1,876,453	1,911,322	1,834,178	(42,275)
11.8 Special service pay	7,258	7,431	7,341	83
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	187,061	182,336	183,173	(3,888)
12.2 Military personnel benefits	252,596	242,208	233,331	(19,265)
13.0 Benefits-former	13,211	9,057	8,700	(4,511)
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 3,695,091	\$ 3,652,551	\$ 3,591,344	\$ (103,747)
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	303,917	308,394	254,293	(49,624)
22.0 Transportation of things	70,034	68,742	57,257	(12,777)
23.1 GSA rent	91,664	93,387	105,971	14,307
23.2 Other rent	27,880	30,208	30,424	2,544
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	161,906	191,815	150,253	(11,653)
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2,878	3,972	3,801	923
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	168,285	126,298	67,177	(101,108)
25.2 Other services	861,297	843,193	826,158	(35,139)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	36,773	45,535	41,688	4,915
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	207,433	111,268	103,703	(103,730)
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	325,204	312,563	344,884	19,680
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	203,977	376,961	357,704	153,727
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	32,427	1,091	1,091	(31,336)
26.0 Supplies and materials	690,901	771,801	705,018	14,117
31.0 Equipment	109,649	105,326	104,615	(5,034)
32.0 Land and structures	22,771	10,608	7,905	(14,866)
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	1,167	2,097	2,097	930
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 3,318,163	\$ 3,403,259	\$ 3,164,039	\$ (154,124)
Total Direct Obligations	\$ 7,013,254	\$ 7,055,810	\$ 6,755,383	\$ (257,871)
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	(1,214)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$ 7,013,254	\$ 7,054,596	\$ 6,755,383	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	FY 2014 Change Pos.
O-10	1	1	1	-
O-9	5	4	4	(1)
O-8	24	24	24	-
O-7	8	6	6	(2)
O-6	358	292	279	(79)
O-5	772	761	722	(50)
O-4	1,278	1,277	1,228	(50)
O-3	2,268	2,353	2,218	(50)
O-2	1,468	1,479	1,398	(70)
O-1	168	162	179	11
CWO	1,604	1,586	1,541	(63)
Cadet/OC	947	852	797	(150)
E-10	1	1	1	-
E-9	341	299	295	(46)
E-8	697	641	632	(65)
E-7	3,316	3,283	3,203	(113)
E-6	6,628	6,791	6,598	(30)
E-5	8,150	8,256	8,017	(133)
E-4	7,376	7,260	7,103	(273)
E-3	4,091	3,956	3,799	(292)
E-2	1,353	1,471	1,368	15
E-1	689	690	653	(36)
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	41,543	41,445	40,066	(1,477)
Unfilled Positions EOY	221	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	41,322	41,445	40,066	(1,256)
FTE ¹	41,554	41,729	40,832	(722)
Headquarters	1,371	1,013	712	(659)
U.S. Field	39,835	40,292	39,214	(621)
Foreign Field	337	140	140	(197)
Total Permanent Positions	41,543	41,445	40,066	(1,477)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions ²	\$ 97,565	\$ 97,920	\$ 101,995	\$ 4,430
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions ²	\$ 59,854	\$ 59,810	\$ 60,932	\$ 1,078
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

¹ The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

² The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	FY 2014 Change Pos.
Total, SES	18	15	15	(3)
Total, EX		-	-	-
GS-15	176	163	157	(19)
GS-14	609	553	538	(71)
GS-13	1,398	1,347	1,301	(97)
GS-12	1,708	1,694	1,682	(26)
GS-11	988	968	986	(2)
GS-10	26	30	28	2
GS-9	614	659	652	38
GS-8	185	192	168	(17)
GS-7	733	734	722	(11)
GS-6	234	302	288	54
GS-5	145	155	151	6
GS-4	23	30	30	7
GS-3	1	2	2	1
GS-2	10	5	5	(5)
Other Graded Positions	1,233	1,147	1,181	(52)
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	8,101	7,996	7,906	(195)
Unfilled Positions EOY	623	615	608	(15)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	7,478	7,381	7,298	(180)
FTE	7,336	7,526	7,582	246
Headquarters	1,440	1,414	1,229	(211)
U.S. Field	6,657	6,582	6,677	20
Foreign Field	4	-	-	(4)
Total Permanent Positions	8,101	7,996	7,906	(195)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions ¹	\$ 226,400	\$ 226,400	\$ 220,400	\$ (6,000)
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions ¹	\$ 111,370	\$ 109,784	\$ 108,422	\$ (2,948)
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

¹. The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reimbursables - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	FY 2014 Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	1	1	-	(1)
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	12	11	10	(2)
O-5	28	26	25	(3)
O-4	36	40	40	4
O-3	32	35	35	3
O-2	12	5	5	(7)
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO4	24	22	20	(4)
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	4	2	2	(2)
E-8	10	8	8	(2)
E-7	36	37	35	(1)
E-6	100	95	91	(9)
E-5	159	151	110	(49)
E-4	77	74	74	(3)
E-3	14	7	7	(7)
E-2	2	2	2	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	547	516	464	(83)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	85	41	41
Total Perm. Employment EOY	547	431	423	(124)
FTE¹	649	431	423	(226)
Headquarters	88	71	38	(50)
U.S. Field	432	433	414	(18)
Foreign Field	27	12	12	(15)
Total Permanent Positions	547	516	464	(83)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 119,130	\$ 120,399	\$ 124,463	\$ 5,333
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ 65,036	\$ 65,251	\$ 66,245	\$ 1,209
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

¹. The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

². The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reimbursables - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	FY 2014 Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	16	12	13	(3)
GS-13	36	26	26	(10)
GS-12	50	44	40	(10)
GS-11	29	28	25	(4)
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	27	27	23	(4)
GS-8	14	6	3	(11)
GS-7	46	41	40	(6)
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	29	24	22	(7)
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	248	209	193	(55)
Unfilled Positions EOY	64	16	21	(43)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	184	193	172	(12)
FTE	188	193	172	(16)
Headquarters	48	36	20	(28)
U.S. Field	198	173	173	(25)
Foreign Field	2	-	-	(2)
Total Permanent Positions	248	209	193	(55)
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 98,991	\$ 97,880	\$ 97,948	\$ (1,043)
Average Grade, GS Positions	10	10	10	0

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA I: Military Personnel
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: Military Personnel		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
		Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	767,933	706,216	727,934	(39,999)
11.7	Military personnel	1,876,453	1,911,322	1,834,178	(42,275)
11.8	Special service pay	7,258	7,431	7,341	83
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	252,596	242,208	233,331	(19,265)
13.0	Benefits-former	12,694	8,581	8,222	(4,472)
21.0	Travel	81,021	84,692	74,992	(6,029)
22.0	Transportation of things	60,885	63,935	52,224	(8,661)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	1,253	4,884	4,687	3,434
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	14,892	47,207	53,911	39,019
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	31,317	32,324	32,895	1,578
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	320,512	311,299	343,620	23,108
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	44,554	47,423	50,402	5,848
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	447	1,569	1,569	1,122
Total, Military Personnel		\$ 3,471,815	\$ 3,469,091	\$ 3,425,306	\$ (46,509)
Full Time Equivalents		41,554	41,729	40,832	(722)

PPA I Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation for active duty military personnel. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits and other expenses associated with compensating military personnel. Requested funding will compensate military personnel as they serve the Nation across all of the Coast Guard's eleven statutory missions in support of the Coast Guard's six FYHSP Programs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	<u>Revised Enacted</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>FY 2014 Change</u>
	\$ 2,916,934	\$ 2,875,758	\$ 2,811,006	\$ (105,928)

Salaries and benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by active duty military personnel. The FY 2014 request reflects funding for the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent), medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. Personnel increases include personnel to operate new systems and assets, including the National Security Cutter (NSC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), HC-144A, Response Boat-Medium (RB-M), and Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA), and Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) realignment. Personnel reductions include two High Endurance Cutters, retirement of eight HU-25 and two HC-130 aircraft, closure of two air facilities, and programmatic reductions, including marine safety, intelligence and training. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

21.0 Travel

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	<u>Revised Enacted</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>FY 2014 Change</u>
	\$ 81,021	\$ 84,692	\$ 74,992	\$ (6,029)

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard military service members, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding also supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2014 request reflects decreases in funding allotted for PCS travel costs, including costs associated with decommissionings or delivery of new assets, or reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

22.0 Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 60,885	\$ 63,935	\$ 52,224	\$ (8,661)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of military members' household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. The FY 2014 request includes funding for PCS travel costs, including PCS costs for the crews associated with delivery of new assets, including the National Security Cutter (NSC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), HC-144A, Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA), and reductions that are part of enterprise-wide efficiencies. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

23.2 Other rent

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,253	\$ 4,884	\$ 4,687	\$ 3,434

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 14,892	\$ 47,207	\$ 53,911	\$ 39,019

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives

25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 31,317	\$ 32,324	\$ 32,895	\$ 1,578

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The increase is partly due to the adjustment for Public Health Service (PHS) costs.

25.6 Medical care

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 320,512	\$ 311,299	\$ 343,620	\$ 23,108

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, funding supports medical care costs for military service members. The request includes actuary-forecasted cost increases associated with the existing workforce, and changes in FTE through FY 2014 adjustments to base. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

26.0 Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 44,554	\$ 47,423	\$ 50,402	\$ 5,848

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 447	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,122

Insurance claims and indemnities cover benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA II: Civilian Personnel
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA II: Civilian Personnel		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	561,014	567,255	569,839	8,825
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	9,812	8,810	8,850	(962)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	19,753	17,916	17,998	(1,755)
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	187,061	182,336	183,173	(3,888)
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	517	476	478	(39)
21.0	Travel	300	400	400	100
22.0	Transportation of things	2,095	1,429	1,429	(666)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	1,930	1,930	1,930
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Civilian Personnel		\$ 780,552	\$ 780,552	\$ 784,097	\$ 3,545
Full Time Equivalent		7,336	7,526	7,582	246

PPA II Mission Statement

This PPA requests funding for expenses related to compensation and entitlements for Federal civilian employees. The workforce is composed of General Schedule (GS) personnel, Administrative Law Judges (AL), Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel, personnel whose salaries are Administratively Determined (AD) (e.g., Coast Guard Academy civilian faculty members), Wage Grade (WG) positions employed in industrial positions, and "Non-Ceiling" (NC) employees (e.g., cooperative education students, student aids, summer interns and Federal junior fellows) and civilian employees not otherwise covered by other PPAs.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 778,157	\$ 776,793	\$ 780,338	\$ 2,181

Salaries and benefits funds provide for compensation directly related to duties performed for the Coast Guard by Federal civilian employees. The FY 2014 request includes funding for a pay raise (1.0 percent) and civilian personnel increases associated with the addition of personnel to support new systems and assets including the NSC, FRC, the HC-144A and the cutter asset training system, and implementation of Deployable Specialized Forces (DSF) realignment. Personnel reductions include intelligence, training and other programmatic reductions. This request also includes medical benefits, and other mandatory personnel entitlements. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

21.0 Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 300	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 100

Requested funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard civilian employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

22.0 Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 2,095	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,429	\$ (666)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding primarily supports the shipment of civilian personnel's household goods in conjunction with the acceptance of a new position. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ -	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,930

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA III: Training and Recruiting
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA III: Training and Recruiting		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	42,956	51,199	52,807	9,851
22.0	Transportation of things	846	335	335	(511)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	4,682	5,158	5,158	476
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	9,267	8,858	8,698	(569)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	688	1,502	1,387	699
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	13,358	14,997	6,517	(6,841)
25.2	Other services	90,759	95,500	68,090	(22,669)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	12,844	7,850	4,184	(8,660)
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,593	419	545	(2,048)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	39,385	33,046	28,302	(11,083)
31.0	Equipment	4,567	5,175	5,594	1,027
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Training and Recruiting		\$ 221,945	\$ 224,039	\$ 181,617	\$ (40,328)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

PPA III Mission Statement

Requests funding for the Coast Guard's professional training and education programs, and operation and maintenance of the six Coast Guard Training Centers and the Coast Guard Academy. Provides funding for tuition, travel and per diem for formal training and education performed as Temporary Assigned Duty (TAD) for military and civilian personnel. "Formal training and education" is defined as structured, curriculum-based instruction and applied exercises for the attainment and retention of skills and knowledge required to accomplish specific job tasks.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

21.0 Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 42,956	\$ 51,199	\$ 52,807	\$ 9,851

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The travel request for FY 2014 includes funding derived from additional operational training requirements resulting from additional personnel to operate and maintain National Response Cutters, Fast Response Cutters, Response Boats-Medium, HC-144A and Manned Covert Surveillance aircraft, and Deployable Specialized Forces. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

22.0 Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 846	\$ 335	\$ 335	\$ (511)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

23.2 Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 4,682	\$ 5,158	\$ 5,158	\$ 476

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 9,267	\$ 8,858	\$ 8,698	\$ (569)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

24.0 Printing and reproduction

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 688	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,387	\$ 699

Includes printing and reproduction costs. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.1 Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 13,358	\$ 14,997	\$ 6,517	\$ (6,841)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 90,759	\$ 95,500	\$ 68,090	\$ (22,669)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 12,844	\$ 7,850	\$ 4,184	\$ (8,660)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 2,593	\$ 419	\$ 545	\$ (2,048)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft, C4IRS) and supporting systems. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

26.0 Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 39,385	\$ 33,046	\$ 28,302	\$ (11,083)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational, training and shore support units. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

31.0 Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 4,567	\$ 5,175	\$ 5,594	\$ 1,027

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. For example, this object class enables the Coast Guard to purchase furniture for Training Center classrooms. The FY 2014 request is for operating surface asset and Deployable Specialized Forces training systems. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA IV: Operation and Maintenance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA IV: Operation and Maintenance		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	164,006	154,495	112,345	(51,661)
22.0	Transportation of things	6,208	3,043	3,034	(3,174)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	21,945	20,166	20,579	(1,366)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	76,985	120,053	69,545	(7,440)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,190	2,402	2,302	112
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	39,334	56,375	16,674	(22,660)
25.2	Other services	293,965	313,015	320,941	26,976
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	4,730	13,211	7,521	2,791
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	85,263	24,404	21,536	(63,727)
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	4,692	1,264	1,264	(3,428)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	24,028	34,525	29,488	5,460
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	32,342	1,091	1,091	(31,251)
26.0	Supplies and materials	420,620	473,818	427,975	7,355
31.0	Equipment	30,387	30,273	26,744	(3,643)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	720	528	528	(192)
Total, Operation and Maintenance		\$ 1,207,415	\$ 1,248,663	\$ 1,061,567	\$ (145,848)
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-

PPA IV Mission Statement

Requests funding to units, facilities and activities that are under the direct operational and administrative control of the Coast Guard's Atlantic Area and Pacific Area Commanders, operational units as well as headquarters units. These include National Security Cutters (NSCs), High Endurance Cutters (WHECs), Medium Endurance Cutters (WMECs), Communications Stations, Sector Commands, Stations, Marine Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs), various support units, and Area offices as applicable. Request includes funding to sustain normal operating costs that include energy, equipment, parts, and supplies for routine maintenance of operational assets and shore facilities and administrative supplies.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

21.0 Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 164,006	\$ 154,495	\$ 112,345	\$ (51,661)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014.

22.0 Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 6,208	\$ 3,043	\$ 3,034	\$ (3,174)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014.

23.2 Other rent

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 21,945	\$ 20,166	\$ 20,579	\$ (1,366)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 76,985	\$ 120,053	\$ 69,545	\$ (7,440)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft; utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements; and postal costs. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

24.0 Printing and reproduction

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 2,190	\$ 2,402	\$ 2,302	\$ 112

Includes printing and reproduction costs. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.1 Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 39,334	\$ 56,375	\$ 16,674	\$ (22,660)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 293,965	\$ 313,015	\$ 320,941	\$ 26,976

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 4,730	\$ 13,211	\$ 7,521	\$ 2,791

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements. The FY 2014 request reflects annualization of prior year funding and surface and air asset follow-on costs.

25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 85,263	\$ 24,404	\$ 21,536	\$ (63,727)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.6 Medical care

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 4,692	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,264	\$ (3,428)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. Specifically, funding supports medical care costs for military service members. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 24,028	\$ 34,525	\$ 29,488	\$ 5,460

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2014 request reflects the net result of annualization of prior year funding and follow-on funding for newly commissioned assets, including a National Security Cutter, Fast Response Cutters, and Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

25.8 Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 32,342	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,091	\$ (31,251)

Subsistence and support of persons include contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

26.0 Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 420,620	\$ 473,818	\$ 427,975	\$ 7,355

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The FY 2014 request reflects the net change in the annualization of prior year initiatives, decommissioning of two High Endurance Cutters, retirement of eight HU-25 aircraft, and enterprise-wide efficiencies.

31.0 Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 30,387	\$ 30,273	\$ 26,744	\$ (3,643)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 720	\$ 528	\$ 528	\$ (192)

Insurance claims and indemnities cover benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA V: Central Accounts
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA V: Central Accounts		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	91,664	93,387	105,971	14,307
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	71,400	59,806	68,766	(2,634)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,007	9,479	4,863	(5,144)
25.2	Other services	123,609	126,641	90,056	(33,553)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	332	332
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	1,844	-	-	(1,844)
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	8,343	10,253	9,840	1,497
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	8,925	11,405	11,405	2,480
31.0	Equipment	27,857	26,557	27,623	(234)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Central Accounts		\$ 343,649	\$ 337,528	\$ 318,856	\$ (24,793)
Full Time Equivalent		-	-	-	-

PPA V Mission Statement

This request provides funding for accounts centrally managed at Coast Guard Headquarters such as: Federal Telephone System (FTS) accounts, Standard Workstation recapitalization, ammunition replenishment, recapitalization of buoys, GSA Rent, postal expenses and Mass Transit benefits. Request includes critical support elements for Coast Guard operations. Lease of adequate office space, effective communications (computers, phones, etc) and operational gear (ammunition) are all part of those critical support requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

23.1 GSA rent

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		FY 2014 Change
	\$ 91,664		\$ 93,387		\$ 105,971		\$ 14,307

GSA Rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 increase reflects increased costs associated with the Coast Guard's move to the DHS consolidated headquarters at St. Elizabeths.

23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		FY 2014 Change
	\$ 71,400		\$ 59,806		\$ 68,766		\$ (2,634)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014.

25.1 Advisory and assistance services

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		FY 2014 Change
	\$ 10,007		\$ 9,479		\$ 4,863		\$ (5,144)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (e.g., the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The FY 2014 request reflects Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 123,609	\$ 126,641	\$ 90,056	\$ (33,553)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2014 request reflects the net result of decommissioning two High Endurance Cutters, retirement of eight HU-25 aircraft, enterprise-wide efficiencies, surface and air asset follow-on, and technical adjustments to contract funding.

25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 332	\$ 332

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,844	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,844)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease in some centralized costs as a result of the Coast Guard's move to St. Elizabeths.

25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 8,343	\$ 10,253	\$ 9,840	\$ 1,497

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats, and aircraft) and supporting systems. The FY 2014 request reflects the net result of decommissioning of two High Endurance Cutters, retirement of eight HU-25 aircraft, enterprise-wide efficiencies, and surface and air asset follow-on costs for new assets.

26.0 Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 8,925	\$ 11,405	\$ 11,405	\$ 2,480

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

31.0 Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 27,857	\$ 26,557	\$ 27,623	\$ (234)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA VI: Depot Level Maintenance		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel - basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	15,634	17,608	13,749	(1,885)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	235	235
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	4,254	3,098	3,244	(1,010)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	68	112	112
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	105,586	45,447	39,123	(66,463)
25.2	Other services	338,072	258,900	291,230	(46,842)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	726	-	940	214
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	107,482	79,014	77,983	(29,499)
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	169,013	331,764	317,831	148,818
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	85	-	-	(85)
26.0	Supplies and materials	177,417	206,109	186,934	9,517
31.0	Equipment	46,838	43,321	44,654	(2,184)
32.0	Land and structures	22,771	10,608	7,905	(14,866)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Depot Level Maintenance		\$ 987,878	\$ 995,937	\$ 983,940	\$ (3,938)
Full Time Equivalent		-	-	-	-

PPA VI Mission Statement

Request provides service-wide funding to support the major maintenance and repair of Coast Guard aircraft, electronics systems, shore facilities and vessels not appropriated in the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I) appropriation. This includes materials, services and supplies necessary for depot-level repair of buildings, structures, ground, towers, runways, aids to navigation, aircraft, and aircraft equipment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

21.0 Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 15,634	\$ 17,608	\$ 13,749	\$ (1,885)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2014 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

22.0 Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235	\$ 235

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 4,254	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,244	\$ (1,010)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters and aircraft, utility costs, postal costs and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.1 Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 105,586	\$ 45,447	\$ 39,123	\$ (66,463)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. Specifically, funding supports contracted training and services to repair/maintain Coast Guard operational assets and facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.2 Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 338,072	\$ 258,900	\$ 291,230	\$ (46,842)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs and other initiatives focused on improving performance of Coast Guard missions. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 726	\$ -	\$ 940	\$ 214

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. Specifically, funds support the purchase of goods and services from other government agencies including interagency service requirements (e.g., MIPR). The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 107,482	\$ 79,014	\$ 77,983	\$ (29,499)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funds support contracted janitorial, landscaping, security, and environmental services (e.g., hazardous materials disposal) associated with the operation of Coast Guard facilities. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 169,013	\$ 331,764	\$ 317,831	\$ 148,818

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Specifically, funding supports contracted specialized maintenance and minor repair of Coast Guard operational assets (e.g., cutters, boats and aircraft) and supporting systems. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

25.8 Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 85	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (85)

Subsistence and support of persons include contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

26.0 Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 177,417	\$ 206,109	\$ 186,934	\$ 9,517

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats and aircraft, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes OCO obligations for FY 2012, but not FY 2014 and an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

31.0 Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 46,838	\$ 43,321	\$ 44,654	\$ (2,184)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

32.0 Land and structures

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
\$ 22,771	\$ 10,608	\$ 7,905	\$ (14,866)

The FY 2014 request reflects surface asset follow-on costs. The change is largely an artifact of the display which includes an adjustment for FY 2013 initiatives.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses
 Changes in Full-Time Equivalents
 Operations and Support -- includes both military and civilian FTE ¹

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Base: Year-end Actual from Prior Year	48,071	48,890	48,890
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Interdepartmental Transfer	113	-	-
Description: Interdepartmental Transfer			
Increase #2: Transfer Follow-On	-	-	22
Description: Transfer Follow-On			
Increase #3: Annualization of part year funding	235	-	108
Description: Annualization of prior year FTE			
Increase #4: Response Boat Medium follow-on	1	-	8
Description: Maintenance personnel to support RB-M			
Increase #5: Shore Facility Follow-On	-	-	1
Description: Shore Facility Follow-On			
Increase #6: Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) follow-o	3	-	-
Description: NAIS operations follow-on			
Increase #7: Watchkeeper Follow-On	7	-	-
Description: Watchkeeper Personnel			
Increase #8: Surface and Air Asset follow-on	199	-	-
Description: Crewing, staffing and support of new assets			
Increase #9: Fast Response Cutter (FRC) Follow-On	-	-	53
Description: Crewing, staffing and operational maintenance support			
Increase #10: National Security Cutter (NSC) Follow-On	-	-	106
Description: Crewing, staffing and operational maintenance support			
Increase #11: Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) Follow-On	-	-	31
Description: Crewing, staffing and operational maintenance support			
Increase #12: Manned Covert Surveillance Aircraft (MCSA) Follow-On	-	-	3
Description: MCSA Follow-On			
Increase #13: Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition	-	-	11
Description: Coast Guard Air Station Corpus Christi Transition			
Increase #14: Deployable Specialized Forces	-	-	25
Description: Deployable Specialized Forces			
Increase #15: Reserve Force Contract Conversion	13	-	-
Description: Reserve Force Contract Conversion			

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Increase #16: Balanced Workforce Strategy Description: Balanced Workforce Initiative and follow-on adjustments	19	-	-
Increase #17: Marine Environmental Response Description: Marine Environmental Response	53	-	-
Increase #18: Enhancing Marine Environmental Response Description: Enhancing Marine Environmental Response	44	-	-
Increase #19: Child Care Initiative Description: Child Care Initiative	6	-	-
Increase #20: Polar Icebreaking Program Description: Budget authority for Coast Guard operation and maintenance of polar icebreakers	180	-	-
Increase #21: Distress Alerting Satellite System (DASS) Description: DASS program management	1	-	-
Increase #22: Tactical Boat Crew Training Description: Increase training personnel for tactical boat crews	11	-	-
Increase #23: Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE Description: Adjustment for Actual / Enacted FTE	476	-	365
Sub-Total Increases	1,361	-	733

DECREASES

Decrease #1: Prior Year Management Annualizations Description: Annualization of management savings and management efficiencies	(316)	-	(311)
Decrease #2: HU-25 Aircraft Description: Retire HU-25 aircraft	-	-	(36)
Decrease #3: High Endurance Cutter (HEC) Description: Decommission HECs	(92)	-	(184)
Decrease #4: Cutter Shoreside Support Personnel Description: Shoreside Support Personnel Reduction	-	-	(10)
Decrease #5: Two HC-130 Aircraft Description: Retire two HC-130 Aircraft	-	-	(29)
Decrease #6: PC-179 Patrol Boats Description: Decommission three PC-179 patrol boats	(108)	-	-
Decrease #7: Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On Description: Termination of Sector Corpus Christi Facility Follow-On	(26)	-	-
Decrease #8: Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR Description: Close Air Facilities Charleston, SC and Newport, OR	-	-	(28)
Decrease #9: Management Efficiencies Description: Management Efficiencies	-	-	(53)
Decrease #10: Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing Description: Coast Guard Headquarters Staffing Reduction	-	-	(54)
Decrease #11: Targeted Intelligence Program	-	-	(14)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Description: Targeted Intelligence Program Reduction			
Decrease #12: Drug and Alcohol Program Inspector	-	-	(3)
Description: Drug and Alcohol Program Inspector Reduction			
Decrease #13: International Port Security Program	-	-	(3)
Description: International Port Security Program Reduction			
Decrease #14: Port State Control Examinations	-	-	(20)
Description: Port State Control Examinations Reduction			
Decrease #15: Auxiliary Program Management	-	-	(5)
Description: Reduction of Auxiliary Program Management			
Decrease #16: Coast Guard Training	-	-	(153)
Description: Coast Guard Training Reduction			
Decrease #17: Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	-	-	(306)
Description: FTE decreases assumed for FY 2013.			
Sub-Total Decreases	(542)	-	(1,209)
Year-end Actual / Estimated FTEs	48,890	48,890	48,414
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	819	-	(476)

¹ The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Operating Expenses**

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted Amount	Annualized CR Amount	Request Amount	FY 2014 Change Amount
GSA Rent	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,494	\$ 56,494
FedLink	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,186	\$ 684	\$ (502)
Financial Statement Audit	\$ 4,049	\$ 4,049	\$ 3,888	\$ (161)
Internal Control Audit	\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 257	\$ (28)
Bankcard Program	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -
TIER	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 46	\$ (2)
NFC Payroll Services	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,182	\$ 2,005	\$ (177)
HCBS Payroll Service	\$ 373	\$ 373	\$ 406	\$ 33
Flexible Spending Account	\$ 83	\$ 83	\$ 79	\$ (4)
DHS Exec Lead	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 23	\$ 2
CIO/DHS Infrastructure Transfer Program	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,555	\$ 7,955	\$ 2,400
NCRIO	\$ 211	\$ 211	\$ 26,826	\$ 26,615
ELA	\$ 15,732	\$ 15,732	\$ 19,409	\$ 3,677
EP&HP DSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123	\$ 123
NDU Faculty	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ 65
CAO Mail Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,781	\$ 2,781
CAO Shuttle Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,563	\$ 5,563
Interagency Council Funding	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 142	\$ (33)
USA Jobs	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 48	\$ 1
e-Training	\$ 567	\$ 567	\$ 442	\$ (125)
Enterprise HR Integration (EHRI)	\$ 193	\$ 193	\$ 127	\$ (66)
e-Rulemaking	\$ 107	\$ 107	\$ 84	\$ (23)
e-Grants.gov	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ (8)
HR LOB	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 12	\$ 1
e-GovBenefits	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 10	\$ 4
Fin Mgmt LOB	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 31	\$ 29
Geospatial LOB	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 38	\$ 37
Budget Formulation & Execution LOB	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 18	\$ 16
e-Integrated Financial Assistance Environment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8	\$ 8
e-Gov Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$ 464	\$ 464	\$ 487	\$ 23
e-Gov Disaster Mgmt	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,787	\$ (11)
IAE Loans and Grants	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 10	\$ 1
Grants Mgmt LOB	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,066	\$ (394)
Strategic Sourcing	\$ 251	\$ 251	\$ 389	\$ 138
CPO Shared Reporting	\$ 592	\$ 592	\$ 745	\$ 153
WCF Ops	\$ 74	\$ 74	\$ 173	\$ 99
Total Working Capital Fund	\$ 35,493	\$ 35,493	\$ 132,224	\$ 96,731

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have been prioritized based on risk into a Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2015 budget.

Coast Guard requests (\$2.560M) and 41 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2014 Increase From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Security Specialists	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication/IT Specialists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	41
Intelligence	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	81	41

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In FY 2014, the Coast Guard proposes converting a technical services contract costing approximately \$9.5 million to governmental service using 81 full-time military positions costing approximately \$7.2 million. This conversion will achieve a total saving of approximately \$2.6 million in operating expenses. Implementation of this contract conversion will have a minimal overlap period (1-2 weeks), and all contractor functions will be transferred to the new federal employees.

Annualization and Follow-On of FY 2013 Annualized CR DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) requirements, the Coast Guard continues to conduct a phased review of all of its professional services contracts to determine if any of the work performed must or should be performed by government employees. The Coast Guard did not convert any Tier 1 contracts in FY 2013.

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet

Department of Homeland Security: U. S. Coast Guard

Table 1

		PY 2012 (Actual)	CY 2013 (Estimates)	BY 2014 (Estimates)
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs		3	5	5
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements		0	0	0
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements		3	5	5
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)		\$153,015	\$160,665	\$168,699
5) Average Annual PCA Payment		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position	0	1	1
	Category II Research Position	0	0	0
	Category III Occupational Health	3	4	4
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation	0	0	0
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin	0	0	0

- 7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

N/A

- 8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

During FY12, \$90,000 in PCA was paid to three Coast Guard physicians in Category III at the National Maritime Center (NMC). These physicians ensure medical compliance of licensed merchant mariners.

- 9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

NMC is situated in the National Capital Region commuting area with four private hospitals, a major VA Regional Medical Center, as well as two additional local VA facilities and is therefore subject to a significant level of competition in the hiring of physicians. In addition, the VA is authorized by P.L. 108-445 (Current pay set Federal Register: August 7, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 151) DOCID: fr07au09-126 FR Doc E9-18998) to pay market level physician salaries that the Coast Guard cannot compete with as evidenced by the declination of several candidates for physician positions. For example, an entry level physician at VA is now paid approximately \$190,000 while the best the Coast Guard can offer at the GS-14 level is \$166,771 annually without recurring retention bonuses throughout the entirety of the physician's Coast Guard career. Therefore recruiting an experienced physician with a limited specialty such as occupational medicine is made that much more difficult by the higher salary paid by the VA under current law. The local VA Center regularly has approximately 10 vacancies announced at salary ranges from \$97,000 to \$295,000 per year. Until implementing PCA NMC experienced three long term vacancies of category III physicians with few qualified candidates, one applicant presented a revoked medical license and numerous qualified applicants declined based on salary or retirement benefit considerations.

10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

NMC used a combination of Recruitment incentives – Superior Qualifications Appointments combined with recruitment and retention bonuses – in addition to PCA to approach parity with VA physicians in NCR. Use of PCA with recruitment and retention bonuses resulted in recruiting two of three long-standing (2 year) vacancies.

11) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Environmental Compliance and Restoration



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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**U. S. COAST GUARD
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Environmental Compliance and Restoration:

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) appropriation provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment, and restoration of current and former contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of obtaining or restoring compliance with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Environmental Protection Operational Response.

EC&R funding ensures the Coast Guard maintains its responsibilities associated with environmental stewardship. The Coast Guard complies with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and other applicable Federal or State laws to clean up contamination at current and former Coast Guard properties.

B. Budget Activities:

EC&R activities include site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities, including Coast Guard property slated for divestiture or transfer.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FY 2014 Request for Coast Guard provides 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13,187,000. The total adjustment-to-base is a decrease of \$313,000 relative to FY 2012. This request provides for environmental remediation and restoration of Coast Guard facilities, including site assessment, remediation, and long term monitoring and management activities at Coast Guard facilities.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²		Adjustments-to-Base				
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes				
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT			
I. Environmental Compliance and Restoration	23	\$ 13,500	24	\$ 13,583	24	\$ 13,187	1	\$ (313)		\$	-	1	\$ (313)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	23	\$ 13,500	24	\$ 13,583	24	\$ 13,187	1	\$ (313)	-	\$	-	1	\$ (313)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	23	\$ 13,500	24	\$ 13,583	24	\$ 13,187	1	\$ (313)	-	\$	-	1	\$ (313)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column. Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA I: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	25	23	13,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	...	1	(313)
2014 Current Services	25	24	13,187
2014 Program Change	...	...	...
2014 Total Request	25	24	13,187
Total Change 2012 to 2014	...	1	(313)

The Coast Guard requests 25 positions, 24 FTE, and \$13.187 million in FY 2014 Request.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of the EC&R Appropriation is to carry out a program of environmental compliance and restoration at current and former Coast Guard facilities. It involves the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances and pollutants; and engineering fixes (i.e., physical changes) to Coast Guard systems, buildings, structures and assets in order to bring Coast Guard facilities into compliance with environmental laws.

Funding requested is planned to be allocated by EC&R activity as follows:

1. LORAN A and C Environmental Investigations/Remediation	\$4.485 million
2. Real Property Divestiture/Transfers – Site Investigation/Remediation	\$1.134 million
3. Long Term Environmental Monitoring	\$0.660 million
4. Site Investigation/Remediation Activities	\$3.864 million
5. Salaries and Expenses	\$3.044 million

Depending on project complexity and conditions identified during routine monitoring or detailed site surveys, project sites may undergo monitoring, remediation, and restoration in a phased approach, requiring a funding distribution across multiple years. The table below provides a detailed listing of each planned FY 2014 EC&R project based on current information and prioritization of work. The list may be adjusted as new information is discovered based upon the completion of assessments and project risk priority.

Project Title	Location	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Research and Development on vessel National Uniform Discharge Systems	Not applicable; collaboration with DOD/USN	\$100
Investigations/Remediation to support National Aids to Navigation (AtoN) Battery Program	Various	\$200
Investigations/Remediation for LORAN-C Closures	Various	\$3,000
Investigations/Remediation for Real Property Divestiture or Transfer	Various	\$1,000
Ongoing Remediation at Former Fuel Farm Discharge/Spill	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$75
Ongoing Remediation at Electroplating Shop (B79) Release Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$25
Ongoing Remediation at Building 75 Discharge/Spill Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$50
Ongoing Remediation at Stripping Shop Building 77 Release Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$50
Ongoing Remediation at North Beach Disposal Area	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$75
Ongoing Remediation for Asbestos Removal	Air Station Traverse City, MI	\$20
Ongoing Remediation at Pesticide Release Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 33 Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$30
Ongoing Remediation at Landfill/Burn Area (SWMU)15 Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$30
Ongoing Remediation at Fuel Pipeline Discharge/Spill Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$50
Ongoing Remediation at Seaplane Pipeline Release Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$30
Ongoing Remediation at Former Naval Dispensary and Barracks Release Site (FNDBRS) Discharge/Spill Site	Base Elizabeth City, NC	\$25
Long Term Monitoring at Site 1 - Coast Guard Landfill	Base Kodiak, AK	\$85
Ongoing Remediation at Site 3 – Laundry	Base Kodiak, AK	\$390
Long Term Monitoring at Site 6 – Fuel Tanks	Base Kodiak, AK	\$75
Long Term Monitoring at Site 6B - Nyman Fuel Farm	Base Kodiak, AK	\$85

Project Title	Location	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Long Term Monitoring at Site 7A - Barrel Storage No. 1 location	Base Kodiak, AK	\$150
Long Term Monitoring at Site 9 – Aviation Fuel Site	Base Kodiak, AK	\$75
Long Term Monitoring at Site 10/11– Air Station Paint Storage	Base Kodiak, AK	\$65
Ongoing Remediation at Site 23 – Old Power Plant	Base Kodiak, AK	\$300
Investigations to support Permit/Formally Utilized Defense Sites (FUDS) Work	Base Kodiak, AK	\$75
Implementation & Long-term Monitoring at Industrial Supply Depot (ISD) Buoy Depot S. Weymouth Land Use Control	ISD Buoy Depot South Weymouth, MA	\$50
Long Term Monitoring & Reporting, Sites 7 & 9	CG Yard, Baltimore, MD	\$75
Soil & Groundwater Contamination Remediation, Former CG Base St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	\$60
Soil & Groundwater Contamination Remediation, Station Pascagoula	Pascagoula, MS	\$30
Guard Island Site Remediation	Sitka, AK	\$220
Cape Disappointment Dead Man’s Cover Phase I Investigation	Ilwaco, WA	\$30
Menagerie Island Lighthouse – Site Restoration	Menageries Island, MI	\$350
Supplemental Landfill Cleanup – Former LORAN-C Station Kure	Kure Island, HI	\$610
LORAN-C Station Nantucket – Phase II Site Remediation	Nantucket, MA	\$25
Drum & CERCLA Site Investigation – LORAN Station Carolina Beach	Carolina Beach, NC	\$850
CERCLA Cleanup –Property Divestiture LORSTA Passage Island Light	Isle Royale, MI	\$350
Ground Water Contamination Station Sabine, Sector Galveston	Galveston, TX	\$120
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Leak Hydrocarbon Contamination Cleanup, Station Fort Pierce	Fort Pierce, FL	\$95
Soil Remediation – Station Simons, Sector Charleston	Charleston, SC	\$200
UST Soil Remediation – Station Marquette	Marquette, MI	\$784
Site Assessment-Anclote Key	St. Petersburg, FL	\$100

Project Title	Location	Estimated Cost (\$K)
Site Investigation – Baudette Housing Divestiture	Baudette, MN	\$100
Site Investigation/Soil Remediation – Sturgeon Bay Housing Divestiture	Sturgeon Bay, WI	\$34

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses to carry out the environmental compliance and restoration functions of the Coast Guard under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, [\$13,500,000]\$13,187,000,¹ to remain available until September 30, [2017]2018.²

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$13,500,000] <u>\$13,187,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration**

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	25	23	\$ 13,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
FY 2014 Military Pay Raise	-	-	1
FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	22
FTP/FTE From FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Budget	-	1	-
Total Increases	-	1	23
Decreases			
Program Support Funding	-	-	(336)
Total Decreases	-	-	(336)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	1	(313)
2014 Current Services	25	24	13,187
FY 2014 Request	25	24	13,187
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	1	(313)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2014 Request	
	Perm. Pos.	FTE Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	25	13,500
FY 2013 Annualized CR	25	13,583
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012		
Increases	-	23
Decreases	-	(336)
Total Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	(313)
FY 2014 Current Services	25	13,187
FY 2014 Total Request	25	13,187
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	(313)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base		FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
I. Environmental Compliance and Restoration	25	23	-	1	-	-	25	24	-	1
Total	25	23	-	1	-	-	25	24	-	1
		13,500		(313)				13,187		13,187
		13,500		(313)				13,187		(313)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental, Compliance and Restoration**
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Collections by Source								
Environmental Protection Agency	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	(600)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Obligations by Program/Project Activity								
Environmental Project	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	(600)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	2,178	2,178	2,194	16
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	124	124	125	1
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	13	13	13	-
11.7	Military personnel	36	37	38	2
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	665	665	670	5
12.2	Military personnel benefits	4	4	4	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 3,020	\$ 3,021	\$ 3,044	\$ 24
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	136	212	132	(4)
22.0	Transportation of things	8	13	8	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	2	1	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	983	1,532	951	(32)
25.2	Other services	9,288	14,484	8,989	(299)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	64	100	62	(2)
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 10,480	\$ 16,343	\$ 10,143	\$ (337)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 13,500	\$ 19,364	\$ 13,187	\$ (313)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$5,781)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 13,500	13,583	13,187	

¹Unobligated balance, end of year does include offsetting collections.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	-	-	-	-
O-5	-	-	-	-
O-4	1	1	1	-
O-3	-	-	-	-
O-2	-	-	-	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO4	-	-	-	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	-	-	-	-
E-6	-	-	-	-
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	-	-	-	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	1	1	1	-
FTE¹	1	1	1	-
Headquarters	1	1	1	-
U.S. Field	-	-	-	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	1	1	1	-
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 121,813	\$ 121,813	\$ 128,752	\$ 6,939
Average Grade, Officer Position	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	-	-	-	-

¹The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

²The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance and Restoration - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	2	2	2	-
GS-13	7	7	7	-
GS-12	14	14	14	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	-	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	-	-	-
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	4	2	2	(2)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	20	22	22	2
FTE	22	23	23	1
Headquarters	4	4	4	-
U.S. Field	20	20	20	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	24	24	24	-
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 129,217	\$ 129,217	\$ 127,617	\$ (1,600)
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non-foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, and premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Environmental Compliance & Restoration
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Environmental Compliance & Restoration		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	2,178	2,178	2,194	16
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	124	124	125	1
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	13	13	13	-
11.7	Military personnel	36	37	38	2
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	665	665	670	670
12.2	Military personnel benefits	4	4	4	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	136	212	132	(4)
22.0	Transportation of things	8	13	8	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	2	1	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	983	1,532	951	(32)
25.2	Other services	9,288	14,484	8,989	(299)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	64	100	62	(2)
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration		\$ 13,500	\$ 19,364	\$ 13,187	\$ 313
Unobligated balance, start of year			(5,781)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 13,500	\$ 13,583	\$ 13,187	

¹Unobligated balance, end of year does include other funding sources

PPA Mission Statement

Environmental Compliance and Restoration (EC&R) will provide for (1) environmental cleanup and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and (2) engineering fixes on Coast Guard assets to comply with environmental laws and keep environmental damage from developing. Failure to meet restoration or compliance responsibilities could subject the Coast Guard to fines, penalties, or shutdown of operational assets by environmental regulators. In addition, Coast Guard EC&R funding supports site investigation and remediation activities at shore facilities slated for property divestiture or transfer actions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 3,020	\$ 3,021	\$ 3,044	\$ 689

Salaries and Benefits provides compensation directly related to Coast Guard active duty military and civilian personnel duties. This includes costs for 24 FTE. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$23,000,000 for the annualization of FY 2014 military pay raise and the 1.0 percent increase in military and 1.0 percent increase in civilian pay in FY 2014.

Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 136	\$ 212	\$ 132	\$ (4)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated project travel needs.

Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Base	Request	Change
\$ 8	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ -

Transportation of things, the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

Printing

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ -

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 983	\$ 1,532	\$ 951	\$ (32)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 9,288	\$ 14,484	\$ 8,989	\$ (299)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

Supplies and Materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 64	\$ 100	\$ 62	\$ (2)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2014 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Reserve Training



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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U. S. COAST GUARD RESERVE TRAINING

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Reserve Training:

As the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship, the Coast Guard protects vital economic and security interests of the United States from internal and external maritime risks and threats. The Coast Guard Reserve may be called upon to provide units and personnel to augment active Coast Guard forces during times of crisis, domestically or worldwide.

B. Budget Activities:

The Reserve Training appropriation facilitates training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program. Coast Guard Reserve Forces provide qualified and trained personnel for active duty in the event of conflict, national emergency, or natural and man-made disasters. Reservists maintain their readiness through mobilization exercises and duty alongside regular Coast Guard members during routine and emergency operations. Reservists will continue to serve as a cost-effective surge force to enhance the Nation's resilience to disasters.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$109,543,000 for the FY 2014 Request. This request provides necessary resources for the training, operation, and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program, including training, equipping, and ensuring the readiness of a 7,050 member Coast Guard Reserve workforce.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Total Changes		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT		
I. Reserve Training	520	\$ 134,278	536	\$ 135,100	416	\$ 109,543	104	\$ (24,735)	(118)	\$ (26,500)	14	\$ 1,765
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	520	\$ 134,278	536	\$ 135,100	416	\$ 109,543	104	\$ (24,735)	(118)	\$ (26,500)	14	\$ 1,765
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	520	\$ 134,278	536	\$ 135,100	416	\$ 109,543	104	\$ (24,735)	(118)	\$ (26,500)	14	\$ 1,765

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: RESERVE TRAINING

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	533	520	134,278
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	1	14	1,765
2014 Current Services	534	534	136,043
2014 Program Change	(118)	(118)	(26,500)
2014 Total Request	416	416	109,543
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(117)	(104)	(24,735)

The Coast Guard requests 416 positions, 416 FTE, and \$109.543 million for the FY 2014 Request.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Coast Guard Reserve is the Coast Guard's surge capacity military workforce and provides a cost-effective and versatile surge capacity to respond to major contingencies, such as natural and man-made disasters, maritime homeland security, national security, and other events.

The Coast Guard Reserve is a cornerstone of service readiness for contingency response. Most recently, the Coast Guard Reserve was an invaluable contributor during the Coast Guard's response to the 2011 Western Rivers floods. Coast Guard reservists also augment active duty forces through Inactive Duty Training and Active Duty Training periods. This request for funding ensures these Reservists are fully trained and ready to perform vital missions when called upon to do so.

This request sustains 416 Full Time Support (FTS) military and civilian positions. This staff develops training policy and doctrine and manages all recruiting, formal training, personnel, and resource program oversight.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase: Reserve Training

PPA: Applies to all PPAs

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Base			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	536	536	134,278	536	536	135,100	534	534	\$136,043
Program Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118)	(118)	(26,500)
Total Request	536	536	\$134,278	536	536	\$135,100	416	416	\$109,543

Description of Item

This initiative decreases requested resources by \$26.5 million, commensurate with the proposed adjustment in Reserve workforce levels (-118 FTP, -118 FTE, and the transfer of 1,050 Selected Reserve (SELRES) members to the Inactive Ready Reserve).

Justification

The initiative redirects \$26.5M to sustain higher priority frontline operations. The Reserve workforce will remain a critically important component of the Service’s force structure and will continue to have the requisite force strength to surge in response to national disasters and contingencies (i.e., earthquakes, terrorist and pollution incidents, flooding, and hurricanes).

Impact on Performance

The 2014 request for the Reserve Training appropriation will maintain training standards for the Reserve workforce and ensure readiness to provide surge capability as needed. The resource reduction is commensurate with the transfer of 1,050 Ready Reservists to the Inactive Ready Reserve. Additionally, the new provision that extends the period of availability for carryover resources will ensure activated reservists do not have to forego training opportunities due to extended call-ups.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Reserve Training
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard reserve program; personnel and training costs; and equipment and services; [\$132,554,000] *\$109,543,000,¹ of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015.*²

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$132,554,000] <u><i>\$109,543,000</i></u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² . <u><i>... to remain available until September 30, 2015....</i></u>	Provides two-year authority for a small portion of the appropriation. The extended period of availability will provide contingency funds in the event a large number of Coast Guard Reserve personnel are called to active duty and are not able to perform regular scheduled training drills or meet quotas at Technical Schools.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	533	520	\$134,278
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2012 Military Pay Raise	-	-	242
FY 2013 Military Pay Raise	-	-	766
Annualization of FY 2013 Military Pay Raise	-	-	255
FY 2014 Military Pay Raise	-	-	450
FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	52
FTP/FTE From FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Budget	3	16	-
Total Increases	3	16	1,765
Decreases			
Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	(2)	(2)	-
Total Decreases	(2)	(2)	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1	14	1,765
2014 Current Services	534	534	\$136,043
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Workfore Adjustment	(118)	(118)	(26,500)
Total Program Changes	(118)	(118)	(26,500)
FY 2014 Request	416	416	109,543
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(117)	(104)	(24,735)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	5,503	5,503	4,453	(1,050)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	54	54	43	(11)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	86	86	70	(16)
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	9,650	9,650	8,966	(684)
11.7	Military personnel	78,269	79,163	66,667	(11,602)
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,614	1,614	1,307	(307)
12.2	Military personnel benefits	9,944	10,057	7,148	(2,796)
13.0	Benefits-former	124	125	115	(9)
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 105,244	\$ 106,252	\$ 88,769	\$ (16,475)
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	11,221	11,150	8,592	(2,629)
22.0	Transportation of things	1,421	1,412	1,086	(335)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	563	560	430	(133)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	3,169	3,148	1,987	(1,182)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	2,966	2,948	1,069	(1,897)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,943	1,930	1,478	(465)
26.0	Supplies and materials	7,511	7,463	5,948	(1,563)
31.0	Equipment	234	232	179	(55)
32.0	Land and structures	5	5	5	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 29,034	\$ 28,848	\$ 20,774	\$ (8,260)
Total Direct Obligations¹		\$ 134,278	\$ 135,100	\$ 109,543	\$ (24,735)
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 134,278	\$ 135,100	\$ 109,543	

¹Total Direct Obligations do not include unobligated balances of prior year funding.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	1	1	1	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	7	7	7	-
O-5	18	12	10	(8)
O-4	27	21	18	(9)
O-3	48	49	42	(6)
O-2	4	12	11	7
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	15	19	14	(1)
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	8	6	2	(6)
E-8	9	9	6	(3)
E-7	37	39	30	(7)
E-6	131	121	83	(48)
E-5	72	84	68	(4)
E-4	47	47	35	(12)
E-3	9	8	8	(1)
E-2	-	3	3	3
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	433	438	338	(95)
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	-	-	(2)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	431	438	338	(93)
FTE¹	429	438	338	(91)
Headquarters	31	40	40	9
U.S. Field	402	398	298	(104)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	433	438	338	(95)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 116,775	\$ 112,065	\$ 117,289	\$ 514
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	0
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ 69,136	\$ 68,362	\$ 68,169	\$ (967)
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	6	6	0

¹The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not Full Time Equivalent (FTE). The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

²The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular pay grade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
				-
GS-15	-	1	1	1
GS-14	4	4	4	-
GS-13	5	4	2	(3)
GS-12	15	10	10	(5)
GS-11	9	8	5	(4)
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	11	11	10	(1)
GS-8	5	5	4	(1)
GS-7	32	30	21	(11)
GS-6	13	14	13	-
GS-5	6	9	6	-
GS-4	-	1	1	1
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	1	1	1
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	100	98	78	(22)
Unfilled Positions EOY	12	-	-	(12)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	88	98	93	5
FTE	91	98	78	(13)
				-
				-
Headquarters	12	11	11	(1)
U.S. Field	88	87	67	(21)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	100	98	78	(22)
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 86,109	\$ 83,845	\$ 83,996	\$ (2,113)
Average Grade, GS Positions	8	8	8	(0)

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non-foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance and premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	5,503	5,503	4,453	(1,050)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	54	54	43	(11)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	86	86	70	(16)
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	9,650	9,650	8,966	(684)
11.7	Military personnel	78,269	79,163	66,667	(11,602)
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,614	1,614	1,307	(307)
12.2	Military personnel benefits	9,944	10,057	7,148	(2,796)
13.0	Benefits-former	124	125	115	(9)
21.0	Travel	11,221	11,150	8,592	(2,629)
22.0	Transportation of things	1,421	1,412	1,086	(335)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	563	560	430	(133)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	3,169	3,148	1,987	(1,182)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	2,966	2,948	1,069	(1,897)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,943	1,930	1,478	(465)
26.0	Supplies and materials	7,511	7,463	5,948	(1,563)
31.0	Equipment	234	232	179	(55)
32.0	Land and structures	5	5	5	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Operations, Maintenance and Administration		\$ 134,278	\$ 135,100	\$ 109,543	\$ (24,735)
Full Time Equivalents		520	534	416	(118)
	Unobligated balance, start of year		-	-	
	Unobligated balance, end of year		-	-	
	Recoveries of prior year obligations		-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 134,278	\$ 135,100	\$ 109,543	

PPA Mission Statement

This PPA request funds expenses for compensation of active duty military service member and civilian personnel who support the Reserve Training program, and the 8,100 Coast Guard Reservists who are currently part of the Selective Reserve. This category also includes pay, allowances, employer's share of FICA, Social Security credits, operations, maintenances and other administrative expenses.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 105,244	\$ 106,252	\$ 88,769	\$ (17,483)

Salaries and Benefits provide funds for compensation directly related to duties performed by active duty military and civilian personnel. The FY 2014 request also reflects funding for the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent military and 1.0 percent civilian) plus the proposed workforce adjustment.

Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 11,221	\$ 11,150	\$ 8,592	\$ (2,629)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2014 request reflects savings in travel funding as a result of the proposed workforce adjustment.

Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,421	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,086	\$ (326)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 563	\$ 560	\$ 430	\$ (130)

Communication, utilities, and misc charges are payment for information technology, utilities and miscellaneous changes. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 3,169	\$ 3,148	\$ 1,987	\$ (1,161)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Medical care

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 2,966	\$ 2,948	\$ 1,069	\$ (1,879)

Payments to private sector contractors as well as Federal agency contractors for medical care. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,943	\$ 1,930	\$ 1,478	\$ (465)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Supplies and material

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 7,511	\$ 7,463	\$ 5,948	\$ (1,563)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 234	\$ 232	\$ 179	\$ (53)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized (depreciated) assets and non-capitalized assets. The FY 2014 request reflects the decreased need associated with the proposed workforce adjustment.

Land and structures

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ -

Purchase and improvement (additions, alterations, and modifications) of land and structures. No change for FY 2014 Request.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Reserve Training
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Base: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	504	520	536
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Actual FTE Adjustment	16	16	0
Description: Actual FTE Adjustment			
Subtotal, Increases:	16	16	0
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1: Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	0	0	-2
Description: Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives			
Decrease #2: Reserve Program Reduction	0	0	-118
Description: Reserve Program Reduction			
Subtotal, Decreases:	0	0	-120
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	520	536	416
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	16	16	-120

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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**U. S. COAST GUARD
ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction and Improvements:

Acquisition, Construction and Improvement (AC&I) provides for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and military housing, aids to navigation (ATON) systems and facilities, and command, control, communications and computer systems and related equipment. Funds appropriated for AC&I are managed by Coast Guard acquisition project managers who oversee these projects and apply best practices, in accordance with the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) and applicable Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives, to optimize the return on recapitalization investments.

B. Budget Activities:

The AC&I appropriation funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, shore facilities and other items such as command, control, communications and computer equipment. Through processes documented in the MSAM, acquisition managers are required to follow a continuum of activities ranging from pre-acquisition concept development to deployment and sustainment. Activities and documentation produced throughout the acquisition lifecycle inform budget requests and budget-related project activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2014, the Coast Guard requests 835 positions, 818 FTE, and \$951,116,000 and proposes to cancel \$42 million from prior year unobligated balances. Following is the funding requested for each sub-appropriation:

- Vessels - \$743,000,000
- Aircraft - \$28,000,000
- Other - \$59,930,000
- Shore and ATON - \$5,000,000
- Personnel and Management - \$115,186,000

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 ¹ Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Vessels	-	\$ 642,000	-	\$ 642,000	-	\$ 743,000	-	\$ 101,000	-	\$ 101,000	-	\$ -
II. Aircraft	-	\$ 353,400	-	\$ 353,400	-	\$ 28,000	-	\$ (325,400)	-	\$ (325,400)	-	\$ -
III. Other	-	\$ 161,140	-	\$ 161,140	-	\$ 59,930	-	\$ (101,210)	-	\$ (101,210)	-	\$ -
IV. Shore and ATON	-	\$ 200,692	-	\$ 200,692	-	\$ 5,000	-	\$ (195,692)	-	\$ (195,692)	-	\$ -
V. Personnel and Management	762	\$ 110,192	785	\$ 110,192	818	\$ 115,186	56	\$ 4,994	56	\$ 4,994	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	762	\$ 1,467,424	785	\$ 1,467,424	818	\$ 951,116	56	\$ (516,308)	56	\$ (516,308)	-	\$ -
DoD transfer pursuant to P.L. 112-74	-	\$ [63,500]	-	\$ [63,500]	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Rescission of unobligated balances pursuant to P.L. 112-74	-	\$ (5,004)	-	\$ (2,577)	-	\$ -	-	\$ 5,004	-	\$ 5,004	-	\$ -
Rescission of ACI personnel pursuant to P.L. 112-74	-	\$ (879)	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 879	-	\$ 879	-	\$ -
Transfer of OE funds for Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)	-	\$ 1,328	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ (1,328)	-	\$ (1,328)	-	\$ -
Technical Adjustment: 0.612% CR Increase	-	\$ -	-	\$ 8,592	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental pursuant to P.L. 113-2	-	\$ -	-	\$ [274,233]	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Proposed cancellation of unobligated balances	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ (42,000)	-	\$ (42,000)	-	\$ (42,000)	-	\$ -
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	762	\$ 1,462,869	785	\$ 1,473,439	818	\$ 909,116	56	\$ (553,753)	56	\$ (553,753)	-	\$ -

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by SUBAPPROPRIATION

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Program Performance Justification

(Dollars in thousands)

SUBAPPROPRIATION: VESSELS

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	642,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base
2014 Current Services	642,000
2014 Program Change	101,000
2014 Total Request	743,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	101,000

The Coast Guard requests \$743.000 million in FY 2014 Request.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Surface Assets

The vessel subappropriation provides funding to recapitalize and/or improve the Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters. With many of the Coast Guard's cutters operating beyond their planned service life, these recapitalization and sustainment projects are critical to ensuring the continued mission effectiveness and readiness of the Coast Guard's surface fleet. FY 2014 funding continues initial work towards acquisition of a new Polar Icebreaker; supports the Survey and Design of Vessels and Boats; and continues the National Security Cutter (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Fast Response Cutter (FRC), Cutter Boats, and In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) projects. The Coast Guard's fleet of boats and cutters supported within this program collectively perform all eleven statutory Coast Guard missions in the offshore, coastal and inland operating areas.

The Coast Guard's future fleet of NSCs, OPCs and FRCs will replace the current fleet of High and Medium Endurance Cutters and Island-Class Patrol Boats. These cutters will provide endurance, speed, sea-keeping, surveillance, and persistent presence in the offshore area of responsibility (AOR).

In FY 2014, the Coast Guard continues survey and design work, initiated in FY 2013, for the 47-foot Motor Lifeboat (MLB) sustainment project. These boats are the backbone of the Coast Guard's heavy weather and surf rescue stations.

SUBAPPROPRIATION: AIRCRAFT

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	353,400
2014 Adjustments-to-Base
2014 Current Services	353,400
2014 Program Change	(325,400)
2014 Total Request	28,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(325,400)

The Coast Guard requests \$28.000 million in FY 2014 Request.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:**Primary operational resource supported: Aviation Assets**

The aircraft subappropriation provides funding for recapitalization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of aircraft. It is comprised of fixed-wing aircraft sustainment and acquisitions, and rotary wing aircraft sustainment projects.

The Coast Guard's fleet of fixed and rotary wing aircraft supported within this program collectively performs all Coast Guard missions in the Offshore, Coastal and Inland AORs. The land-based fixed-wing aircraft include the C-130, HU-25 and C-144A aircraft. The C-144A is replacing the HU-25 as the Coast Guard's primary medium-range fixed-wing aircraft. The Coast Guard's fleet of existing HC-130Hs and newer HC-130Js provide Long Range Surveillance (LRS) fixed-wing capability. Each of these fixed-wing aircraft enables the Coast Guard to conduct airborne surveillance, detection, classification and identification of vessels and other aircraft. The LRS program continues efforts to extend the operating life and enhance the capability of the HC-130H fleet by replacing Center Wing Boxes (CWBs), a life-limiting structural component, and updating avionics.

The Coast Guard's fleet of rotary wing aircraft includes the H-60 and H-65 helicopters. The H-60 is a medium-range recovery helicopter, and the H-65 is a short-range recovery helicopter. Both aircraft are deployed from land-based air stations; the H-65 is also deployed routinely aboard the Coast Guard's fleet of NSCs, WHECs, WAGBs, and WMECs.

SUBAPPROPRIATION: OTHER

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	161,140
2014 Adjustments-to-Base
2014 Current Services	161,140
2014 Program Change	(101,210)
2014 Total Request	59,930
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(101,210)

The Coast Guard requests \$59.930 million in FY 2014 Request.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Information Technology (C4IT), Acquisition Management

The “Other” subappropriation procures hardware and software, including initial acquisition, development or construction or improvement of any system, software or equipment costing over \$1.0 million per usable segment or item, or \$10.0 million total project cost. In FY 2014, funding will support continued progress on build-out of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems, CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS), and Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS). This subappropriation also provides funding for Systems Engineering and Integration (SEI) and Program Oversight and Management (PO&M).

The C4ISR project provides standardized capability to major cutters and aircraft, facilitating interoperability and information sharing. NAIS provides the ability to identify and classify vessels operating within the coastal and inland regions to support maritime domain awareness activities. The CG-LIMS project is replacing redundant and obsolete logistics systems with one single integrated IT system capable of providing enhanced configuration management, supply support, and improved financial accountability. SEI and PO&M ensure effective systems integration and provide oversight for execution of the Coast Guard’s acquisition programs, respectively.

SUBAPPROPRIATION: SHORE AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION (ATON)

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	200,692
2014 Adjustments-to-Base
2014 Current Services	200,692
2014 Program Change	(195,692)
2014 Total Request	5,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(195,692)

The Coast Guard requests \$5.000 million in FY 2014 Request.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Shore Units, Military Housing and Aids-to-Navigation (ATON)

The AC&I shore facilities and ATON subappropriation provides funding for the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of the Coast Guard’s shore facilities, military housing, ATON and related equipment. Shore facilities are critical to supporting all Coast Guard operations and addressing the shoreside needs of the Service's operational communities. This funding also provides infrastructure upgrades prior to arrival of new surface and air assets.

SUBAPPROPRIATION: PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT

	Perm		
	Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	891	762	110,192
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	...	...	...
2014 Current Services	891	762	110,192
2014 Program Change	(56)	56	4,994
2014 Total Request	835	818	115,186
Total Change 2012 to 2014	...	...	4,994

The Coast Guard requests \$115.186 million in FY 2014.

SUBAPPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION:

Primary operational resource supported: Personnel to support program management of all acquisitions.

The Personnel and Management subappropriation provides personnel compensation, benefits, and related costs associated with project management, financial management, support services, training, and workforce certification. Coast Guard acquisition programs rely on an appropriate level of government acquisition professionals with the competencies and capacity to manage acquisitions in accordance with CG and DHS policies, while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act, DHS certification level requirements and OMB Circular A-76.

IV. Program Justification of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition Construction and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Changes: Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

PPA: Applies to all PPAs

Program Decrease/Increase: Positions (56) FTE 56 Dollars (\$514,753)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level	891	762	\$1,462,869	893	785	\$1,473,439	891	762	\$1,462,869
Program Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56)	56	(514,753)
Total Request	891	762	\$1,462,869	893	785	\$1,473,439	835	818	951,116

Description of Item

Please see the following budget displays for detailed information: Summary of Requirements and Capital Investments and Construction Initiative Listing.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

Department of Homeland Security U. S. Coast Guard

Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$1,217,309,000]**\$951,116,000**¹ of which \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which [\$879,500,000]**\$743,000,000**² shall be available until September 30, [2017]**2018**,³ to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve vessels, small boats, and related equipment; of which [\$74,500,000]**\$28,000,000**⁴ shall be available until September 30, [2017]**2018**,⁵ to acquire, effect major repairs to, renovate, or improve aircraft or increase aviation capability; of which [\$76,500,000]**\$59,930,000**⁶ shall be available until September 30, [2017]**2018**,⁷ for other acquisition programs; of which [\$69,411,000]**\$5,000,000**⁸ shall be available until September 30, [2017]**2018**,⁹ for shore facilities and aids to navigation, including waterfront facilities at Navy installations used by the Coast Guard; of which [\$117,398,000]**\$115,186,000**¹⁰ shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs[: Provided, That, of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program (surface ships) by Public Law 111-83, \$25,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled].

Note: The FY 2014 Budget includes the following General Provision related to this account:

(a) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 111-83, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, or activities in the specified amounts: (1) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (surface ships), \$9,000,000; (2) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (other), \$4,000,000; and (3) High Endurance Cutter Sustainment by Public Law 111-83, \$1,500,000.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 112-10, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, and activities in the specified amounts: (1) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (surface), \$7,000,000; and (2) Integrated Deepwater Systems program (other), \$2,000,000.

(c) Of the unobligated balances available under the heading Coast Guard, Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements by Public Law 112-74, the following funds are hereby permanently cancelled, from the following programs, projects, and activities in the specified amounts: (1) Shore and Aton (Major Shore, MASI), \$8,500,000; (2) Aircraft (HH-60 Sustainment), \$2,000,000; (3) Vessels (Fast Response Cutter), \$7,000,000; and (4) Other (Systems Engineering & Integration), \$1,000,000.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
1 ... [\$1,217,309,000], <u>\$951,116,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
2 ... [\$879,500,000] <u>\$743,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
3. ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
4 ... [\$74,900,000] <u>\$28,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
5. ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
6 ...[\$76,500,000] <u>\$59,930,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
7. ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
8 ...[\$69,411,000] <u>\$5,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
9. ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
10 ... [\$117,389,000] <u>\$115,186,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition Construction and Improvements
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	891	762	\$ 1,462,869
Program Changes			
FY 2014 Increases			
Vessels	-	-	103,577
Personnel and Management	(56)	56	5,873
Total Increases	<u>(56)</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>109,450</u>
FY 2014 Decreases			
Aircraft	-	-	(326,728)
Other	-	-	(101,210)
Shore and Aids to Navigation	-	-	(193,265)
Cancellation of prior year unobligated balances	-	-	(42,000)
Total Decreases	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(663,203)</u>
Total Program Changes	<u>(56)</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>(553,753)</u>
FY 2014 Request	835	818	909,116
2012 to 2014 Total Change	(56)	56	(553,753)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Department of Navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		31,772		59,574				(31,772)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		31,772		59,574				(31,772)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Navy - CASA CN-235 Aircraft for Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		31,772		33,716				(31,772)
Navy - 42 Foot Arch Angel Lifeboats for Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-		22,540				-
Navy - Aircraft for Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-		342				-
Navy - SAR Helicopter (refurbish) for Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-		2,976				-
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		31,772		59,574				(31,772)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	41,917	41,917	42,251	334
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	195	195	197	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation	562	562	566	4
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	9,842	9,842	9,842	-
11.7	Military personnel	26,637	27,090	27,308	671
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,495	11,495	11,587	92
12.2	Military personnel benefits	3,124	3,177	3,203	79
13.0	Benefits-former	126	128	129	3
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 93,898	\$ 94,406	\$ 95,083	\$ 1,185
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	11,835	8,535	7,999	(3,836)
22.0	Transportation of things	2,096	1,838	1,800	(296)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	638	613	601	(37)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	1,784	1,393	1,002	(782)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	50	-	-	(50)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	128,058	100,000	99,201	(28,857)
25.2	Other services	264,800	206,915	202,079	(62,721)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	15	-	-	(15)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3,616	3,185	3,121	(495)
26.0	Supplies and materials	65,476	51,555	50,001	(15,475)
31.0	Equipment	732,857	700,967	650,640	(82,217)
32.0	Land and structures	157,746	150,000	249,996	92,250
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 1,368,971	\$ 1,225,001	\$ 1,266,440	\$ (102,531)
Total Direct Obligations¹		\$ 1,462,869	\$ 1,319,407	\$ 1,361,523	\$ (101,346)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$1,359,681)	(\$1,787,886)	
Unobligated balance, end of year ²			\$1,787,886	\$1,335,479	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		1,462,869	1,747,612	909,116	

¹Total Direct Obligations include unobligated balances of prior year funding and FY 2013 excludes \$274.2 million for Hurricane Sandy Supplemental and \$63.5 million DOD transfer.

²Unobligated balance, end of year does include other funding sources.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	2	2	2	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	20	18	18	(2)
O-5	39	45	39	-
O-4	87	83	80	(7)
O-3	82	99	84	2
O-2	2	5	5	3
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	57	61	61	4
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	5	4	4	(1)
E-8	9	11	11	2
E-7	48	52	51	3
E-6	27	25	24	(3)
E-5	5	9	9	4
E-4	5	5	5	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions		-	-	-
Ungraded Positions		-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	388	419	393	5
Unfilled Positions EOY	31	33	31	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	357	386	362	5
FTE¹	363	385	402	39
Headquarters	173	187	175	2
U.S. Field	214	232	218	4
Foreign Field	1	-	-	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	388	419	393	5
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 118,538	\$ 117,242	\$ 122,397	\$ 3,859
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ 81,053	\$ 80,603	\$ 82,599	\$ 1,546
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	7	7	7	-

¹The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not Full Time Equivalent (FTE). The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

²The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular pay grade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grade and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	3	-	-	(3)
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	42	31	39	(3)
GS-14	122	127	116	(6)
GS-13	179	221	208	29
GS-12	43	56	43	-
GS-11	11	14	11	-
GS-10	-	2	2	2
GS-9	3	4	4	1
GS-8	6	9	9	3
GS-7	4	4	4	-
GS-6	-	4	4	4
GS-5	2	2	2	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	88	-	-	(88)
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	503	474	442	(61)
Unfilled Positions EOY	119	112	104	(15)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	384	362	338	(46)
FTE	399	400	416	17
Headquarters	329	310	289	(40)
U.S. Field	174	164	153	(21)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	503	474	442	(61)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	\$ 226,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (226,400)
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 145,107	\$ 141,061	\$ 141,037	\$ (4,069)
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non-foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance and premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
(Dollars in thousands)**

Capital Investment Project	FY 2014 Congressional Request
I. Vessels & Critical Infrastructure	
1. Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats	1,000
2. In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)	21,000
3. National Security Cutter (NSC)	616,000
4. Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	25,000
5. Fast Response Cutter (FRC)	75,000
6. Cutter Boats	3,000
7. Polar Icebreaker	2,000
Subtotal - Vessels.....	743,000
II. Aircraft	
1. HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project	12,000
2. Long Range Surveillance (LRS) Aircraft	16,000
Subtotal - Aircraft.....	28,000
III. Other	
1. Program Oversight and Management	10,000
2. System Engineering and Integration (SEI)	204
3. C4ISR	35,226
4. CG-LIMS	1,500
5. Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	13,000
Subtotal - Other.....	59,930
IV. Shore & Aids to Navigation	
1. Base Miami Beach Pier & Wharf - Phase I	1,800
2. Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design	100
3. Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure	100
4. Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects	3,000
Subtotal - Shore & Aids to Navigation.....	5,000
VI. Personnel and Management	
1. AC&I Core	439
2. Direct Personnel Costs	114,747
Subtotal - Personnel and Management.....	115,186
Summary Capital Investments	
Total Non-IT Initiatives (all projects over \$5 million).....	891,186
Total IT Initiatives.....	59,930
Total FY 2014 Congressional Request:	951,116

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats

\$1,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds survey and design work in direct support of the In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) project. Preliminary survey and design work is essential to properly plan and scope sustainment availabilities, such as Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP) and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP). This request will provide funding to support multi-year engineering survey and design efforts in support of projects including the 47-foot Motor Life Boat (MLB) and the CGC EAGLE (WIX 327).

The 117 47-foot MLBs serve as the Coast Guard's primary shore-based heavy weather Search and Rescue response asset and must operate safely and effectively in heavy weather and surf. As a ready response resource, an extremely high state of equipment readiness and operational availability must be maintained. Engineering evaluations indicate vital systems including the hull structure, engines, steering system, tow reel assembly and crew shock-mitigating seating are in need of replacement to prevent loss of operational readiness and to stabilize maintenance costs.

CGC EAGLE's SLEP will be broken into four segments to allow the cutter to meet training commitments. The first phase of CGC EAGLE's SLEP will be completed in FY 2014 via the In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) project. The funding in this request will support design efforts for subsequent SLEP phases. Systems targeted for recapitalization include the gyrocompass, anchor windlass, main engine, waste water treatment systems, reverse osmosis system, berthing area habitability, and masts.

As in-service vessels continue to age, this program is required to conduct detailed hull condition surveys, along with engineering design work that will be used to plan the projects. Examples of the work to be performed under this project include: detailed assessment of the material condition of the current fleet's hull, mechanical and electrical systems and subsystems, and study and analysis of engineering systems to evaluate suitability for use in sustainment projects.

Early planning, requirements development, and cost estimating in support of acquisition and sustainment projects are critical to proper planning and acquisition oversight to make the best use of limited resources while minimizing impact to the operational fleet.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Survey and Design - Vessels and Boats **\$1,000**

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Survey and Design	FY13:Q1	FY15:Q4			2,500
<hr/>					
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY16:Q4			1,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	7,449	6,000	2,500	1,000	16,949
Obligation	5,749	2,800	3,500	4,800	16,849
Expenditure	5,749	2,800	3,500	4,800	16,849
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	5,749	2,800	3,500	4,800	16,849

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS)

\$21,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) program is designed to perform life cycle event vessel repair availabilities, such as Mission Effectiveness Projects (MEP), Mid-Life Availabilities and Service Life Extension Projects (SLEP), on the Coast Guard's existing fleet of vessels.

FY 2014 funding will be used to continue SLEP efforts on the 140-foot ice breaking tugs (WTGB), begin the Mid-Life Availability line on the 225-foot ocean going buoy tender (WLB) fleet, and the first of four phases of the CGC EAGLE SLEP.

This program will ensure in-service vessels meet or exceed their design service life through the recapitalization of hull, mechanical, electrical (HM&E) and electronic systems that have been identified as the highest contributors to maintenance costs and decreasing operational availability.

140-foot Ice Breaking Tugs (WTGBs): The lead ship in this class was placed in service in 1978, and has been in continuous service for 32 years. This is the first sustainment program that has been performed on this fleet. Specific system upgrades and improvements to be addressed include: propulsion plant, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, installation of an engine room fire suppression system, boat launching davit replacement, Oily Water Separator (OWS) replacement, exhaust configuration modifications, and crew habitability improvements to meet current standards.

225-foot Ocean Going Buoy Tenders (WLBs): This class was placed in service in 1996 and was designed to meet a 30-year service life. Achieving that 30-year service life is predicated on performing a mid-life availability to address obsolescence of select engineering systems. The WLB Mid Life availability program is intended to include a stability assessment, electrical load analysis, updates to the machinery control system, propeller, HVAC systems, an overhaul of the buoy tending crane and other auxiliary systems, topside preservation, deck equipment, and weight handling gear as well as crew habitability updates.

CGC EAGLE (WIX-327): CGC EAGLE, which has been in service since 1936, ended her last significant modernization overhaul period in 1983. Recent engineering surveys indicate EAGLE requires a SLEP to ensure continued safe and reliable operation. EAGLE's SLEP will be divided into four segments to allow the cutter to meet annual operational commitments. Systems targeted for recapitalization include the gyrocompass, anchor windlass, main engine, wastewater treatment systems, reverse osmosis system, berthing area habitability, and masts.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Engineering efforts initiated for the SLEP of the 140-foot WTGBs.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Continue engineering development and material orders for the SLEP of the 140-foot WTGBs.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Begin production work on the first 140-foot WTGB and first phase of SLEP on EAGLE.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS) **\$21,000**

- Perform condition assessments on the second and third WTGBs in preparation for SLEP induction.
- Begin engineering work and materials ordering for the first 225-foot WLB and second 140-foot WTGB.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2012	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Program Management		\$1,126	\$1,126
	Procurement		\$7,125	\$7,125
	Recurring	\$6,231	\$3,200	\$9,431
	Test & Evaluation		\$1,000	\$1,000
2015	Procurement		\$7,000	\$7,000
	Recurring		\$1,549	\$1,549
Total		\$6,231	\$21,000	\$27,231

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A. Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard YARD.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
FY 2014					
140' WTGB SLEP			FY14:Q1	FY16:Q1	5,000
225' WLB Mid-Life			FY14:Q2	FY16:Q4	9,000
EAGLE SLEP Phase 1			FY14:Q2	FY14:Q4	7,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation		14,000		21,000	35,000
Obligation		1,081	6,688	18,682	26,451
Expenditure		26	2,698	5,133	7,857
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition		26	2,698	5,133	7,857
Provisioning and Technical Documentation					0

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$616,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides \$616 million for Segment 2 of Long Lead Time Materials (LLTM), production and Post Delivery Activities (PDA) for the seventh NSC.

These Legend Class Cutters are replacing the legacy High Endurance Cutters (HEC), built between 1967 and 1972. Compared to HECs, the NSCs provide increased endurance, intelligence, and maritime domain awareness capability in the offshore environment. The NSC, along with the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), will comprise the Coast Guard's offshore response capability for the next 40 years, and is an essential element of DHS's layered security strategy. The NSC missions are primarily focused on drug interdiction, fisheries enforcement and defense readiness. Acquisition of NSC-7 will improve long-term capacity and capability in the execution of long range Coast Guard missions in the Arctic, Caribbean, and Pacific. The NSC also meets modern environmental requirements that were not in place when the HECs were designed.

Once each NSC is completely outfitted it will have the capability to:

- Provide anti-terrorism/force protection;
- Carry and deploy aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV);
- Carry and deploy multiple small boats (e.g., Cutter Boat Over the Horizon (CB-OTH) and Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor (CB-LRI));
- Conduct boat and flight operations safely and efficiently in up to Sea State 5 (wave heights of 8-13 feet);
- Support intelligence operations through greatly improved intelligence gathering and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) capabilities, including use of a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), all of which enhance the NSC's self-defense capabilities and facilitate seamless operations with networked DHS, DoD, and national assets;
- Maintain presence and support operations in Chemical, Biological, or Radiological contaminated environments for up to 36 hours;
- Operate with U.S. Navy Battle Groups with a maximum sustained speed of 28 knots.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Commissioned NSC-3.
- Keel laid on NSC-4.
- Final Acceptance of NSC-3.
- Awarded Segment 1 LLTM contract for NSC-6.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Award Segment 2 LLTM for NSC-6.
- Christening – Launch of NSC-4.
- Keel laying of NSC-5.
- Award Production contract for NSC-6.
- Award Segment 1 LLTM contract for NSC-7.

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National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$616,000

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Christening – Launch of NSC-5.
- “Start Fabrication” (Formal recognition of first 100 tons constructed) of NSC-6.
- Award Segment 2 LLTM and Production contract for NSC-7.
- Deliver NSC-4.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$2,037,496	
2010 ¹	\$359,480	NSC-4 Production (\$25M NSC-4 PDA rescinded and re-appropriated in FY 2013)
	\$5,000	NSC-5 LLTM
2011	\$690,616	NSC-5 Production
2012	\$77,000	NSC-6 Segment 1 LLTM
2013	\$658,000	NSC-6 Segment 2 LLTM & Production
	\$25,000	NSC-4 PDA
	\$77,000	NSC-7 LLTM
Total	\$3,929,592	Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	DataTech Pubs		\$358				\$358
	Development				\$400		\$400
	Engineering Change Orders	\$20,741			\$1,918	\$6,267	\$28,926
	Government Furnished Equipment	\$11,819	\$31,188		\$3,404		\$46,411
	Initial Spares	\$3,965	\$5,630				\$9,595
	Logistics		\$1,480				\$1,480
	Program Management	\$1,476	\$2,666		\$5,216	\$650	\$10,008
	Procurement	\$250					\$250
	Recurring	\$12,322	\$23,727		\$2,000	\$533,000	\$571,049
	Systems Engineering & Integration	\$1,870					\$1,870
	Test & Evaluation	\$9,678	\$1,125		\$2,000	\$66	\$12,869
Training	\$2,198	\$127				\$2,325	
2015	Engineering Change Orders		\$5,740		\$2,665	\$1,882	\$10,287
	Government Furnished Equipment		\$807		\$34,925	\$8,457	\$44,189
	Initial Spares		\$264				\$264
2015	Program Management		\$3,036		\$4,285		\$7,321
	Procurement		\$300		\$250		\$550
	Recurring		\$12,801		\$2,938		\$15,739
	Systems Engineering & Integration					\$500	\$500
	Test & Evaluation		\$7,127		\$6,809	\$68	\$14,004
Training		\$1,274		\$55		\$1,329	
2016	DataTech Pubs				\$388		\$388
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$1,217	\$524	\$1,741
	Initial Spares				\$6,096		\$6,096

¹ FY 2010 appropriations included \$108M for NSC-5 LLTM. \$103M was used to fund completion of NSC-4.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$616,000

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
	Program Management			\$752	\$5,040		\$5,792
2016, <i>continued</i>	Recurring			\$300	\$5,063		\$5,363
	Systems Engineering & Integration					\$1,908	\$1,908
	Test & Evaluation				\$2,621		\$2,621
	Training				\$2,218		\$2,218
2017	Engineering Change Orders				\$4,861		\$4,861
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$1,062	\$9,062	\$10,124
	Initial Spares				\$330		\$330
	Program Management				\$7,950	\$4,749	\$12,699
	Procurement				\$331		\$331
	Recurring				\$52,637		\$52,637
	Systems Engineering & Integration					\$1,265	\$1,265
	Test & Evaluation				\$9,704	\$314	\$10,018
Training				\$404		\$404	
2018-2021	Government Furnished Equipment					\$12,065	\$12,065
	Initial Spares					\$8,246	\$8,246
	Recurring					\$20,844	\$20,844
	Systems Engineering & Integration					\$465	\$465
	Test & Evaluation					\$2,606	\$2,606
	Training					\$3,063	\$3,063
Total		\$64,319	\$97,650	\$1,052	\$166,787	\$616,000	\$945,809

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-07-J-2DW246 (NSC-3 LLTM & Production)	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	Cost Plus Incentive Fee (CPIF)	8/7/2007	8/7/2007	9/1/2012	Yes	395,304
HSCG23-08-J-2DB031 (NSC-4 LLTM)	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	Firm Fixed Price (FFP)	3/26/2008	3/26/2008	9/14/2014	No	99,675
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-4 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	Fixed Price Incentive Fee (FPIF)	11/29/2010	11/29/2010	9/13/2015	Yes	481,776
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	1/14/2011	1/14/2011	6/5/2015	No	88,409
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-5 Production)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FPIF	9/9/2011	9/9/2011	6/4/2016	Yes	494,104
HSCG23-11-C-2DB043 (NSC-6 LLTM)	Huntington Ingalls Industries (HII)	FFP	3/30/2012	3/30/2012	9/30/2017	No	87,220

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Lockheed Martin Company (LMCO), Moorestown, NJ

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

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National Security Cutter (NSC)

\$616,000

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
NSC-6 Segment 2 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q1	FY16:Q4	29,000
NSC-6 Production Contract	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY16:Q4	557,000
NSC-6 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY19:Q4	72,000
NSC-4 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q1	FY17:Q2	25,000
NSC-7 Segment 1 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY13:Q2	FY19:Q1	77,000
FY 2014					
NSC-7 Segment 2 Long Lead Time Materials	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q1	FY19:Q1	12,000
NSC-7 Production Contract	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q1	FY19:Q1	540,000
NSC-7 Post Delivery Activities	FY02:Q4	FY04:Q1	FY14:Q2	FY21:Q1	64,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	3,092,592	77,000	760,000	616,000	4,545,592
Obligation	2,828,177	124,797	673,841	685,541	4,312,356
Expenditure	1,788,585	264,260	419,974	459,792	2,932,611
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	1,718,344	264,260	419,974	459,792	2,862,370
Survey, Design & Engineering	70,241				70,241

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$25,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will continue pre-acquisition design work for the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) class, intended to replace the Coast Guard's fleet of Medium Endurance Cutters (MEC). The acquisition strategy for this program awards Preliminary & Contract Designs (P&CDs) to three competing contractors. From the P&CD efforts, one design will be chosen for Detailed Design development and ship construction. FY 2014 funding will complete P&CD evaluations and support down-selection to a single offeror for the Detailed Design and Construction contract award. The funding will also provide support for the OPC Project Office, the OPC Ship Design Team, the Technical Authorities to continue C4ISR production, complete various requirements evaluations, life-cycle cost estimating, and logistics and training studies.

The OPC will replace the aging 270-foot and 210-foot MECs. Together, the OPCs and NSCs will recapitalize the Coast Guard's major cutter fleet. The OPC will possess the endurance, sea-keeping, and persistent presence to complete missions at the outer extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and coastal approaches and will be designed to conduct assigned missions through a full-spectrum of climate and environmental conditions including the ability to launch and recover boats and aircraft in up to Sea State 5.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Released draft Request for Proposal (RFP) and reviewed industry feedback.
- Released final RFP.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Award three P&CD contracts.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Evaluate P&CD contract deliverables.

FUNDING HISTORY

FY	\$K	Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation
2009 & Prior	\$30,388	
2010	\$9,800	Continued Requirements Analysis and Acquisition Decision Event (ADE) 2 Preparation
2011	\$44,910	Funding supports Project Management Office (PMO)/Ship Design Team (SDT) and RFP development, and support award and evaluation of Preliminary & Contract Designs (P&CD)
2012	\$25,000	Funding supports PMO/SDT and RFP development, and support award and evaluation of P&CD
2013	\$30,000	P&CD Award
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$140,098</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2013</i>

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)

\$25,000

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Program Management	\$29	\$154		\$9,466	\$9,649
	System Engineering & Integration			\$685	\$15,534	\$16,219
2015	System Engineering & Integration			\$1,102		\$1,102
Total		\$29	\$154	\$1,787	\$25,000	\$26,970

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2013					
Technical and Project Management			FY13:Q1	FY14:Q4	8,000
Preliminary & Contract Design	FY13:Q4	FY15:Q2			22,000
FY 2014					
Technical and Project Management			FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	25,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	85,099	25,000	30,000	25,000	165,099
Obligation	46,263	11,753	80,151	25,714	163,881
Expenditure	39,305	9,231	18,286	22,851	89,673
Breakdown of Project Expenditures					
Survey, Design & Engineering			4,175	14,086	18,261
Project Management	39,305	9,231	14,111	8,765	71,412

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$75,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funds for production of two FRCs, associated contract line items, and project management costs. The planned fleet of FRCs is replacing 110-foot patrol boats and will similarly operate in the coastal zone. Examples of missions that FRCs will complete include SAR, Migrant Interdiction, Drug Interdiction and Ports Waterways and Coastal Security.

In addition, FRCs will provide enhanced capabilities over the 110-foot patrol boats including improved C4ISR capability and interoperability; stern launch and recovery (up through sea state 4) of a 40 knot, Over-the-Horizon, 7m cutter boat; a remote operated, gyro stabilized MK38 Mod 2, 25mm main gun; improved sea keeping; and enhanced crew habitability.

Other capabilities include:

- The ability to conduct shipboard migrant interdiction evolutions, including detection, tracking, interdiction, embarkation and disembarkation, administrative processing, and retention onboard.
- The ability to patrol areas where suspected illegal migrant, drug, or fisheries activities may occur, and dispatch boarding teams to suspect vessels and subsequently escort them to their final disposition.
- The ability to search for, locate and recover distressed mariners; provide medical assistance or evacuation, and provide safe transport. It will also provide the ability to control damage to distressed vessels and other property, provide dewatering equipment and mechanical assistance, and tow stricken vessels.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Delivered of FRCs #2-3.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Delivery of FRCs #4-7.
- Conducted Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E).

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver FRCs #8-11.
- Prepare RFP for re-competition of the FRC production contract using RDLP deliverables.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Fast Response Cutter (FRC)

\$75,000

FUNDING HISTORY²

FY	\$K	Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation
2009& Prior	\$269,245	Option period 1 plus associated CLINs
2010	\$243,000	Option period 2 plus associated CLINs
2011	\$241,460	Option period 3 plus associated CLINs (includes DeKort Settlement)
2012	\$358,000	Option period 4 plus associated CLINs
2013	\$139,000	Option period 5 plus associated CLINs
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,250,704</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2007 & Prior through FY 2013</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Engineering Change Orders	\$17,257					\$17,257
	Engineering Change Orders	\$10,287					\$10,287
	Government Furnished Equipment				\$2,700		\$2,700
	Government Furnished Information				\$1,000		\$1,000
	Logistics				\$3,000		\$3,000
	Post Delivery Availability	\$140	\$460				\$600
	Program Management				\$11,200		\$11,200
	Procurement					\$75,000	\$75,000
	Test & Evaluation		\$150		\$3,000		\$3,150
Training	\$336	\$1,008				\$1,344	
2015	Engineering Change Orders		\$39,371				\$39,371
	Post Delivery Availability			\$1,625			\$1,625
	Program Management		\$40		\$1,460		\$1,500
	Training		\$336	\$2,016	\$900		\$3,252
2016	Engineering Change Orders			\$23,426			\$23,426
	Economic Price Adjustment			\$28,645			\$28,645
	Post Delivery Availability			\$390	\$40		\$430
	Program Management			\$207			\$207
	Training				\$300		\$300
2017	Engineering Change Orders				\$7,676		\$7,676
	Economic Price Adjustment				\$9,688		\$9,688
	Post Delivery Availability				\$1,000		\$1,000
Total		\$28,020	\$41,365	\$56,309	\$41,964	\$75,000	\$242,658

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-08-C-2FR125	Bollinger Shipyards, Inc.	Firm Fixed Price – Economic Price Adjustment (FFP-EPA)	9/26/2008	9/26/2008	No	\$879,981

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

² Funding history reflects FRC-B project only.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Fast Response Cutter (ERC)

\$75,000

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Construction			FY13:Q4	FY16:Q3	75,000
Associated CLINs			FY13:Q4	FY16:Q3	64,000
FY 2014					
Construction			FY14:Q4	FY17:Q3	75,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	753,705	358,000	139,000	75,000	1,325,705
Obligation	644,015	297,191	133,895	126,172	1,201,273
Expenditure	188,562	188,904	203,297	205,481	786,244
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	131,243	131,481	141,499	143,018	547,241
Survey, Design & Engineering	32,385	32,444	34,916	35,291	135,036
Project Management	24,934	24,979	26,882	27,172	103,967

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Cutter Boats

\$3,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request continues funding for production of multi-mission cutter boats that will be fielded on the National Security Cutter. This request funds production of one Cutter Boat Long Range Interceptor II (CB-LRI-II), and two CB-OTH-IVs, along with project and technical support.

The CB-LRI-II is a 35-foot cutter boat. The CB-LRI-II will provide enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats, such as higher speeds, extended range, better sea-keeping, and greatly improved communications and connectivity to the parent cutter. The CB-OTH-IV is a 26-foot cutter boat that also provides enhanced capabilities compared to legacy cutter boats. The CB-OTH-IV operates beyond sight of the parent cutter (over the horizon) to deploy boarding parties, pursue and interdict TOI, and perform SAR operations. The CB-OTH-IV is both stern launch/recovery, and side-davit launch/recovery, capable.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Tested CB-OTH-IV #1 (includes “Boat Off” competition hulls).
- Ordered CB-OTH-IV #2-7.
- Evaluated CB-LRI-II Proposals, Awarded 1st CB-LRI-II.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver CB-OTH-IV #2-5.
- Order CB-OTH IV #8-9.
- Deliver and Test CB-LRI-II #1.
- Order CB-LRI-II #2-3.
- Deliver CB-LRI-II #2.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver CB-OTH-IV #6-9.
- Order CB-OTH-IV #10-11.
- Deliver CB-LRI-II #3-5.
- Order CB-LRI-II #4-6.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Cutter Boats

\$3,000

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$13,786	Design/Construction of SRP 1-8, Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-OTH-IV and CB-LRI-II; Construction CB-OTH-IV #1 ("Boat Off")
2010	\$3,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #2 and Design, Engineering, and Spec. Development of CB-LRI-II; plus Program Management, Testing, and Acquisition Logistics
2011	\$2,994	Construction CB-OTH-IV #3 & 4 and Design, Engineering, and production of CB-LRI-II #1; plus Program Management, Testing, and Acquisition Logistics
2012	\$5,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #5-7 and CB-LRI-II #2-3; plus Program Management, Testing, and Acquisition Logistics
2013	\$4,000	Construction CB-OTH-IV #8-9 and CB-LRI-II #4-5; plus Program Management, Testing, and Acquisition Logistics
Total	\$28,780	Funding received for FY 2009 through FY 2013

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Engineering Change Orders	\$92					\$92
	Program Management	\$104	\$173	\$49	\$763	\$1,006	\$2,095
	Procurement				\$1,696	\$1,767	\$3,463
2015	Engineering Change Orders		\$169				\$169
	Program Management				\$197	\$50	\$247
2016	Engineering Change Orders			\$339			\$339
	Program Management			\$105	\$203		\$308
2017	Engineering Change Orders				\$255		\$255
2018	Engineering Change Orders					\$177	\$177
Total		\$196	\$342	\$493	\$3,114	\$3,000	\$7,145

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-11-D-ACB014 (OTH-IV)	SAFE Boat Int'l, Inc.	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity/Firm Fixed Price(IDIQ/FFP)	Jun-11	Sep-11	Jun-18	No	58,900
HSCG23-12-D-ACB023 (LRI-II)	MetalCraft Marine, Inc.	IDIQ/FFP	Jun-12	Jun-12	Jun-17	No	10,200

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Cutter Boats

\$3,000

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
CB-OTH-IV #8-9			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	1,500
CB-LRI-II #4-5			FY13:Q4	FY14:Q4	2,500
FY 2014					
CB-OTH-IV #10-11			FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	968
CB-LRI-II #6			FY14:Q2	FY15:Q4	975
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, & PM Supt			FY14:Q1	FY15:Q4	1,057

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	19,780	5,000	4,000	3,000	31,780
Obligation	15,093	1,165	9,118	5,650	31,026
Expenditure	12,280	2,603	3,875	3,570	22,328
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	8,700	2,603	3,875	3,472	18,650
Logistics, Engineering, Tech, PM Supt	3,580			98	3,678

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Polar Icebreaker

\$2,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will continue survey and design activities for a new Coast Guard polar icebreaker, intended to provide continued U.S. Arctic icebreaking capability following the projected end of service life of CGC POLAR STAR on or about 2022. This effort will build upon requirements analyses undertaken within the past several years, including the High-Latitude Mission Analysis Report, and the Polar Icebreaker Business Case Analysis.

This funding will be used to continue development of programmatic planning documents required under the USCG Major Systems Acquisition Manual, including an Analysis of Alternatives, a Life Cycle Cost Estimate, modeling simulation and testing (as required) to build a modern polar icebreaker. Together with funding provided in 2013, Coast Guard will complete the Mission Needs Statement, the Concept of Operations, and the Preliminary Operational Requirements Document. These efforts will lead to development of a formal icebreaker acquisition project, with the award for construction anticipated within the next four years.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Mission Need Statement Approval.
- Concept of Operations Approval.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Draft Capability Development Plan.
- Develop Initial Acquisition Strategy.
- Develop Operations Requirements Document.
- Initial Alternatives Analysis.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Design	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$3,000
	Program Management	\$2,000		\$2,000
	System Engineering & Integration	\$2,000		\$2,000
2015	Program Management		\$1,000	\$1,000
Total		\$6,000	\$2,000	\$8,000

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Polar Icebreaker

\$2,000

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2013					
Project Management and Technical	FY13:Q1	FY14:Q4			1,000
Requirements Development	FY13:Q3	FY15:Q4			1,000
Survey Design and Engineering	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			6,000
FY 2014					
Project Management and Technical	FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4			1,000
Survey Design and Engineering	FY15:Q1	FY16:Q4			1,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation			8,000	2,000	10,000
Obligation			1,500	6,500	8,000
Expenditure			2,967	1,771	4,738
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering			2,411	1,439	3,850
Project Management			556	332	888

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project

\$12,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding continues modernization and sustainment of the Coast Guard's fleet of 99³ H-65 helicopters, converting them to MH-65 Short Range Recovery (SRR) helicopters. The modernization effort includes reliability & sustainability improvements, where obsolete components are replaced with modernized sub-systems, including an integrated cockpit and sensor suite. The H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project is comprised of six Discrete Segments (DS). Each of the six discrete segments consists of upgrades and modernization of aging components and sub-systems necessary to sustain readiness, stabilize maintenance costs, and comply with Federal Aviation Administration safety requirements. DS1 Re-Engine, DS2 National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD), and DS3 Airborne Use of Force (AUF) were fully funded through prior year funding. DS4 Obsolete Component Modernization and DS6 (Automatic Flight Control System (AFCS) / Avionics) were started with prior year funding and will be continued with funds requested in FY 2014.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Continued DS4 Full Rate Production.
- Continued cockpit modernization upgrades (AFCS/Avionics) (DS 6)
- Achieved Full Operational Capability and transition to sustainment for DS 3

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Continue DS4 Full Rate Production.
- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration.
- DS 3 AUF Transition to Sustainment.
- Build Technology Demonstrator.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Continue DS4 Full Rate Production.
- Continue DS6 (AFCS/Avionics) cockpit modernization design and integration.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$485,940	
2010	\$38,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2011	\$0	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2012	\$24,000	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
2013	\$31,500	H-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$579,440</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013</i>

³ The operational fleet of H-65s is currently 99 aircraft, due to the loss of 6505, 6523, and 6535.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

HH-65 Conversion and Sustainment Project

\$12,000

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Data/Tech Pubs		\$900		\$1,674	\$2,574
	Development		\$2,000	\$11,500	\$4,000	\$17,500
	Program Management	\$584	\$2,100		\$2,428	\$5,112
	Procurement			\$6,200	\$1,898	\$8,098
	Training				\$2,000	\$2,000
Total		\$584	\$5,000	\$17,700	\$12,000	\$35,284

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A. Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Aircraft Components: American Eurocopter, Grand Prairie, TX.

Avionics: Rockwell Collins, Cedar Rapids, IA.

Power Plant: Turbomeca, Grand Prairie, TX.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Full Rate Production			FY10:Q3	FY15:Q1	4,375
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1			27,125
FY 2014					
Discrete Segment 4 (OCM) Full Rate Production			FY10:Q3	FY15:Q1	3,850
Discrete Segment 6 (AFCS/Avionics) Obtain Phase	FY10:Q3	FY16:Q1			8,150

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	523,940	24,000	31,500	12,000	591,440
Obligation	453,662	23,982	77,381	35,284	590,309
Expenditure	428,252	24,296	33,028	27,891	513,467
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	428,252	24,296	33,028	27,891	513,467

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Long Range Surveillance (LRS) Aircraft

\$16,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Long Range Surveillance (LRS) project is a combination of HC-130H sustainment and HC-130J acquisition. This request funds up to four additional Avionics 1 Upgrade (A1U) installations on HC-130H aircraft. This work enhances the capability of the HC-130H fleet by replacing aging/obsolete equipment, and updating avionics to comply with Communications Navigation Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) requirements.

The HC-130 Long Range Surveillance (LRS) fleet is a major contributor to overall performance of the Coast Guard's statutory missions with specific contributions to Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, and Marine Transportation System Management.

With its sensor systems, the HC-130 LRS is a very capable maritime patrol aircraft, equipped with a powerful surface search radar that can detect surface targets from over 50 miles away. Once closer to a target, the sensor operator uses the Forward-Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR) and Electro Optical (EO) sensor to classify and identify the target, even in night or low-light conditions. A flight-management system that includes an automatic-pilot and precise GPS navigation equipment allows the pilot to concentrate on mission management. The HC-130 LRS performs surveillance missions and provides the critical means to detect, classify and identify targets. This information is shared with "end game" capabilities to interdict drugs or migrants, protect living marine resources, and enforce economic, safety and security zones. The LRS can perform aerial delivery of Search and Rescue equipment, such as rafts, pumps, and flares, and can be used as an On-Scene Commander platform. The asset delivers maritime domain awareness essential to achieving mission success.

FY12 Key Events:

- Completed prototype Center Wing Box installation complete at Warner Robbins AFB.
- Completed HC-130H Avionics 1 prototype.
- Awarded production of C-130J Aircraft #7-9.

FY 2013 Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete second HC-130H Center Wing Box installation.
- Award contract for missionization of HC-130J Aircraft #9 (planned delivery in FY16).
- Complete A1U Validation/Verification aircraft.

FY 2014 Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete up to four A1U installations on HC-130H aircraft.

Long Range Surveillance (LRS) Aircraft**\$16,000****HC-130H FUNDING HISTORY**

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2003	\$3,500	HC-130H Design Development
2005	\$9,319	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
2006	\$4,950	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
	\$5,940	HC-130H Avionics
2007	\$15,700	HC-130H Avionics Modernization Program (AMP)
	\$24,247	HC-130H Surface Search Radar
2008	\$18,930	HC-130H A1U and Surface Search Radar
2009	\$24,821	HC-130H A1U and Surface Search Radar
2010	\$45,300	HC-130H A1U, CWB and Surface Search Radar
2011	\$24,950	HC-130H A1U and CWB
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$177,657</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2003 through FY 2011</i>

HC-130J FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
Pre 2006	\$119,043	HC-130J Missionization of Aircraft 1-4
2007	\$13,950	HC-130J Baseline Spares
2008	\$5,800	HC-130J Fleet Introduction
2009	\$14,550	HC-130J Fleet Introduction
2010	\$1,300	Mission Spares
2011	\$3,992	Observer stations and mission spares
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$158,635</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2003 through FY 2011</i>

LRS (HC-130H/J) FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2012	\$62,000	HC-130H A1U and CWB, HC-130J #9 missionization
2012	\$63,500	USAF appropriation; transferred to USCG for HC-130J baseline #9
2013	\$0	
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$125,500</i>	<i>Funding received FY 2012 through FY 2013</i>

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Long Range Surveillance (LRS) Aircraft

\$16,000

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Procurement			\$16,000	\$16,000
	Test & Evaluation		\$450		\$450
2015	Logistics	\$31			\$31
2016	Test & Evaluation		\$1,100		\$1,100
Total		\$31	\$1,550	\$16,000	\$17,581

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$K)
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-04-J-2DW281	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	9/2005	9/2005	9/2010	No	\$143,849
HSCG38-12-D-200001	Rockwell Collins	FFP	5/2010	5/2010	9/2016	No	\$19,427
HSCG38-11-D-H00024	Rockwell Collins	FFP	8/2011	8/2011	8/2016	No	\$6,81
HSCG23-12-X-2DA001	Lockheed Martin (USAF)	FFP	10/2011	10/2011	9/2012	No	\$2,792

CONTRACTOR:

USN (NAVAIR) is the Integrator for HC-130H A1U.

LM Aero is the prime contractor for HC-130H CWB production.

USAF (Warner-Robbins) is the HC-130H CWB installer.

LM Aero is the prime contractor for HC-130J production and missionization .

Rockwell Collins is the prime contractor for A1U installations.

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Aircraft	Lockheed Martin Aero, Marietta, GA.
Engines	Rolls Royce (Allison), Indianapolis, IN.
Avionics	Selex, Kiln, MS.
FLIR/EO	L3 Wescam, Burlington, Canada.
Surface Search Radar	SELEX, UK.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2014					
Avionics I			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	16,000

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Long Range Surveillance (LRS) Aircraft

\$16,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	336,293	125,500		16,000	477,793
Obligation	307,893	83,214	68,814	16,450	476,371
Expenditure	258,095	39,215	42,511	41,792	381,613
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	258,095	39,215	42,511	41,792	381,613

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Program Oversight and Management

\$10,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funding for Program Oversight and Management (PO&M). PO&M funding supports activities associated with the transition of the Coast Guard's assets from acquisition to operations, including delivery, provision of logistics, training and other services necessary to ensure seamless integration into the operational fleet.

The Coast Guard is responsible for ensuring the products delivered by contractors and suppliers meet performance specifications. PO&M provides the Coast Guard with the capability to protect the government's interests during the acquisition and ensure contractors and suppliers deliver required products and services and meet prescribed contract terms and conditions. The Coast Guard accomplishes this management through staff located at the Program Management Office and at other contractor/government sites. Personnel working on acquisition projects include a mix of military, civilian, and support contractors experienced in all phases of large, complex acquisition programs. The Coast Guard uses these personnel to help ensure prime contractors and other government agencies (OGAs) satisfactorily perform functions consistent with existing policies, processes, and approved project plans. These activities include managing:

- Major milestone events and reviews (e.g., Preliminary Design Review, Production Readiness Review, etc.) associated with each project as it progresses through concept & technology development, system development and demonstration, production and deployment, and the operations and support phases.
- Cross-program documentation and analysis.
- Use of unique talents and professional expertise for Technical Evaluation Teams (TETs); ship design teams; and development of mandatory Acquisition documentation.
- Performance monitoring through the use of a variety of tools such as:
 - Earned Value Management System (EVMS), which permits detailed monitoring of cost and schedule performance;
 - Periodic reports, which provide a quarterly review of program cost, schedule, and performance criteria;
 - Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS) which provides web-based reporting on all aspects of program performance on a near real-time basis, depending upon the particular metric. This includes performance reports to Internal and External oversight and various other reports for Program Management such as obligation plans, expenditure report, funds status, etc.
 - Transition of new assets to operations and sustainment after completion of operational testing, with staff serving as a liaison between the prime contractor's production of an asset and its turnover to the operational user and the Coast Guard support community.

PO&M funding also supports operational testing and evaluation (OT&E) done with the U.S. Navy's Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Forces (COMPOPTTEVFOR). While Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) is the responsibility of the prime contractor, OT&E is performed by the Coast Guard, where acquired assets are tested to ensure they meet the user's requirements.

Program Oversight and Management

\$10,000

FY 2014 Activities Supported by Program Oversight and Management (PO&M)

Procurement	Justification
Senior Oversight	Computer support, project management site visits, management support priorities and supplies.
Contract Operations	Contracting Officer (KO) contract specialist support for Major System Acquisition projects, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)/ Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) support services.
Acquisition Workforce Management	Program training, strategic & tactical human capital support, Sustainment/Acquisition-Composite Model (SACOM) support for staff levels, program management & acquisition support.
Acquisition Support	Program management, systems engineering, and acquisition management support.
Strategic Planning & Communication	Strategic planning support, as required by the CG and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), communication management support, external coordination support, required reports and responses.
Testing and Evaluation	Execution of Surface, Aviation, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), and Logistics development and testing programs.
Resource Management	Acquisition Performance Management System (APMS) support and software upgrade support, (SAS) renewal, capitalization & audit remediation support, internal controls support, and Life Cycle Cost Estimating (LCCE) support.
Acquisition Programs Oversight	Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) programmatic support, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) / NAVSEA direct-site support, program management support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Aviation	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – Surface	Program management support to include administrative, business finance, accounting, risk management, schedule analysis, costs analysis; logistics support, and site visits.
Acquisition Programs – C4ISR	Program management support for program status control reporting, emerging issue resolution, cross domain issues, technical expertise; Integrated Product Team (IPT) support; and Major System Acquisition project coordinator at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR); and site visits.
Acquisition Programs Logistics	Program management support for surface & air assets, technical documentation, and performance management, and site visits.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Program Oversight and Management

\$10,000

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2009	\$317,851	
2010	\$45,000	Government Program Management
2011	\$44,910	Government Program Management
2012	\$26,000	Program Oversight and Management
2013	\$25,000	Program Oversight and Management
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$458,761</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	PM	\$121	\$7,206	\$12,003	\$6,898	\$26,228
2015	PM	\$0	\$0	\$985	\$3,102	\$4,087
Total		\$121	\$7,206	\$12,988	\$10,000	\$30,315

Note: PO&M supports all AC&I sub-appropriations by performing vital activities not funded within the individual projects; thus, these funds are not broken out by specific asset.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Program Oversight and Management			FY13:Q1	FY18:Q4	25,000
FY 2014					
Program Oversight and Management			FY14:Q1	FY18:Q4	10,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	407,761	26,000	25,000	10,000	468,761
Obligation	366,008	33,629	30,114	29,545	459,296
Expenditure	338,114	39,472	14,295	14,184	406,065
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	338,114	39,472	14,295	14,184	406,065

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

System Engineering and Integration (SEI)**\$204****Project Description, Justification and Scope**

This request funds System Engineering design and Integration (SEI) across the Coast Guard's major recapitalization projects.

SEI manages document integration and contract deliverables across the Coast Guard's multiple acquisitions such as NSC, OPC, FRC, RB-M, C130J, C-144, as well as C4ISR. SEI also has the responsibility for the overall technical configuration development processes. SEI evaluations are performed across systems, subsystems, and component levels to analyze products and capabilities for interoperability, integration, modularity, and system commonality. These assessments culminate in the ability to determine and document predicted total system performance for numerous configurations and scenarios.

Rather than each acquisition program having asset-specific documentation processes, system databases and decision criteria, SEI identifies commonalities for requirements and systems, and then facilitates the interface between asset acquisition programs to encourage cost-effective integration of these commonalities. This allows all stakeholders access to appropriate documents as each program, technical authority, and contractor works through engineering processes and provides better decisions from a holistic perspective to deliver required capabilities as efficiently as possible. SEI emphasizes an integrated view of the project, yielding recognition of corresponding upgrades needed across other platforms and programs. SEI's purpose is to identify gaps, duplication, and/or redundancies and eliminate or economize, as appropriate.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$000</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2002-2009	\$327,942	Systems Engineering and Integration
2010	\$32,900	Systems Engineering and Integration
2011	\$26,048	Systems Engineering and Integration
2012	\$15,426	Systems Engineering and Integration
2013	\$2,500	Systems Engineering and Integration
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$404,816</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY2013</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Cost Category	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2014	Total (\$000s)
2014	Development		\$1,050		\$1,050
	Project Management			\$204	\$204
2015	Development		\$206		\$206
	Project Management	\$17,000			\$17,000
2016	Project Management		\$11,000		\$11,000
Total		\$17,000	\$12,256	\$204	\$29,460

Note: SEI supports all AC&I sub-appropriations by performing vital activities not funded within the individual projects; thus, these funds are not broken out by specific asset.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

System Engineering and Integration (SEI)

\$204

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Systems Engineering & Integration			FY2013:Q1	FY2015:Q4	2,500
<hr/>					
FY 2014					
System Engineering & Integration			FY2013:Q1	FY2015:Q4	204

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	386,890	15,426	2,500	204	405,020
Obligation	352,309	11,380	15,958	1,254	380,901
Expenditure	337,868	13,707	13,346	12,316	377,237
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	337,868	13,707	13,346	12,316	377,237

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request includes funding for the design and development of Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) integrated hardware and software systems on National Security Cutter (NSC), Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), Long Range Surveillance (LRS) aircraft, and Medium Range Surveillance (MRS) aircraft. These assets are using interoperable C4ISR system designs to optimize lifecycle costs and operational effectiveness. The C4ISR project also provides Information Assurance (IA) support for the Fast Response Cutter (FRC).

The requested funds in FY 2014 will be used for the following activities:

NSC Fleet Segment 2 Development. Pre-stage and field Segment 2 on the next in-service NSC (delivered with Segment 1). Conduct testing of C4ISR Segment 2 on NSC 2. Assist NSC projects with achievement of ATO, conduct TEMPEST inspections, and implement engineering changes on the NSC.

OPC C4ISR Technical Assistance. Leverage SEAWATCH on OPC by providing technical adjustments for inserting software and/or hardware, such as different radars, radios, etc. The C4ISR project provides technical assistance for the OPC project by leading the tailoring of C4ISR systems onboard the OPC. The OPC project will manage the contractor as its C4ISR system is assembled and installed onboard the vessel while the C4ISR project (a) coordinates (working with contractors, C3CEN, OPC project, and the sponsor) to ensure the system meets the OPC ORD requirements, and (b) plans the tailoring activities and core SEAWATCH software updates to ensure the ship builder has the design, specs, and software to build out the system).

Aviation Electronics. Develop a common aviation electronic software design for Coast Guard fixed wing aviation assets including the design, development, and testing. In addition, information technology systems and infrastructure readiness analysis will be performed. The C4ISR project coordinates between the aviation projects, the contractors, the Coast Guard's acceptance lab, and the receiving units to ensure C4ISR systems on the aircraft have passed TEMPEST testing (information assurance needed for Authority To Operate). Once completed, the C4ISR project works with the Designated Approval Agency (DAA) to ensure all ATO issues have been mitigated so the asset will receive ATO.

New Asset Certification Support/Information Assurance. Provide Information Assurance (IA), TEMPEST inspections, and Certification and Accreditation (C&A) to newly acquired surface and aviation assets. Achieve and maintain ATO of Classified, as well as Sensitive But Unclassified, information systems connecting to a network through the DAA.

Labs. Continue operating C4ISR development labs and government test and integration labs that provide product suitability validation and proper network integration and readiness for platform acceptance and installation on surface and aviation assets.

Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS) Replacement. Provide necessary solutions for DMS for the test and integration labs and for hardware/software upgrades on aviation assets.

Logistics Management. Provide logistics support, which funds logistics analysis, development, and products to ensure operational capability and readiness of the C4ISR systems and interfaces, and their integration with USCG assets. Includes system technical and training documentation,

C4ISR

\$35,226

training center upgrades, and initial sparing analysis needed to transition C4ISR system baseline releases to asset managers for platform installation, testing, and deployment.

Engineering Change Proposals/Updates, for configuration management. Provide input into Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) related to software and hardware updates affecting new assets.

Execution Management. Project execution support services for planning, development, and IA, TEMPEST, inspections, and C&A support services for newly-acquired assets and new development.

FY 2012 Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinated and planned for ATO and TEMPEST inspections on aviation assets.

Surface assets

- Coordinated and planned for OPC C4ISR.
- Completed development of Segment 2 Software.
- Began KU Band SATCOM installation on in-service cutters.
- Assisted NSC and FRC projects in obtaining ATO on FRCs and future NSCs.
- Began assembly and integration of Segment 2 Suite for CG Systems Acceptance and Integration Lab.

Labs

- Continued work at Developmental and Verification Labs.
- Began lab testing of Segment 2 system for NSCs.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Coordinate and plan for ATO and TEMPEST inspections.
- Perform hardware /software design to mitigate obsolescence issues.

Surface assets

- Install Segment 2 prototype on NSC-2.
- Continue KU Band SATCOM installation on in-service cutters.
- Continue other surface asset work/assistance planning for OPC C4ISR .
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO, conduct TEMPEST inspections, and implement engineering changes on the NSC.

Labs

- Continue work at Developmental and Verification Labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2 on NSCs and DMS solution development for aviation assets.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

Aviation assets

- Mitigate Aviation Electronic DMS issues by performing design analyses and trade studies on hardware and software replacements for diminishing manufacturing sources.
- Coordinate and plan for obtaining ATO and TEMPEST inspections.
- Perform hardware /software design to mitigate obsolescence issues on HC-130Js and HC-144A pallets.

C4ISR**\$35,226***Surface assets*

- Complete testing of C4ISR Segment 2 on NSC 2.
- Continue KU Band SATCOM installation on in-service cutters.
- Continue other surface asset work/assistance planning for OPC C4ISR (SEAWATCH).
- Assist FRC and NSC projects with achievement of ATO, conduct TEMPEST inspections, and implement engineering changes on the NSC.

Labs

- Continue work at Developmental and Verification Labs to facilitate fielding of Segment 2 on NSCs and DMS solution development for aviation assets.

FUNDING HISTORY

FY	\$000	Major Activity Funded by Appropriation
2002-2007	\$ 399,767	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 1; Shore Facilities/Cutter Segment 5
2008	\$ 89,630	NSC, MPA/MSP Segments 1 and 2; Shore Facilities/Cutter Segment 5
2009	\$ 91,200	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC support
2010	\$ 37,100	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; FRC support
2011	\$ 33,333	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; FRC IA support
2012	\$ 40,214	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
2013	\$ 40,500	NSC, MPA/MSP Segment 2; Cutter Segment 5; FRC, OPC IA support
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$731,744</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013</i>

Segment 1 developed a closed and complex C4ISR baseline for NSCs, HC-144As, and HC-130Js. Developed through the Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS) contractor, this system is proprietary and does not allow the Coast Guard the ability to manage additional development outside of the prime contractor, nor does it provide an affordable means for software sustainment. Segment 1 is fully fielded.

Segment 2 began the transition of the proprietary system developed in Segment 1 towards an open architecture owned and controlled by the Coast Guard. It separated the Segment 1 design into modular, scalable functional components with clear interfaces allowing the Coast Guard to manage changes and sustain the system separate from the prime contractor. Segment 2 establishes a common baseline across the NSC, C-144, and C-130J assets and integrated the Special Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) into the NSC.

Segment 5 (Upgrades to existing assets) - *In-Service Cutters*: 210ft and 270ft Medium Endurance Cutter (MEC); 378ft High Endurance Cutter (HEC); *Shore Facilities*: CAMS (Communications Area Master Stations); Training Center Petaluma; COMMSTAs (Communication Stations); Command Centers.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Cost Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Design			\$4,000	\$4,644	\$3,406	\$12,050
	Development					\$17,630	\$17,630
	Logistics				\$6,000	\$1,890	\$7,890
	Project Management	\$40				\$11,500	\$11,540
	Test & Evaluation					\$800	\$800
2015	Design		\$5				\$5
2016	Design			\$3			\$3
	Project Management			\$18			\$18
Total		\$40	\$5	\$4,021	\$10,644	\$35,226	\$49,936

C4ISR**\$35,226****CONTRACT INFORMATION:**

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-12-C-ADC400	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	1/30/2013	No	5,431
HSCG23-12-R-ADC404	Lockheed Martin	CPFF	3/12/2012	3/12/2012	7/31/2013	No	14,998
HSCG23-12-C-ADC405	Lockheed Martin	T&M	1/10/2012	1/10/2012	1/9/2013	No	4,500
HSCG23-10-F-ADC302	Booz Allen Hamilton	FFP	3/24/2010	3/24/2010	3/23/2013	No	9,353

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate <u>Cost</u>
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Test and Integration Labs			FY09:Q1	FY18:Q4	5,000
OPC Technical Assistance			FY14:Q1	FY17:Q4	8,000
Execution Support			FY08:Q4	FY26:Q4	7,000
Aviation Electronics (LRS/MRS)			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	6,000
NSC Acquisition Support/Fielding Segment 2			FY12:Q2	FY17:Q4	13,000
FRC IA Support			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	1,500
FY 2014					
Test and Integration Labs			FY09:Q1	FY18:Q4	5,000
OPC Technical Assistance			FY14:Q1	FY17:Q4	3,000
Execution Support			FY08:Q4	FY26:Q4	6,000
Aviation Electronics (LRS/MRS)			FY11:Q3	FY17:Q4	4,000
NSC Acq. Support/Seg. 2 Materials/Testing			FY12:Q1	FY17:Q4	15,726
FRC IA Support			FY09:Q1	FY26:Q4	1,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	651,030	40,214	40,500	35,226	766,970
Obligation	623,989	45,211	43,697	49,910	762,807
Expenditure	580,586	42,061	24,799	25,953	673,399
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	515,723	42,061	24,799	25,953	608,536
Survey, Design & Engineering	64,660				64,660
Project Management	203				203

C4ISR

\$35,226

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

CG-LIMS**\$1,500****Project Description, Justification and Scope**

CG-LIMS directly supports the Coast Guard Modernization goal of a single, unified logistics system that improves mission-readiness, operational effectiveness and decision-making by enabling decision support at the enterprise and tactical level.

CG-LIMS enables product line management by providing total asset visibility throughout the enterprise. It will be the tool through which all maintenance is managed, and by which the enterprise supply chain is driven. All technical information relating to Coast Guard assets, including technical publications and manuals, drawings, maintenance procedures, and maintenance data will be organized and managed in the system. The components of configuration management, maintenance management, supply chain management, and technical information management will be tightly integrated and configured to allow efficient execution of a standardized business process.

CG-LIMS is planned for phased implementation by segments. Segment 1 will provide configuration and maintenance management functionality and asynchronous operations for mobile assets. Segment 2 will provide supply chain management functionality. As part of Segment 2, portions of the Aviation Maintenance Management Information System (AMMIS) legacy system will be migrated into CG-LIMS, allowing for AMMIS to be removed from service. Segment 3 will provide technical information management functionality.

This request supports the development and delivery for Segment 1 of the Coast Guard Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS). This funding will continue CG-LIMS configuration and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities. Specifically, the funding continues to support configuration and testing of the Technical Information Management functionality and the implementation of CG-LIMS to the HC-144 Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

FUNDING HISTORY

FY	\$K	Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation
2009 & Prior	\$2,400	
2010	\$6,000	CG-LIMS Pre-acquisition Activities, Cost Estimates and Program Management Support
2011	\$5,988	CG-LIMS development and phased deployment to Coast Guard operational assets and support facilities.
2012	\$6,500	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segment 1 functionality; implementation of Segment 1 to USCG operational units.
2013	\$2,500	CG-LIMS Configuration and testing of Segment 1 requirements; Continued implementation of Segment 1 functionality to USCG operational units.
Total	\$23,388	Funding received for FY 2008 through FY 2013

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CG-LIMS

\$1,500

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Development		\$484	\$193	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$4,677
	Program Management		\$14	\$565			\$579
	Procurement		\$86	\$2,019			\$2,105
	Training	\$219	\$1,275				\$1,494
2015	Procurement			\$206			\$206
	Training			\$402			\$402
Total		\$219	\$1,859	\$3,385	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$9,463

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-09-F-2DW014	Booz Allen Hamilton	FFP	8/2009	8/2009	7/2014	No	\$2,704
HSCG23-10-F-ADD001	Serco Inc.	FFP	2/2010	2/2010	2/2015	No	\$1,697
HSCG23-12-A-ADL001	Mythics	FFP	12/2011	12/2011	12/2016	No	\$5,234
HSCG23-12-F-ADL007	Mythics	FFP	3/2012	3/2012	3/2015	No	\$5,525

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY15:Q4	2,500
FY 2014					
CG-LIMS Development			FY08:Q2	FY15:Q4	1,500

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	14,388	6,500	2,500	1,500	24,888
Obligation	5,554	3,620	6,345	8,857	24,376
Expenditure	4,109	2,141	4,000	4,069	14,319
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	4,109	2,141	4,000	4,069	14,319

CG-LIMS

\$1,500

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$13,000

Project Description, Justification and Scope

NAIS is a data collection, processing, and distribution system being implemented in accordance with the Maritime Transportation Security Act. The project provides the necessary capability to ensure the effective exchange of information between AIS-equipped vessels, aircraft, aids to navigation, and shore stations within all major U.S. ports, waterways, and coastal zones. The data collected by NAIS can be shared with other pertinent stakeholders and decision makers in support of maritime security at critical ports. NAIS correlates Advanced Notice of Arrival data with AIS data to identify higher interest vessels.

The FY 2014 request will finish funding needs for the NAIS acquisition project. It will replace existing interim capability in 58 ports with the permanent solution design and technology via the core system upgrade. To the extent feasible, NAIS equipment is being co-located with Rescue 21 (R21) infrastructure.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Started surveys on R21 sites within six Sectors (San Francisco, LA/LB, San Diego, Miami, Key West, and Puget Sound) to co-locate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure to provide NAIS coverage for ports within these Sectors.
- Accepted the first eight ports in the first three Sectors (Mobile, Hampton Roads, and Delaware Bay).

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Obtain ATO (Authority to Operate) in the first eight ports; conduct OT&E (operational testing and evaluation). Upon successful OT&E report from the sponsor, declare IOC (initial operating capability) in those first three Sectors.
- Complete site surveys of R21 sites within nine sectors (New York, Long Island, Baltimore, San Francisco, LA/LB, San Diego, Miami, Key West and Puget Sound) to co-locate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure to provide NAIS coverage for ports within these sectors.
- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for nine Sectors (New York, Long Island, Baltimore, San Francisco, LA/LB, San Diego, Miami, Key West and Puget Sound).
- Install equipment at 12 Sectors (New Orleans, Houston/Galveston, New York, Long Island, Corpus Christi, Baltimore, San Francisco, LA/LB, San Diego, Miami, Key West and Puget Sound) that will upgrade another 25 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events

- Complete site surveys of R21 sites within ten Sectors (Columbia River, Charleston, North Carolina, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Boston, SE New England, Northern New England, Honolulu, and Guam) to co-locate NAIS equipment with R21 infrastructure to provide NAIS coverage for ports within these sectors.
- Equipment acquisition, including procurement of NAIS base station equipment, antennas, networking equipment, annual software licensing, and other shelter and site equipment for 20 Sectors (Columbia River, Charleston, North Carolina, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Boston, SE New England, Northern New England, Honolulu, Guam, San Juan, Sault Ste Marie,

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$13,000

Detroit, Buffalo, Lake Michigan, Ohio Valley, Lower Mississippi, Upper Mississippi, Juneau, Anchorage)

- Install equipment at ten Sectors (Columbia River, Charleston, North Carolina, Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Boston, SE New England, Northern New England, Honolulu, Guam) that will upgrade another 12 of the 58 ports with the permanent system.

Fiscal Year	Port – with NAIS Permanent Transceive	Sector	
FY 2012 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Conditional acceptance</i> (1-8)	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newport News, VA	1- Hampton Roads	
	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norfolk, VA		
	3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia, PA	2- Delaware Bay	
	4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Camden, NJ		
	5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marcus Hook, NJ		
	6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wilmington, DE		
	7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paulsboro, NJ		
	8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobile, AL	3- Mobile	
FY 2013 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pending</i> (9-58)	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Baton Rouge, LA	4- New Orleans	
	10 <input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans, LA		
	11 <input type="checkbox"/> Port South Louisiana, LA		
	12 <input type="checkbox"/> Beaumont, TX	5- Houston-Galveston	
	13 <input type="checkbox"/> Freeport, TX		
	14 <input type="checkbox"/> Galveston, TX		
	15 <input type="checkbox"/> Houston, TX		
	16 <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Charles, TX		
	17 <input type="checkbox"/> Port Arthur, TX		
	18 <input type="checkbox"/> Texas City, TX		
	19 <input type="checkbox"/> Corpus Christi, TX	6- Corpus Christi	
	20 <input type="checkbox"/> Albany, NY	7- New York	
	21 <input type="checkbox"/> New York/New Jersey		
	22 <input type="checkbox"/> New Haven, CT	8- Long Island Sound	
	23 <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore, MD	9- Baltimore	
	24 <input type="checkbox"/> Oakland, CA	10- San Francisco	
	25 <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond, CA		
	26 <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco, CA		
	27 <input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles, CA	11- LA/LB	
	28 <input type="checkbox"/> Long Beach, CA		
	29 <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego, CA	12- San Diego	
	30 <input type="checkbox"/> Miami, FL	13- Miami	
	31 <input type="checkbox"/> Port Everglades, FL		
	32 <input type="checkbox"/> Key West, FL	14- Key West	
	FY 2014	33 <input type="checkbox"/> Seattle, WA	15- Puget Sound
		34 <input type="checkbox"/> Tacoma, WA	
		35 <input type="checkbox"/> Portland, OR	16- Columbia River
		36 <input type="checkbox"/> Charleston, SC	17- Charleston
		37 <input type="checkbox"/> Savannah, GA	
		38 <input type="checkbox"/> Wilmington, NC	18- North Carolina

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) \$13,000

Fiscal Year	Port – with NAIS Permanent Transceive	Sector
39	<input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville, FL	19- Jacksonville
40	<input type="checkbox"/> Port Canaveral, FL	
41	<input type="checkbox"/> Tampa, FL	20- St Petersburg
42	<input type="checkbox"/> Boston, MA	21- Boston
	Coastal Region only	22- SE New England
43	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland, ME	23- Northern
44	<input type="checkbox"/> Portsmouth, NH	New England
45	<input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu, HI	24- Honolulu
46	<input type="checkbox"/> Guam	25- Guam
47	<input type="checkbox"/> San Juan, PR	26- San Juan
48	<input type="checkbox"/> Duluth-Superior, MN/WI	27- Sault Ste Marie
49	<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit	28- Detroit
50	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland, OH	29- Buffalo
51	<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago, IL	30- Lake Michigan
52	<input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati, OH	31- Ohio Valley
53	<input type="checkbox"/> Huntington, WV	
54	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh, PA	
55	<input type="checkbox"/> Memphis, TN	32- Lower Mississippi
56	<input type="checkbox"/> St Louis, MO	33- Upper Mississippi
FY 2015	(n/a)	34- Juneau
	<input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage, AK	35- Anchorage
	<input type="checkbox"/> Valdez, AK	

FUNDING HISTORY

FY	\$000	Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation
2004-2009	\$96,011	Interim capability; permanent transceive design and development
2012	\$5,000	Permanent transceive site surveys, equipment purchase and installation
2013	\$6,000	Continue permanent transceive deployment
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$107,011</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2004 through FY 2013</i>

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

FY	Cost Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Gov't Furnished Equipment			\$800	\$800
	Project Management		\$640	\$3,275	\$3,915
	Procurement			\$8,905	\$8,905
2016	Project Management	\$20			\$20
2017	Project Management		\$74		\$74
2018	Project Management			\$20	\$20
Total		\$20	\$714	\$13,000	\$13,734

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)

\$13,000

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-09-C-ADP001	Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.	CPIF/FFP	12/22/2008	12/29/2008	6/12/2018	Yes	20,737

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2013					
Planning/Management and Deployment			FY13: Q1	FY13: Q4	6,000
FY 2014					
Planning/Management and Deployment			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	13,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	96,011	5,000	6,000	13,000	120,011
Obligation	93,164	4,991	7,104	13,620	118,879
Expenditure	88,988	5,508	2,314	3,579	100,389
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	272	1,834	1,605	3,093	6,804
Survey, Design & Engineering	9,058	1,834			10,892
Project Management	79,658	1,840	709	486	82,693

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Base Miami Beach Pier & Wharf - Phase I

\$1,800

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This funding will be used towards restoring the functionality of Base Miami Beach's waterfront facilities by strengthening the existing pier structure. Recent inspections identified severely degraded and failing conditions of the waterfront's bulkhead due to corrosion of the sheet-pile and scouring of bottom sand. Current conditions have mandated load restrictions that have limited the access to the waterfront and eliminated the ability to utilize machinery on the wharf.

Base Miami Beach is currently supporting three 110-ft Patrol Boats, two 87-ft Coastal Patrol Boats, two 154-ft Fast Response Cutters (FRCs), and a construction tender, along with personnel from Sector Miami, Base Miami Beach, and Station Miami Beach. Base Miami Beach is scheduled to homeport a total of six 154-ft FRCs. A failure in the bulkhead would impact Coast Guard operations with the loss of vessel berthing, and would continue inward encroachment of the loading restrictions on base facilities.

Project requirements include the rehabilitation of the waterfront bulkhead and associated structures and systems along with the restoring the capability to support heavy machinery. This funding will be used to address the most pressing issues as informed by engineering testing and analysis and subsequent preliminary design.



CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

This is a new project.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Base Miami Beach Pier & Wharf - Phase I **\$1,800**

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Design Work</u>		<u>Project Work</u>		<u>Estimate</u>
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2014					
Design and build contract	FY14: Q1	FY14: Q3	FY14 Q4	FY16:Q2	1,800

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>Project Funds</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation				1,800	1,800
Obligation				1,800	1,800
Expenditure				1,800	1,800
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition				1,800	1,800

Shore Infrastructure Survey and Design

\$100

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Coast Guard's FY 2014 Shore Survey and Design (S&D) budget request includes survey and design funding essential to future year Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement (AC&I) shore projects.

Funding will support planning and engineering studies, master plans, project development and design, appraisals, real property requirements, and other architectural/engineering efforts. Completing proper planning and design helps to ensure AC&I projects are properly assessed, planned, and prioritized prior to seeking project appropriations. The projects supported by this request contribute to the long-range plans and support of operational units.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Sector Columbia River Area Housing/UPH	FY14: Q1	FY14: Q4			300
Recapitalize Moorings, Sector Buffalo	FY14:Q2	FY14:Q3			300
Relocate Air Station Los Angeles	FY14:Q3	FY14:Q4			400
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14: Q2	FY15: Q1			100

Schedule of Project Funding

	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	Project Funds			Total
		<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	37,068	1,000	1,000	100	39,168
Obligation	36,008			3,000	39,008
Expenditure	36,008			3,000	39,008
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Survey, Design & Engineering	36,008			3,000	39,008

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure

\$100

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funding to establish, maintain, and improve transportation safety on Federal waterways through construction and improvements to buoys and structures which assist in navigation. Waterways infrastructure projects address requirements related to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) activity and repair/replace aging/damaged aids to navigation.

Scheduled projects for the requested funds include survey and design of Phase I of the relocation of the Delaware River ranges resulting from the USACE Delaware River Main Stem and Channel Deepening projects. The USACE project will provide for more efficient transportation of containerized, dry bulk and liquid bulk cargo to and from the Delaware River ports and will include dredging and alterations to existing channels to ensure safer navigation. Collectively, the Ports of Philadelphia, South Jersey and Wilmington, DE combine to be the largest general cargo port complex in the nation. The project complexity requires it to be broken into four phases.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total
	Design Work		Project Work		Estimate
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Cost</u>
FY 2013					
Survey and Design	FY13:Q4	FY14:Q2			200
Construction of Aids			FY14:Q3	FY15:Q1	800
FY 2014					
Survey and Design	FY14:Q1	FY14: Q4			100

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	38,560	1,000	1,000	100	40,660
Obligation	35,213	3,347	2,000	100	40,660
Expenditure	35,213	1,800	1,000	100	38,113
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	34,481	1,350	730		36,561
Survey, Design & Engineering	732	450	250	100	1,532
Project Management			20		20

Shore AC&I Waterways ATON Infrastructure

\$100

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project is being conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects **\$3,000**

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request provides funds to complete minor AC&I shore facility construction projects. These projects are typically less complex and require less advance planning than major shore projects. Funds will be used to complete minor projects that have cost estimates which exceed the construction authority provided in the Operating Expense appropriation. For example, this may include:

- Emergency repair projects which have cost estimates that are greater than 50% of the plant replacement value;
- Minor facility improvements, which cost more than one million dollars, that are needed to adapt to changing/increased missions.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				<u>Total Estimate Cost</u>
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY13:Q1	FY13:Q3	FY13:Q2	FY13:Q4	5,000
FY 2014					
Minor AC&I Shore Construction	FY14: Q1	FY14: Q3	FY14: Q2	FY14: Q4	3,000

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	27,078	6,292	5,000	3,000	41,370
Obligation	25,080	6,292	5,000	3,000	39,372
Expenditure	23,880	6,292	5,000	3,000	38,172
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Construction / Acquisition	21,810	6,292	5,000	3,000	36,102
Survey, Design & Engineering	2,070				2,070

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This project will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

AC&I Core**\$439****Project Description, Justification and Scope**

This funding cover costs associated with project shared service and training activities for major acquisition projects. The primary initiatives include Acquisition Project Office shared services support, contractor support services, records storage and training. The funding allows the Coast Guard to maintain an effective acquisition process by providing AC&I resources that are not project-specific. Resources are needed to maintain core competencies and capabilities necessary to execute assigned workload while meeting various requirements established in the Chief Financial Officer Act, Clinger-Cohen Act and OMB Circular A-76.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes.

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Management Support			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	424
Human Resource Requirements			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	88
Project Record Storage			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	70
Management Travel, Support, Supplies			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	18
FY 2014					
Management Support			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	319
Human Resource Requirements			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	55
Project Record Storage			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	55
Management Travel, Support, Supplies			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	10

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				Total
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	
Appropriation	9,074	600	600	439	10,713
Obligation	8,730	577	600	439	10,346
Expenditure	7,778	773	566	140	9,257
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Project Management	7,778	773	566	140	9,257

Compliance with Public Laws, Regulations, Standards & Executive Orders

This funding request lists requirements that are in accordance with Appropriations laws and the Chief Financial Officer Act.

Direct Personnel Costs

\$114,747

Project Description, Justification and Scope

This request funds the salaries, compensation and support costs (including annual pay raise and COLA) for personnel who manage, execute and administer multi-year funded projects within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I) Program. The requested funding level will support a total of 818 FTE. These personnel will support projects requested in this budget submission, as well as prior year funded AC&I projects, by performing planning, design, engineering, contracting, project management, quality assurance and logistics support activities. This ensures the products and services acquired through the AC&I program are completed on time, on budget and in compliance with performance requirements.

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Significant Changes

No significant changes

Project Schedule

<u>Project Description</u>	Dates by Fiscal Year & Quarter				Total Estimate Cost
	Design Work		Project Work		
	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Initiated</u>	<u>Completed</u>	
FY 2013					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY13:Q1	FY13:Q4	116,798
<hr/>					
FY 2014					
Direct Personnel Costs			FY14:Q1	FY14:Q4	114,747

Schedule of Project Funding

	Project Funds				
	<u>FY 2011 & Prior</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriation	593,442	109,592	116,798	114,747	934,579
Obligation	593,442	109,592	116,798	114,747	934,579
Expenditure	593,442	109,592	116,798	114,747	934,579
<hr/>					
<u>Breakdown of Project Expenditures</u>					
Direct Personnel Costs	593,442	109,592	116,798	114,747	934,579

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Vessels
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Vessels & Critical Infrastructure		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Object Classes		Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	5,550	6,160	5,369	(181)
22.0	Transportation of things	983	1,326	1,208	225
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	299	442	403	104
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	837	1,005	672	(165)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	23	-	-	(23)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	60,055	72,181	66,581	6,526
25.2	Other services	124,182	149,353	135,630	11,448
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	7	-	-	(7)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1,696	2,299	2,094	398
26.0	Supplies and materials	30,706	37,213	33,559	2,853
31.0	Equipment	343,684	505,963	436,692	93,008
32.0	Land and structures	73,977	108,271	167,793	93,816
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Vessels		642,000	884,214	850,000	208,002
Unobligated balance, start of year			(556,031)	(313,817)	
Unobligated balance, end of year			313,817	206,817	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		642,000	642,000	743,000	101,000

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 5,550	\$ 6,160	\$ 5,369	\$ (181)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Survey and Design, National Security Cutter, Offshore Patrol Cutter, Cutter Boats, In-Service Vessel Sustainment and Polar Icebreaker. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 983	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,208	\$ 225

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of AC&I projects. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 299	\$ 442	\$ 403	\$ 104

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 837	\$ 1,005	\$ 672	\$ (165)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 23	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (23)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 60,055	\$ 72,181	\$ 66,581	\$ 6,526

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 124,182	\$ 149,353	\$ 135,630	\$ 11,448

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Research and Development

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -	(7)

Contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,696	\$ 2,299	\$ 2,094	\$ 398

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 30,706	\$ 37,213	\$ 33,559	\$ 2,853

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters and boats, supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
	\$ 343,684	\$	505,963	\$	436,692	\$	93,008

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
	\$ 73,977	\$	108,271	\$	167,793	\$	93,816

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Aircraft
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Aircraft		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Object Classes		Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	3,055	697	524	(2,531)
22.0	Transportation of things	541	150	118	(423)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	165	50	39	(126)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	460	114	66	(394)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	13	-	-	(13)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	33,058	8,163	6,501	(26,557)
25.2	Other services	68,358	16,891	13,244	(55,114)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	4	-	-	(4)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	933	260	205	(728)
26.0	Supplies and materials	16,903	4,209	3,277	(13,626)
31.0	Equipment	189,187	57,222	42,642	(146,545)
32.0	Land and structures	40,722	12,245	16,385	(24,337)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Aircraft		\$ 353,400	\$ 100,000	\$ 83,000	\$ (270,398)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(307,434)	(497,334)	
Unobligated balance, end of year			497,334	442,334	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 353,400	\$ 289,900	\$ 28,000	\$ (325,400)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 3,055	\$ 697	\$ 524	\$ (2,531)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. Specifically, funds transport of personnel in support of training, project management and oversight of the Long Range Surveillance Aircraft (C-130H/J) and HH-65 Conversion/sustainment project. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 541	\$ 150	\$ 118	\$ (423)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding provides for shipment of goods, equipment, supplies and materials to support completion of aviation projects. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 165	\$ 50	\$ 39	\$ (126)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g., office space, hangar facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 460	\$ 114	\$ 66	\$ (394)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for facility utilities, fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (13)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	33,058	\$	8,163	\$	6,501	\$	(26,557)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	68,358	\$	16,891	\$	13,244	\$	(55,114)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Research and development

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	4	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(4)

Contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Subsistence and support of persons

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	933	\$	260	\$	205	\$	(728)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	16,903	\$	4,209	\$	3,277	\$	(13,626)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	189,187	\$	57,222	\$	42,642	\$	(146,545)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014	
Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change	
\$	40,722	\$	12,245	\$	16,385	\$	(24,337)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Other
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Other Equipment		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	1,393	523	400	(993)
22.0	Transportation of things	247	113	90	(157)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	75	38	30	(45)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	210	85	50	(160)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	6	-	-	(6)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	15,074	6,122	4,961	(10,113)
25.2	Other services	31,169	12,668	10,106	(21,063)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	2	-	-	(2)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	426	195	156	(270)
26.0	Supplies and materials	7,707	3,156	2,501	(5,206)
31.0	Equipment	86,264	42,916	32,540	(53,724)
32.0	Land and structures	18,568	9,184	12,503	(6,065)
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Equipment		\$ 161,140	\$ 75,000	\$ 63,337	\$ (97,804)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(240,022)	(365,714)	
Unobligated balance, end of year			365,714	362,307	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 161,140	\$ 200,692	\$ 59,930	\$ (101,210)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,393	\$ 523	\$ 400	\$ (993)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 247	\$ 113	\$ 90	\$ (157)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 75	\$ 38	\$ 30	\$ (45)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 210	\$ 85	\$ 50	\$ (160)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	15,074	\$	6,122	\$	4,961	\$	(10,113)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	31,169	\$	12,668	\$	10,106	\$	(21,063)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Research and development

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	2	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(2)

Contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Subsistence and support of persons

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	426	\$	195	\$	156	\$	(270)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	7,707	\$	3,156	\$	2,501	\$	(5,206)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	86,264	\$	42,916	\$	32,540	\$	(53,724)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
	\$ 18,568	\$	9,184	\$	12,503	\$	(6,065)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Shore Facilities & Aids To Navigation
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Shore Facilities & Aids To Navigation		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	1,696	1,045	1,579	(117)
22.0	Transportation of things	300	225	355	55
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	91	75	119	28
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	256	171	198	(58)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	7	-	-	(7)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	18,347	12,245	19,583	1,236
25.2	Other services	37,939	25,337	39,891	1,952
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	2	-	-	(2)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	518	390	616	98
26.0	Supplies and materials	9,381	6,313	9,870	489
31.0	Equipment	104,999	85,833	128,439	23,440
32.0	Land and structures	22,601	18,367	49,351	26,750
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Shore & Aids to Navigation		\$ 196,137	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 53,864
Unobligated balance, start of year			(256,194)	(306,886)	
Unobligated balance, end of year			306,886	61,886	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 196,137	\$ 200,692	\$ 5,000	\$ (191,137)

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,696	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,579	\$ (117)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 300	\$ 225	\$ 355	\$ 55

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 91	\$ 75	\$ 119	\$ 28

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 256	\$ 171	\$ 198	\$ (58)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 18,347	\$ 12,245	\$ 19,583	\$ 1,236

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 37,939	\$ 25,337	\$ 39,891	\$ 1,952

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Research and development

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2)

Contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 518	\$ 390	\$ 616	\$ 98

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 9,381	\$ 6,313	\$ 9,870	\$ 489

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 104,999	\$ 85,833	\$ 128,439	\$ 23,440

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 22,601	\$ 18,367	\$ 49,351	\$ 26,750

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Personnel & Management
Funding Schedule
(dollars in thousands)

Personnel & Related Support		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
		Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	41,917	41,917	42,251	334
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	195	195	197	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation	562	562	566	4
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	9,842	9,842	9,842	-
11.7	Military personnel	26,637	27,090	27,308	671
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	11,495	11,495	11,587	92
12.2	Military personnel benefits	3,124	3,177	3,203	79
13.0	Benefits-former	126	128	129	3
21.0	Travel	141	110	127	(14)
22.0	Transportation of things	25	24	29	4
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	8	8	10	2
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	21	18	16	(5)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	-	-	(1)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1,524	1,289	1,575	51
25.2	Other services	3,152	2,666	3,208	56
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	43	41	50	7
26.0	Supplies and materials	779	664	794	15
31.0	Equipment	8,722	9,033	10,327	1,605
32.0	Land and structures	1,878	1,933	3,968	2,090
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel		\$ 110,192	\$ 110,192	\$ 115,187	\$ 4,995
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 110,192	\$ 110,192	\$ 115,187	\$ 4,995

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 93,898	\$ 94,406	\$ 95,083	\$ 1,185

Includes all salaries, benefits, and support for the military and civilian personnel who administer AC&I contracts. Funding includes the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent for military and 1.0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements.

Travel

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 141	\$ 110	\$ 127	\$ (14)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Transportation of things

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 25	\$ 24	\$ 29	\$ 4

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. Specifically, funding supports the shipment of military member's household goods in conjunction with Permanent Change of Station (PCS) moves. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other rent

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 2

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. Funding supports lease renewals for facilities (e.g. office space, waterfront/mooring facilities, equipment storage and maintenance facilities, etc.). Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 21	\$ 18	\$ 16	\$ (5)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities, cutters, and aircraft, utility costs including shore facility utilities and cutter, boat and aircraft fuel requirements, and postal costs. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing and reproduction

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	(1)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Advisory and assistance services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 1,524	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,575	51

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) and other agencies within the Federal Government. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 3,152	\$ 2,666	\$ 3,208	56

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Specifically, funding supports contracted consultant services such as training manuals, architectural and engineering services, independent/third-party analysis of Coast Guard programs in support of GPRA and other performance measurement initiatives. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Research and development

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

Contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Subsistence and support of persons

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 43	\$ 41	\$ 50	7

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Supplies and materials

FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
\$ 779	\$ 664	\$ 794	15

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. Specifically, funding supports procurement of consumable supplies aboard Coast Guard operational and shore support units including tools, spare part inventories for cutters, boats, aircraft, and supporting computer and communication systems, fuel required to conduct Coast Guard operations, janitorial materials, subsistence and administrative supplies. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Equipment

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	8,722	\$	9,033	\$	10,327	\$	1,605

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Land and structures

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
\$	1,878	\$	1,933	\$	3,968	\$	2,090

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	826	762	785
INCREASES:			
Increase #1: AC&I personnel management.	-	23	33
Description: Management and oversight of AC&I projects.			
Subtotal, Increases:	-	23	33
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1: AC&I personnel management.	(64)	-	-
Description: Management and oversight of AC&I projects.			
Subtotal, Decreases:	(64)	-	-
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	762	785	818
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(64)	23	33

*The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

Appendix

Response Boat – Medium

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Response Boat - Medium (RB-M) project was established in October 2001 to replace the aging 41-foot Utility Boats (UTB) (and other large non-standard boats) with standardized assets more capable of meeting the Coast Guard’s multi-mission operational requirements. The legacy 41-foot UTB is a key asset for Coast Guard operations within coastal zones. Although designed specifically for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions, the 41-foot UTBs have been employed as multi-mission assets. Since the 41-foot UTB was built, Coast Guard mission requirements, particularly in terms of maritime security have changed markedly. The RB-M offers a number of improvements over the existing fleet of 41-foot UTBs and other boats in performance, human system interface and operational availability. Several program requirements and extensive field commander input supported a need for an RB-M that is substantially faster (e.g., 40+ knots vs. 26 knots) than the 41-foot UTB to support homeland security operations and improve multi-mission performance effectiveness.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Ordered 40 RB-Ms, for a cumulative 166 RB-Ms on order at the end of FY 2012.
- Received 34 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 103 RB-Ms delivered by the end of FY 2012.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Receive 33 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 136 RB-Ms delivered by the end of FY 2013.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Receive 30 RB-Ms, for a cumulative total of 166 RB-Ms delivered by the end of FY 2014.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Initial Spares			\$3,800	\$3,800
	Program Management	\$740		\$1,542	\$2,282
2015	Engineering Change Orders		\$2,050	\$3,544	\$5,594
	Program Management			\$5,433	\$5,433
Total		\$740	\$2,050	\$14,319	\$17,109

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$000s)
HSCG23-06-D-ARB001	Marinette Marine Corporation	FFP	6/30/2006	7/31/2006	6/30/2014	Yes	392,000

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The Coast Guard will complete the Mission Effectiveness Project (MEP) on the 270' WMECs in FY 2014 using funds appropriated through FY 2013. This work includes replacement of major equipment that is the primary source of degraded operational readiness, such as the main propulsion control and monitoring system, small boat davits, oily water separators, air conditioning, refrigeration, and evaporators. The majority of this work will be performed at the Coast Guard YARD in Curtis Bay, MD. Some work items will be completed via road show installations following the yard availability.

The MEP project is a bridging strategy for the WMEC fleet until it is replaced by the OPC fleet. Post-MEP, WMECs have an average equipment reliability rate (in terms of decreased number of major casualties) that is nearly double that of pre-MEP WMECs.

FY 2012 Key Events

- Delivered 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – LEGARE.
- Delivered 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – THETIS.
- Delivered 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – BEAR.
- Delivered 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – ESCANABA .

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – TAHOMA.
- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – HARRIET LANE.
- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – SPENCER.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – CAMPBELL.
- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – SENECA.
- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – FORWARD.
- Deliver 270-foot WMEC MEP Vessel – MOHAWK

COST ESTIMATE OF WORK TO BE FUNDED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014:

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$171,719	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects ² Legacy Cutter Sustainment Appropriation
2010	\$31,100	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
2011	\$29,940	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
2012	\$47,000	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
2013	\$13,000	WMEC Mission Effectiveness Projects
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$292,759</i>	<i>Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013</i>

² Includes \$8,683 from Legacy Cutter Sustainment Appropriation. Not included in the IDS or MEC MEP Acquisition Program Baseline; tracked for historical purposes only.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Non-Recurring		\$1,310			\$1,310
	Program Management		\$506		\$241	\$747
	Procurement			\$468	\$259	\$727
	Recurring	\$404		\$1,479	\$601	\$2,484
	Test & Evaluation				\$85	\$85
2015	Program Management				\$552	\$552
	Recurring		\$402			\$402
2016	Program Management				\$256	\$256
Total		\$404	\$2,218	\$1,947	\$1,994	\$6,563

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A. Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard YARD.

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The HC-144A will assume Coast Guard medium range maritime patrol and transport requirements, replacing the HU-25 and some HC-130s. The Ocean Sentry has the capability to perform aerial delivery of search and rescue equipment such as rafts, pumps, and flares, and it can serve as an On-Scene Command platform for a variety of Homeland Security missions. The sensor suite includes a multi-mode surface and air search radar, Electro-Optical, Infra-Red (EO/IR) system, and Automated Identification System (AIS) which all contribute to delivery of maritime domain awareness essential to achieving mission success.

The HC-144As modern C4ISR suite, modular cabin, miserly fuel consumption rate, and short field takeoff and landing capability make it uniquely suited for USCG missions.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Awarded Production Contract for MPA #16 – 17.
- Delivered MPA #13 – 14.
- Awarded Production Contract 5 MSPs (#13 – 17), with options for an additional 3 MSPs.

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Awarded Production Contract for MPA #18.
- Delivered MPA #15.
- Contract Production of MSP #13 – #17
- Flight Simulator Delivery

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver MPA #16 – 17.
- Deliver logistics for aircraft through #18.
- Deliver MSPs #13 – 17.
- Flight Simulator Delivery to Aviation Training Center Mobile, AL.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$662,635 ¹⁰	
2010	\$138,500	Procure MPA #13 – #14; Simulator; Initial Spares
2011	\$44,920 ⁴	Procure MPA #15
2012	\$143,500 ⁵	Procure MPA #16 - #17; up to five MSPs; Initial Spares
2013	\$43,000	Procure MPA #18
Total	\$1,032,556	Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013

⁴ \$39,920K was appropriated in P.L. 112-10, Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 and was increased to \$44,920K via subsequent Congressionally approved transfer.

⁵ Includes \$14M via Congressionally approved transfer allocated in 2008 and 2012.

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA)

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2012	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Engineering Change Orders	\$500	\$500
	Recurring	\$2,644	\$2,644
2016	Program Management	\$266	\$266
Total		\$3,410	\$3,410

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$K)
DTCG23-02-C-2DW001/ HSCG23-09-J-2DA005	Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS)	FFP	5/31/2003	5/31/2003	1/31/2008	No	\$167,253
HSCG23-10-R-2DA020	EADS N. America	FFP	7/29/2010	7/29/2010	5/31/2014	No	\$158,029

SUBCONTRACTORS:

Airframe: Airbus Military CN235-300M CG-01 Configuration (Madrid, Spain).

Avionics: Rockwell Collins (Cedar Rapids, IA).

Power Plant: General Electric CT7-9C3 engine (Lynn, MA).

Propulsion: Hamilton Sundstrand 14RF-37 (Windsor Locks, CT).

Sensors: Telephonics APS-143V3 Multi-Mode RADAR (Farmingdale, NY).

FLIR Systems Star Sapphire III (Portland, OR).

Saab R4A Automatic Identification System (Stockholm, Sweden).

Mission System: Lockheed Martin (Moorestown, NJ).

Communications: Wulfsberg RT-5000 (Prescott, AZ).

H-60 Conversion and Sustainment

Project Description, Justification and Scope

Prior year funding continues to modernize the Coast Guard’s fleet of 42 H-60 Jayhawk, Medium Range Recovery (MRR) helicopters as these helicopters rotate through Programmed Depot Maintenance at the CG Aviation Logistics Center (ALC). The H-60 Conversion Project is broken into discrete segments consisting of upgrades that modernize and standardize aging components and sub-systems to stabilize maintenance costs and operational reliability. Prior year appropriations continue implementation of the Sustainment efforts: Avionics Upgrade (DS1), Electro-Optical Infrared (EO/IR) Sensor System (ESS) Upgrades (DS2). The Avionics Upgrade (DS1) replaces obsolete MH-60J avionics with modernized equipment and aligns configuration with the DoD Common Avionics Architecture System. Upgrades include Multi-Functional Display screens, a radar altimeter with verbal low altitude alarm and Traffic Collision Avoidance System to enhance safety during night hovering and increase pilots’ situational awareness overall. The ESS segment (DS2) replaces the obsolete Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) sensor with an enhanced EO/IR sensor common to all Coast Guard helicopter platforms. In addition, the funding allows for necessary Service Life Extension Program work items, including electrical re-wiring and dynamic component replacement.

Prior Year Key Events:

- Achieved H-60T EO/IR (DS2) Initial Operating Capability 2011

FY 2013 Planned Key Events:

- Complete H-60T Avionics Upgrades (DS1) and EO/IR Sensor System Upgrades (DS2) on eight airframes.

FY 2014 Planned Key Events:

- Deliver Avionics Upgrades (DS1), H-60T EO/IR Sensor System Upgrades (DS2), and Service Life Extension Program work items on an additional eight aircraft.

FUNDING HISTORY

<i>FY</i>	<i>\$K</i>	<i>Major Activity Funded by Net Appropriation</i>
2009 & Prior	\$229,347	H-60T Avionics Upgrade (DS1) H-60J Radar/ Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems (DS2) H-60J SLEP/ H-60T Engine Sustainment
2010	\$7,759	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$31,934	H-60T SLEP
	\$3,674	H-60T Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
	\$2,533	H-60T Engine Sustainment
2011	\$17,991	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$7,389	H-60T SLEP
	\$1,556	H-60T Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
2012	\$18,973	H-60T Avionics Upgrade
	\$32,020	H-60T SLEP
	\$5,107	H-60T Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Systems
2013	\$0	N/A
Total	\$358,283	Funding received for FY 2002 through FY 2013

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

H-60 Conversion and Sustainment

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Non-Recurring		\$200		\$200
	Program Management	\$2,347	\$2,299	\$345	\$4,991
	Procurement	\$739	\$497	\$9,185	\$10,421
	Recurring		\$921	\$90	\$1,011
	Testing & Evaluation		\$15		\$15
2015	Program Management			\$1,100	\$1,100
	Procurement			\$8,672	\$8,672
	Recurring		\$2,905		\$2,905
	Support Equipment			\$3,000	\$3,000
2016	Program Management			\$200	\$200
	Recurring			\$10,164	\$10,164
Total		\$3,086	\$6,837	\$32,756	\$42,679

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A. Work is done primarily at the Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center.

Rescue 21

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The unobligated prior year funds bring 14 Sectors to Final Acceptance, in addition to deployment in the two Alaska Sectors and the three Western Rivers Sectors.

The Rescue 21 project is replacing the U.S. Coast Guard’s legacy National Distress and Response System (NDRS) equipment, which improves communications, command and control capabilities in the U.S. coastal zone. The basic NDRS components include radios, transceivers, towers for antennas, and an interconnecting network. It is the foundation for coastal SAR (search and rescue), and is a critical enabler of efficient and effective command and control for all missions in coastal zones. As of May 2012, Rescue 21 is standing watch and saving lives along approximately 41,871 miles of U.S. coastline.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Deployed the Great Lakes (Sector Lake Michigan) and the OCONUS Islands (Sectors San Juan, PR; Honolulu, HI; and Guam), for a cumulative addition of 3,190 coastline coverage miles.

FY 2013 Key Events:

- Continue the Full Rate Production contract with General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S) to get 14 Sectors to Final Acceptance, in addition to deployment in the two Alaska sectors and the three Western Rivers sectors.
- Deliver consoles to Alaska sectors and begin deploying the three new remote sites.

In both the Western Rivers and Alaska regions the components include: operator consoles, with remote radio control, upgraded radios with encrypted digital capability, Digital Selective Calling (DSC) system and additional sites to cover critical coverage gaps in each region.

FY 2014 Key Events:

- Complete General Dynamics C4 Systems (GDC4S) Deployment – Full Rate Production (FRP) of gap filler remote sites to resolve remaining coverage gaps and achieve final acceptance in all coastal zone sectors.
- Achieve conditional Acceptance in three Western River Sectors (Ohio Valley, Lower Mississippi River and Upper Mississippi River).

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2012	Total (\$000s)
2014	Data	\$5,044	\$5,044
	Engineering Changes	\$4,951	\$4,951
	Non-Recurring	\$5,560	\$5,560
	Project Management	\$4,488	\$4,489
	Procurement	\$1,500	\$1,500
	Test & Evaluation	\$2,839	\$2,839
2015	Data	\$46	\$46
	Project Management	\$3,585	\$3,585
	Test & Evaluation	\$1,609	\$1,609
2016	Project Management	\$2,632	\$2,632
Total		\$32,254	\$32,254

U. S. Coast Guard - FY 2014 Congressional Justification

Rescue 21

CONTRACT INFORMATION:

Contract Number	Contractor	Type	Award Date (mo/yr)	Start Date (mo/yr)	End Date (mo/yr)	EVM in Contract	Total Value (\$M)
DTCG23-02-D-NDRS02	General Dynamics C4 Systems	CPFF	9/20/2002	9/20/2002	9/30/2011	Yes	726.867
DTCG23-03-A-ANB001	Booz Allen Hamilton	T&M	12/1/2005	12/1/2005	2/28/2013	No	20

Interagency Operations Centers (IOC)

Project Description, Justification and Scope

The unobligated balance finishes the IOC project with the release of WatchKeeper access to the remaining 15 IOC locations.

FY 2012 Key Events:

- Completed Programmatic Environmental Assessment.
- Released WatchKeeper access to 8 (New Orleans, San Francisco, Honolulu, Ohio Valley, Los Angeles/Long Beach, Tampa Bay/St Petersburg, Delaware Bay/Philadelphia, and Baltimore for 20 of 35) IOC locations, establishing a national standard for information management, joint planning, and interagency operations.

FY 2013 Key Events:

- Release WatchKeeper access to IOC locations that currently have technology demonstrator and continue release to seven (North Carolina/Wilmington, Columbia River/Portland, Houston-Galveston, Corpus Christi, Mobile, Buffalo, and Lake Michigan) IOC locations.

FY 2014 planned Key Events:

- Release WatchKeeper access to eight (Sault Ste Marie, Northern New England, Guam, Lower Mississippi River, Upper Mississippi River, Southeastern New England, Juneau, Anchorage, and Valdez) IOC locations.

Available Funding Spend Plan (Projected obligations by year appropriated)

Fiscal Year	Cost Category	FY 2012	Totals (\$000s)
2014	Data	\$72	\$72
	Design	\$50	\$50
	Development	\$800	\$800
	Program Management	\$270	\$270
2016	Antecedent Liabilities	\$20	\$20
Total		\$1,212	\$1,212

CONTRACT INFORMATION: N/A.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Alteration of Bridges



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language	N/A
B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change.....	N/A
C. Summary of Requirements.....	N/A
D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	N/A
E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class.....	N/A
F. Permanent Positions by Grade.....	N/A
G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing	N/A
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**U. S. COAST GUARD
ALTERATION OF BRIDGES**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Alteration of Bridges:

Alteration of unreasonably obstructive bridges supports navigational safety and freedom of mobility to facilitate commerce, emergency response and U.S. Government operations by providing sufficient clearances for the type of vessels that transit beneath bridges. Alterations also deter waterway and highway/railway closures due to accidents.

B. Budget Activities:

Funding for Alteration of Bridges supports the Coast Guard's Aids to Navigation mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard is not requesting funding for Alteration of Bridges in FY 2014.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.....	N/A

**U. S. COAST GUARD
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation:

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the Research and Development (R&D) Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

B. Budget Activities:

The RDT&E activities sustain program infrastructure and core capabilities, knowledge, skills, experience, and facilities to give the Coast Guard a strong evidence-based foundation for operational and capital investments decision-making. Activities include formulation and oversight of cooperative agreements with relevant professionals in the public and private sectors, such as University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC) and Federally Funded Research & Development Centers (FFRDC). These agreements promote collaboration and leverage expertise and the development of techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that directly contribute to increasing productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests 101 positions, 101 FTE and \$19,856,000 for the FY 2014 Request. This request provides necessary resources to develop technologies and systems that improve operational presence and response, as well as perform technology assessments to inform the early stages of the acquisition process.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²		Adjustments-to-base			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes FTE	AMOUNT	Program Changes FTE	AMOUNT		
I. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	94	\$ 27,779	101	\$ 27,949	101	\$ 19,856	7	\$ (7,923)	-	\$ -	7	\$ (7,923)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	94	\$ 27,779	101	\$ 27,949	101	\$ 19,856	7	\$ (7,923)	-	\$ -	7	\$ (7,923)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	94	\$ 27,779	101	\$ 27,949	101	\$ 19,856	7	\$ (7,923)	-	\$ -	7	\$ (7,923)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	101	94	27,779
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	...	7	(7,923)
2014 Current Services	101	101	19,856
2014 Program Change	...	...	...
2014 Total Request	101	101	19,856
Total Change 2012 to 2014	...	7	(7,923)

The Coast Guard requests 101 positions, 101 FTE and \$19.856 million for the FY 2014 Request.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The RDT&E Appropriation funds foundational work in support of acquisition, operations, regulatory, and support initiatives undertaken by Coast Guard.

Funding for the RDT&E Program is grouped into two categories: Coast Guard Mission Research and Operations & Maintenance (O&M). Mission Research focuses on Acquisition Program support and operational improvements O&M funds salaries for in-house scientists, engineers, and operations analysts, facility rent, utilities and contractor costs.

With FY 2014 funding, the Coast Guard RDT&E Program will bring the Center for Coast Guard Modeling and Simulation (M&S) to full operational capability. In addition, the Coast Guard will continue Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) testing, as well as conduct R&D in the following areas: command center operations and intelligence; prevention and mitigation of oil spills; prevention of aquatic invasive species introduction; sensor optimization, automation, and visualization; exploration of key energy conservation/green technologies; and exploration of concepts and technologies supporting operations in the Arctic regions. Specifically, with FY 2014 funding the Coast Guard RDT&E program plans to focus on the following projects:

Evidence-Based Decision-Making

- Modeling & Simulation (M&S). To provide a sound basis for investment decisions, the R&D Program will improve the Coast Guard's in-house analysis capability by adopting new M&S tools that incorporate previously unexplored techniques and abilities.

The critical tools the Coast Guard needs for M&S capabilities to address mission-level and fleet-level tactics, recapitalization decisions, and emergent issues to support Coast Guard Arctic capabilities will be updated and validated.

The Coast Guard will add ports and waterways not previously modeled to the Port Resilience Operational/Tactical Enforcement to Combat Terrorism (PROTECT) model and complete model validation.

Acquisition Program Support

- Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS). The Coast Guard will conduct UAS testing onboard a National Security Cutter.
- Asset Environmental Impacts. The Coast Guard will continue analysis of modern “green” technologies, and continue to build knowledge and experience.
- Strategic Analysis. As part of pre-acquisition analysis, conduct Coast Guard strategic needs assessments to identify key areas for research and technology maturation.

Operational Program Support

- Oil Spill Detection and Response. The Coast Guard will continue to identify technologies most effective in preventing, managing, and mitigating maritime environmental response incidents involving oil spills that could potentially threaten sensitive maritime and coastal environments.

The Coast Guard will focus on reducing the costs and risks associated with acquiring, implementing, and operating new spill response capabilities. Particular research areas include: (a) continued development of spill response capabilities in the Arctic and extreme cold regions, (b) continued development of submerged (deepwater) spill response capabilities, and (c) command and control systems associated with major spill response.

- Sensor Optimization, Automation, and Visualization. The Coast Guard will optimize and automate sensor performance of new generation aviation, surface, and shore-based systems. The RDT&E Program will incorporate optimal sensor performance settings and search patterns into improved operational tactics, techniques, and procedures. Additionally, the Coast Guard will provide an updated analysis of detection and search methodology for incorporation into the overall sensor optimization concept and validate all models, including validation of sensor performance prediction and area search performance metric estimation using available test data.
- Intelligence. The Coast Guard will conduct pre-acquisition work to improve intelligence capabilities, while reducing long-term costs and risks. The RDT&E Program will improve the effectiveness of collecting intelligence information and data, and analyze, evaluate, and interpret the available information into actionable intelligence to enhance maritime domain awareness.

The Coast Guard will continue collaborative work in support of DHS S&T on advanced test beds (i.e., Coastal Surveillance System) to improve Interagency Operations Centers (IOC) data management, sensor management, and port partner integration.

- Alternative Energy/Environmental Analysis. Focusing on R&D that advances and supports deployment of clean-energy technologies, the Coast Guard will continue testing vessels with alternate fuels in FY 2014. The carbon footprint measurement method developed in FY 2012 will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the alternative fuel and associated vessel modifications.
- Arctic Operations. The RDT&E Program will continue to focus on three research areas that have unique characteristics in the Arctic region: (1) communications, (2) sensor capabilities, and (3) ship/small boat capabilities. The Coast Guard will continue collaborative work with the DHS Office of University Programs to coordinate research to develop stopgap mitigation strategies for Arctic capabilities.

Regulatory Program Support

- Ballast Water Treatment (BWT) Systems. The Coast Guard RDT&E Program will develop and analyze shipboard testing protocols to verify BWT system capabilities based on the results of the FY 2013 market research assessment, to ensure compliance with BWT standards.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

- Oil in Ice. The Coast Guard will continue collaboration with the EPA, specifically the development of equipment and techniques that can be used successfully to detect, track, and recover oil in ice-filled waters. The Program will complete applied research and methodology testing, with follow-on efforts that will include full-scale exercises.
- Invasive Species. The Coast Guard will continue coordination with the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and MARAD to further the development of ballast water treatment systems suitable for fresh water ecosystems by supporting the use of laboratory and shipboard testing, verification of treatment technologies, and coordination with the maritime industry.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; as authorized by law; [\$19,728,000,]\$19,856,000,¹ to remain available until September 30, [2017]2018,² of which \$500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

Explanation for Proposed Change:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$19,728,000,] <u>\$19,856,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
². ...[2017] <u>2018</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	101	94	\$ 27,779
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Annualization of FY 2012 Military Pay Raise	-	-	7
FY 2013 Military Pay Raise	-	-	21
Annualization of FY 2013 Military Pay Raise	-	-	7
FY 2014 Military Pay Raise	-	-	12
FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	75
FTP/FTE From FY 2012 Actual to FY 2014 Budget	-	7	-
Total Increases	-	7	122
Decreases			
Termination of One-Time Funding	-	-	(8,000)
Program Support	-	-	(45)
Total Decreases	-	-	(8,045)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	(7,923)
2014 Current Services	101	101	19,856
FY 2014 Request	101	101	19,856
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	7	(7,923)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
 U. S. Coast Guard
 Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
 Summary of Requirements
 (Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request		
		Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted		101	94	27,779
FY 2013 Annualized CR		101	101	27,949
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012				
Increases		-	7	122
Decreases		-	-	(8,045)
Total Adjustments-to-Base From 2012		-	7	(7,923)
FY 2014 Current Services		101	101	19,856
Program Changes		-	-	-
FY 2014 Total Request		101	101	19,856
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change		-	-	(7,923)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base		FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request - Guidance		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
I. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	101	94	-	7	-	-	101	101	-	7
Total	101	94	-	7	-	-	101	101	-	7
										(7,923)
										(7,923)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source									
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	194	-	-	1,270	-	-	1,500
Department of the Navy	-	-	20	-	-	200	-	-	200
Department of Army	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	200
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	1,098	-	-	1,900	-	-	2,058
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	1,312	-	-	3,570	-	-	3,958

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity									
GLRI BWT Shipboard Approval Tests	-	-	186	-	-	121	-	-	103
Shipboard Compliance of Ballast Water Discharge Standards	-	-	206	-	-	768	-	-	900
GLRI BW Other - Laker Feasibility Study	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - Investigation of Ballast Water Treatment's Effect on Corrosion	-	-	87	-	-	45	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - Asian Carp Tow Boat/Barge Sampling Study	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - CSSC Risk	-	-	240	-	-	150	-	-	-
GLRI BW Other - Practicability	-	-	-	-	-	446	-	-	805
Response to Oil in Ice	-	-	342	-	-	323	-	-	250
Recovery of Heavy Oil	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Mobile 10-Print Biometric Field Test	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
JMTD/NAVY Joint Project and Support	-	-	20	-	-	200	-	-	200
Joint Department (DHS) RDT&E Projects	-	-	25	-	-	1,270	-	-	1,500
AIS Transmit (Army Corps of Engineers)	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	200
Total Obligations	-	-	1,312	-	-	3,570	-	-	3,958

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	7,437	7,437	7,495	58
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	58	58	58	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	87	87	88	1
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	495	495	495	-
11.7	Military personnel	1,340	1,365	1,382	42
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,074	2,074	2,090	16
12.2	Military personnel benefits	157	160	162	5
13.0	Benefits-former	6	6	6	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 11,654	\$ 11,682	\$ 11,776	\$ 122
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	869	1,397	436	(433)
22.0	Transportation of things	48	78	24	(24)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	23	36	11	(12)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	127	205	64	(63)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,713	17,215	5,369	(5,344)
25.2	Other services	1,159	1,863	580	(579)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	2,897	4,654	1,451	(1,446)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	92	148	46	(46)
26.0	Supplies and materials	84	135	42	(42)
31.0	Equipment	113	181	57	(56)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 16,125	\$ 25,912	\$ 8,080	\$ (8,045)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 27,779	\$ 37,594	\$ 19,856	\$ (7,923)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(\$9,645)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year ¹			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		27,779	27,949	19,856	

¹Unobligated balance, end of year includes other funding sources.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation - Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	2	2	2	-
O-5	1	1	1	-
O-4	3	3	3	-
O-3	7	7	7	-
O-2	-	-	-	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	1	1	1	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	2	2	2	-
E-6	2	3	3	1
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	1	1	1	-
E-3	1	1	1	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	20	21	21	1
Unfilled Positions EOY	2	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment EOY	18	21	21	3
FTE¹	20	21	21	1
Headquarters	3	2	2	(1)
U.S. Field	17	19	19	2
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	20	21	21	1
Position Data:				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 118,689	\$ 118,689	\$ 123,721	\$ 5,032
Average Grade, Officer Positions	4	4	4	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ 66,735	\$ 67,604	\$ 69,380	\$ 2,645
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	6	6	6	0

¹The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not Full Time Equivalent (FTE). The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

²The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular pay grade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	3	4	4	1
GS-14	15	14	14	(1)
GS-13	32	32	32	-
GS-12	22	21	21	(1)
GS-11	1	1	1	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	3	2	2	(1)
GS-8	1	1	1	-
GS-7	2	2	2	-
GS-6	1	2	2	1
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	-	-	-	-
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	1	1	1	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	81	80	80	(1)
Unfilled Positions EOY	6	2	2	(4)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	74	78	78	4
FTE	74	80	80	6
Headquarters	15	5	5	(10)
U.S. Field	66	75	75	9
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	81	80	80	(1)
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions¹	\$ 132,560	\$ 132,897	\$ 131,410	\$ (1,150)
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	12	12	(1)

¹The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non-foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance and premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation		2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	7,437	7,437	7,495	58
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	58	58	58	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	87	87	88	1
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	495	495	495	-
11.7	Military personnel	1,340	1,365	1,382	42
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2,074	2,074	2,090	16
12.2	Military personnel benefits	157	160	162	5
13.0	Benefits-former	6	6	6	-
21.0	Travel	869	1,397	436	(433)
21.7	Lease of Vehicles	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	48	78	24	(24)
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	23	36	11	(12)
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	127	205	64	(63)
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	10,713	17,215	5,369	(5,344)
25.2	Other services	1,159	1,863	580	(579)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	2,897	4,654	1,451	(1,446)
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	92	148	46	(46)
26.0	Supplies and materials	84	135	42	(42)
31.0	Equipment	113	181	57	(56)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation		\$ 27,779	\$ 37,594	\$ 19,856	\$ (7,923)
Full Time Equivalents		94	101	101	7
Unobligated balance, start of year			(9,645)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year ¹			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 27,779	\$ 27,949	\$ 19,856	

¹Unobligated balance, end of year does include other funding sources.

PPA Mission Statement

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the Coast Guard to sustain critical mission capabilities through applied research and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DoD), as well as other Federal and private research organizations. The purpose of the Research and Development (R&D) Program is to help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. RDT&E funding also supports risk-reduction expertise and services in the pre-acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 11,654	\$ 11,682	\$ 11,776	\$ 122

Salaries and Benefits provides compensation directly related to Coast Guard active duty military and civilian personnel duties. The FY 2014 request includes costs for 101 FTE and an increase of \$94,000 for a 1.0 percent proposed pay raise for military and civilian personnel.

Travel

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 869	\$ 1,397	\$ 436	\$ (433)

Travel funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2014 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

Transportation of things

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 48	\$ 78	\$ 24	\$ (24)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Other Rent

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 23	\$ 36	\$ 11	\$ (12)

Payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 127	\$ 205	\$ 64	\$ (63)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Advisory and Assistance

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 10,713	\$ 17,215	\$ 5,369	\$ (5,344)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs and reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

Other services

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,159	\$ 1,863	\$ 580	\$ (579)

Other services include contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Research and development

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 2,897	\$ 4,654	\$ 1,451	\$ (1,446)

The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs for the planned projects described in Section III.

Subsistence and support of persons

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 92	\$ 148	\$ 46	\$ (46)

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging and care of persons. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Supplies and materials

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 84	\$ 135	\$ 42	\$ (42)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Equipment

2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 113	\$ 181	\$ 57	\$ (56)

This object class covers the purchase of R&D materials for technology demonstrations, testing and evaluations and their progress. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

*Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund
Contribution*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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U. S. COAST GUARD
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for the Health Care Fund Contribution:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution (MERHCF) funds accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense (DoD) Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors. The authority for the Coast Guard to make this payment on an annual basis was provided in P.L. 108-375, the 2005 Defense Appropriations Act. While this expenditure requires no annual appropriations action by Congress, it is scored as discretionary spending.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to active duty personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that its contribution will be \$186,602,000 for FY 2014. The total adjustment-to-base is a decrease of \$75,269,000, which includes \$60,970,000 adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives, and \$14,299,000 for DoD TRICARE Cost Savings projected to result from 2014 TRICARE proposals. This request will be paid to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund to support the benefits outlined above. The Coast Guard's annual budget estimate for Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution is calculated by multiplying the projected end strength (FTE) by DoD actuary projected cost rates.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Total Changes		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ 201,610	-	\$ 186,602	-	\$ (75,269)	-	\$ (75,269)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ 201,610	-	\$ 186,602	-	\$ (75,269)	-	\$ (75,269)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:										
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 261,871	-	\$ 201,610	-	\$ 186,602	-	\$ (75,269)	-	\$ (75,269)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	261,871
2014 Adjustments-to-Base			(75,269)
2014 Current Services	186,602
2014 Program Change
2014 Total Request	186,602
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(75,269)

The Coast Guard estimates that its contribution will be \$186.602 million in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$ 261,871
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Adjustments for FY 2013 Initiatives	-	-	(60,970)
DoD TRICARE Cost Savings	-	-	(14,299)
Total Decreases	-	-	(75,269)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(75,269)
2014 Current Services	-	-	186,602
FY 2014 Request	-	-	186,602
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(75,269)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request	
	Perm. Pos.	FTE
	Amount	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-
FY 2013 Annualized CR	261,871	201,610
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012		
Decreases	-	-
Total Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	(75,269)	(75,269)
FY 2014 Current Services	186,602	186,602
FY 2014 Total Request	186,602	186,602
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base		FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
I. Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution	-	-	261,871	-	(75,269)	-	-	186,602	-	(75,269)
Total	-	-	261,871	-	(75,269)	-	-	186,602	-	(75,269)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	261,871	201,610	186,602	(75,269)
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ 261,871	\$ 201,610	\$ 186,602	\$ (75,269)
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 261,871	\$ 201,610	\$ 186,602	\$ (75,269)
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	\$ 261,871	\$ 201,610	\$ 186,602	\$ (75,269)

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	261,871	201,610	186,602	(75,269)
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 261,871	\$ 201,610	\$ 186,602	\$ (75,269)
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 261,871	\$ 201,610	\$ 186,602	\$ (75,269)

PPA Mission Statement

The Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Contribution will fund accrual of the Coast Guard's military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, retiree dependents, and survivors in the Coast Guard.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	<u>Revised Enacted</u>		<u>Annualized CR</u>		<u>Request</u>		<u>Change</u>
	\$ 261,871	\$	201,610	\$	186,602	\$	(75,269)

This decrease reflects 2014 Tricare proposals.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Retired Pay



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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**U. S. COAST GUARD
RETIRED PAY**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Retired Pay:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This includes payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

B. Budget Activities:

There are no budget activities directly related to providing this benefit to retired military personnel and their dependents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard requests \$1,452,150,000 for the FY 2014 Request. The total adjustment-to-base includes an increase of \$11,993,000. This request support the benefits outlined above and remain available until expended. The Retired Pay appropriation is scored as a mandatory appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay**

**Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Retired Pay	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,452,150	-	\$ 11,993	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,452,150	-	\$ 11,993	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,440,157	-	\$ 1,452,150	-	\$ 11,993	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: RETIRED PAY

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	1,440,157
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	11,993
2014 Current Services	1,452,150
2014 Program Change
2014 Total Request	1,452,150
Total Change 2012 to 2014			11,993

The Coast Guard requests \$1.452 billion for FY 2014 Request.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Retired Pay (RP) appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under the National Defense Authorization Act. It also provides payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Materials

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Justification of Proposed Changes in Retired Pay
Appropriation Language**

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat-related special compensation under the National Defense Authorization Act, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, [\$1,430,942,000] \$1,452,150,000,¹ to remain available until expended.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$1,430,942,000] <u>\$1,452,150,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

U. S. Coast Guard

Retired Pay

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$ 1,440,157
Actuarial Adjustments	-	-	11,993
Total Increases	-	-	11,993
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	11,993
2014 Current Services	-	-	1,452,150
FY 2014 Request	-	-	1,452,150
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	11,993

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	1,208,770	1,267,000	1,287,517	78,747
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 1,208,770	\$ 1,267,000	\$ 1,287,517	\$ 78,747
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	231,387	173,157	164,633	(66,754)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 231,387	\$ 173,157	\$ 164,633	\$ (66,754)
Total, Direct Obligations		\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,452,150	\$ 11,993
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements¹		\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,452,150	

¹Total Requirements in FY 2014 are based on actuary projections and obligation of the projected FY 2013 unobligated balance.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Retired Pay
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Retired Pay		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	1,208,770	1,267,000	1,287,517	78,747
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	231,387	173,157	164,633	(66,754)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Retired Pay		\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,452,150	\$ 11,993
Full Time Equivalents					
Unobligated balance, start of year			-	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,440,157	\$ 1,452,150	

¹Total requirements in FY 2014 are based on actuary projections and obligation of the projected FY 2013 unobligated balance.

PPA Mission Statement

Retired Pay will provide payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payments for career status bonuses, concurrent receipts and combat related special compensation identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
	\$ 1,208,770		\$ 1,267,000		\$ 1,287,517		\$ 78,747

Accounts for cost-of-living adjustments for all retirement and most survivor annuities, including benefits authorized by prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. The FY 2014 request increase reflects actuarial cost projections and prior-year unobligated balances.

Medical care

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change
	\$ 231,387		\$ 173,157		\$ 164,633		\$ (66,754)

Decrease is based on the projections for retiree medical benefits. Once a member becomes eligible for Medicare, the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund (HFC) is responsible for these benefits.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Boat Safety



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.....	N/A

U. S. COAST GUARD BOAT SAFETY

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Boat Safety:

The Boat Safety (BS) program applies preventive means and strategies to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention Program by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways.

B. Budget Activities:

Boat Safety activities include: overseeing manufacturer compliance with Coast Guard regulations; grant making to states and national non-profit boating safety organizations; conducting surveys to measure recreational boating activity; continuing the "Boat Responsibly" national outreach and awareness initiative; promulgating safety regulations; and measuring life jacket wear rates, including the effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory efforts to increase life jacket usage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard request assumes 10 positions, 10 FTE and \$109,464,110 to carry out the program in FY 2014. The total adjustments-to-base includes an increase of \$10.000 thousand for civilian pay raise and a decrease of \$3.745 million due to estimated reductions in Trust Fund Receipts.

In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National Recreational Boating Safety Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2014 funding will be a percentage of FY 2013 trust fund receipts). These amounts are available until expended, but are limited in purpose and amount in accordance with existing statute.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U. S. Coast Guard

Boat Safety

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²		Adjustments-to-base			
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes FTE	AMOUNT	Program Changes FTE	AMOUNT		
I. Boat Safety	10	\$ 113,199	10	\$ 120,895	10	\$ 109,464	-	\$ (3,735)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (3,735)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10	\$ 113,199	10	\$ 120,895	10	\$ 109,464	-	\$ (3,735)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (3,735)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	10	\$ 113,199	10	\$ 120,895	10	\$ 109,464	-	\$ (3,735)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (3,735)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA I: BOAT SAFETY

	Perm Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	113,199
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(3,735)
2014 Current Services	109,464
2014 Program Change
2014 Total Request	109,464
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(3,735)

The Coast Guard request assumes 10 positions, 10 FTE, and \$109.464 million to carry out the program in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This account provides grants for the development and implementation of a coordinated national recreational boating safety program. Boating safety statistics reflect the success in meeting the program's objectives. Pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act-A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU, P.L. 109-59), the Boat Safety program receives 18.5 percent of the funds collected in the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.

The FY 2014 budget reflects the anticipated level of funding that would be available from the trust fund for boating safety. This is based on current estimates of FY 2013 trust fund receipts from the Office of Tax Analysis at the Department of the Treasury (adjusted to reflect amendments of current law enacted in P.L. 109-59). The estimated total distribution from the trust fund for boating safety in FY 2014 is \$109.464 million. Of that amount, \$5.500 million is available for use by the Coast Guard to coordinate and execute new and enhanced National RBS Program activities. The balance is authorized for the State RBS Federal Financial Assistance Program established by 46 U.S.C. 13101, et seq., minus not more than five percent for national boating safety activities of national non-profit public service organizations, and not more than two percent for Coast Guard expenses to administer State RBS programs.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety**

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	10	10	113,199
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
FY 2014 Civilian Pay Raise	-	-	10
Total Increases	-	-	10
Decreases			
Trust Fund Receipt Adjustment	-	-	(3,745)
Total Decreases	-	-	(3,745)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,735)
2014 Current Services	10	10	109,464
FY 2014 Request	10	10	109,464
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(3,735)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety**

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2014 Request	
		Perm. Pos.	FTE
FY 2012 Revised Enacted		10	10
FY 2013 Annualized CR		10	10
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012			
Increases		-	10
Decreases		-	(3,745)
Total Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012		-	(3,735)
FY 2014 Current Services		10	10
FY 2014 Total Request		10	10
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change		-	(3,735)

Estimates by Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2014 Adjustments-to-Base		FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request		FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
I. Boat Safety	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
Total	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	(3,735)

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	1,069	1,069	1,077	8
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	275	275	277	2
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 1,346	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,356	\$ 10
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	101	117	97	(4)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	11	13	11	-
25.2	Other services	6,152	10,421	6,115	(37)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	98,475	119,687	101,885	3,410
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	7,114	-	-	(7,114)
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 111,853	\$ 130,238	\$ 108,108	\$ (3,745)
Total Direct Obligations		\$ 113,199	\$ 131,584	\$ 109,464	\$ (3,735)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(10,689)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year ¹			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 113,199	\$ 120,895	\$ 109,464	

¹Unobligated balance, end of year does include other funding sources.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety - Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	3	3	3	-
GS-13	5	5	5	-
GS-12	-	-	-	-
GS-11	-	-	-	-
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	-	-	-	-
GS-8	-	-	-	-
GS-7	-	1	1	1
GS-6	-	-	-	-
GS-5	-	-	-	-
GS-4	1	-	-	(1)
GS-3	-	-	-	-
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	10	10	10	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	10	10	10	-
FTE	10	10	10	-
Headquarters	10	8	8	(2)
U.S. Field	-	2	2	2
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	10	10	10	-
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions¹	\$142,260	\$144,020	\$142,450	\$190
Average Grade, GS Positions	13	13	13	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holidays, Sundays, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Boat Safety		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	1,069	1,069	1,077	8
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	275	275	277	2
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	101	117	97	(4)
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	11	13	11	-
25.2	Other services	6,152	10,421	6,115	(37)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	98,475	119,687	101,885	3,410
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	7,114	-	-	(7,114)
Total, Boat Safety		\$ 113,199	\$ 131,584	\$ 109,464	\$ (3,735)
Full Time Equivalents		10	10	10	
Unobligated balance, start of year			(10,689)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 113,199	\$ 120,895	\$ 109,464	

PPA Mission Statement

The Boat Safety (BS) program is designed, through preventive means, to minimize loss of life, personal injury, property damage and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Safety mission by promoting safe and enjoyable use of public U.S. waterways. In its role as the designated National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program Coordinator, the Coast Guard is charged with managing dedicated user fee funding to support the National RBS Program provided from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Aquatic Resources Trust Fund). Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts from the preceding fiscal year (i.e., FY 2014 funding will be a percentage of FY 2013 trust fund receipts).

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,346	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,356	\$ 10

Salaries and Benefits provides compensation directly related to Coast Guard civilian personnel duties. The FY 2014 request includes costs for 10 FTE and an increase of \$10,000 for a 1.0 percent proposed pay raise for civilians.

Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 101	\$ 117	\$ 97	\$ (4)

Transportation funds cover the travel costs of Coast Guard employees, while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs.

Other Services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 6,152	\$ 10,421	\$ 6,115	\$ (37)

Other services include reported contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs for transportation of things related to revenues from trust fund receipts. Non-Federal services for boating safety activities will be decreased across all States.

Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 98,475	\$ 119,687	\$ 101,885	\$ 3,410

Under the provisions of the Sportfishing and Recreational Boating Safety Act of 2005 (Subtitle A, Title X, P.L. 109-59), the Coast Guard receives a percentage distribution of total trust fund receipts. The FY 2014 request reflects anticipated needs to non-federal sources.

Insurance claims and indemnity

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Base	Request	Change
\$ 7,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,114)

This object class covers benefit payment from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payment for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

I. Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Boat Safety
Changes in Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Base: Year-end FTE from Prior Year	9	10	10
INCREASES			
Increase #1: Boat Safety Personnel Management	1	0	0
Description: FTE reimbursed via the Boat Safety Trust Fund for grant management services			
Subtotal, Increases:	1	0	0
DECREASES:			
Decrease #1:	0	0	0
Description:			
Subtotal, Decreases:	0	0	0
Year-end Enacted / Estimated FTEs	10	10	10
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	1	0	0

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Maritime Oil Spill Program



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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**U. S. COAST GUARD
MARITIME OIL SPILL PROGRAM**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Maritime Oil Spill Program:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program operates under the authority of Title I of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), as amended, which provides for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for Federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills. The Maritime Oil Spill Program directly supports the Coast Guard's Marine Environmental Protection mission and Maritime Response Program.

B. Budget Activities:

In Section Seven of Executive Order 12777, the President delegated management responsibility of the OSLTF to the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. Upon re-delegation by the Secretary, the Commandant of the Coast Guard delegated responsibility to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), which oversees the OSLTF.

The NPFC:

- provides funding for Federal removal actions in response to a discharge or a substantial threat of discharge of oil to navigable waters of the United States;
- compensates claimants for OPA removal costs or damages;
- provides funding to natural resource trustees for Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA); and
- administers the OSLTF.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates that expenditures from this account will total \$238,600,000 in FY 2014. These estimated expenditures consist of a \$50,000,000 transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response, an estimated \$600,000 payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$188,000,000 to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages including natural resources damages.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. I. Maritime Oil Spill Program	-	\$ 213,423	-	\$ 289,000	-	\$ 238,600	-	\$ 25,177	-	\$ -	-	\$ 25,177
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 213,423		\$ 289,000		\$ 238,600	-	\$ 25,177	-	\$ -	-	\$ 25,177
Less Adjustment for Other Funding Sources:												
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 213,423		\$ 289,000		\$ 238,600	-	\$ 25,177	-	\$ -	-	\$ 25,177

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA I: MARITIME OIL SPILL PROGRAM

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	213,423
2014 Adjustments-to-Base			25,177
2014 Current Services	238,600
2014 Program Change
2014 Total Request	238,600
Total Change 2012 to 2014	25,177

The Coast Guard estimates \$238.600 million to carry out the program in FY 2014.

- Increase of \$25.177 million reflects the anticipated lower response and claims costs following the Deepwater Horizon incident that occurred in 2010.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Maritime Oil Spill Program uses the OSLTF to pay response costs incurred by the Coast Guard and other Federal agencies, adjudicate claims, and provide funding to support the Oil Spill Recovery Institute located in Prince William Sound, Alaska. NPFC's administrative costs are funded within the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses appropriation.

OPA section 5006(b) directs the NPFC to make annual payments to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute for the interest on a portion of the OSLTF balance.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$ 213,423
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Claims and Response Adjustment	-	-	25,177
Total Increases	-	-	25,177
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	25,177
2014 Current Services	-	-	238,600
FY 2014 Request	-	-	238,600
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	25,177

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Object Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	213,423	329,315	238,600	25,177
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 213,423	\$ 329,315	\$ 238,600	\$ 25,177
Total, Direct Obligations	\$ 213,423	\$ 329,315	\$ 238,600	\$ 25,177
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	(40,315)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	213,423	\$ 289,000	\$ 238,600	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Maritime Oil Spill Program
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Maritime Oil Spill Program		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	213,423	329,315	238,600	25,177
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Maritime Oil Spill Program		\$ 213,423	\$ 329,315	\$ 238,600	\$ 25,177
Full Time Equivalents		-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year			(40,315)	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	-
Recoveries of prior year obligations			-	-	-
Total Requirements		213,423	\$ 289,000	\$ 238,600	

PPA Mission Statement

The Maritime Oil Spill Program fund will provide a source of funds for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills, or the substantial threat of a spill, into navigable waters of the U.S. In accordance with the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the President may make available up to \$50.0 million annually from the Fund for oil spill removal activities. The Fund also pays all eligible claims for removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 213,423	\$ 329,315	\$ 238,600	\$ 25,177

The FY 2014 Maritime Oil Spill Program includes \$50 million transfer for immediate Federal oil spill response, an estimated \$600 thousand payment to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and an estimated \$188 million to compensate claimants for uncompensated OPA removal costs and damages including natural resources damages.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

Miscellaneous Funds



Fiscal Year 2014

Congressional Justification

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I. Changes in FTE	N/A
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K. DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative.....	N/A

**U. S. COAST GUARD
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

I. Miscellaneous Funds Overview

General Gift Fund

A. Mission Statement for General Gift Fund

The Coast Guard General Gift Fund is authorized under 10 U.S.C. § 2601 provisions for such funds within the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard. The General Gift Fund is a vehicle that authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to accept gifts and donations for the benefit of museums, chapels, and other organizations under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is also authorized to accept gifts to be used for the benefit of service members who are wounded, injured or taken ill while in the line of duty, as well as for those members' dependents and survivors.

B. Budget Activities:

The General Gift Fund indirectly supports Coast Guard activities.

C. Budget Bequest Summary:

The Coast Guard estimates \$80,000 in bequests from various sources to the General Gift Fund in FY 2014.

U.S. Coast Guard General Gift Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	\$2,013
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1,933)
2014 Estimated Bequests	80
Total Change 2012-2014	(1,933)

**U. S. COAST GUARD
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

Yard Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for Yard Fund

The Coast Guard Yard, which is located in Curtis Bay, Maryland, provides mission-essential logistics and engineering support (e.g., cutter drydocking, maintenance and repair). The Yard Fund is a revolving account supported by the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses and Acquisition, Construction & Improvements appropriations to pay for personnel and materials required for Coast Guard projects and work orders completed by the Coast Guard Yard.

B. Budget Activities:

Yard Fund activities include logistics and engineering support for Coast Guard vessels. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

**U. S. COAST GUARD
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

Supply Fund Overview

A. Mission Statement for Supply Fund

The Supply Fund, in accordance with 14 U.S.C. § 650, finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from the sale of goods.

B. Budget Activities:

Supply Fund activities include funding the procurement of uniforms, commissioning provisions, stores, materials, and fuel. These activities indirectly support Coast Guard missions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

Not Applicable.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund**

**Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹		FY 2014 Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²					
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-base	
							FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
I. Environmental Compliance and Restoration	-	\$ 2,013	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ (1,933)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (1,933)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	\$ 2,013	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ (1,933)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (1,933)
Net, Enacted Appropriations & Budget Estimates	-	\$ 2,013	-	\$ 80	-	\$ 80	-	\$ (1,933)	-	\$ -	-	\$ (1,933)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.

² All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column. Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund**

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	\$ 2,013
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Bequest Adjustment	-	-	(1,933)
Total Decreases	-	-	(1,933)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,933)
2014 Estimated Bequests	-	-	80
FY 2014 Bequests	-	-	80
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(1,933)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources (applies to Yard Fund)

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund**

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
U.S. Coast Guard	606	530	585	517	585	517	(21)	(13)
Total Budgetary Resources	606	530	585	517	585	517	-	-
			189,000		150,000			57,000
			189,000		150,000			57,000

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Request		Increase/Decrease From FY 2012	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Obligations by Program/Project Activity								
Coast Guard Yard Projects	606	530	585	517	585	517	(21)	(13)
Total Obligations	606	530	585	517	585	517	(21)	(13)
			189,000		150,000			57,000
			189,000		150,000			57,000

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0 Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Objects Classes:				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	1,068	883	42	(1,026)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	944	781	38	(906)
31.0 Equipment	1	1	-	(1)
32.0 Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	\$ 2,013	\$ 1,665	\$ 80	\$ (1,933)
Total Direct Obligations¹	\$ 2,013	\$ 1,665	\$ 80	\$ (1,933)
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,585)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year		-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations				
Total Requirements	2,013	\$ 80	\$ 80	

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1	Full-time permanent	31,314	31,314	31,314	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	64	64	64	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6,696	6,696	6,696	-
11.6	Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	272	272	272	-
11.7	Military personnel	737	737	737	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	10,447	10,447	10,447	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	87	87	87	-
13.0	Benefits-former	3	3	3	-
Total, Personnel Comp. & Benefits		\$ 49,620	\$ 49,620	\$ 49,620	\$ -
Other Objects Classes:					
21.0	Travel	139	682	489	350
22.0	Transportation of things	26	130	93	67
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	1,758	8,628	6,184	4,426
24.0	Printing and reproduction	7	36	26	19
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	10,006	49,095	35,190	25,184
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	16,605	81,474	58,398	41,793
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes		\$ 28,542	\$ 140,045	\$ 100,380	\$ 71,838
Total Direct Obligations¹		\$ 78,162	\$ 189,665	\$ 150,000	\$ 71,838
Unobligated balance, start of year			(39,665)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries of prior year obligations					
Total Requirements		78,162	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund - Reimbursable Military
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
O-10	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-
O-8	-	-	-	-
O-7	-	-	-	-
O-6	1	1	1	-
O-5	2	2	2	-
O-4	2	2	2	-
O-3	3	3	3	-
O-2	1	1	1	-
O-1	-	-	-	-
CWO	3	3	3	-
Cadet	-	-	-	-
E-10	-	-	-	-
E-9	-	-	-	-
E-8	-	-	-	-
E-7	-	-	-	-
E-6	-	-	-	-
E-5	-	-	-	-
E-4	-	-	-	-
E-3	-	-	-	-
E-2	-	-	-	-
E-1	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	-	-	-	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	-	-	(1)
Total Perm. Employment EOY	11	12	12	1
FTE¹	11	12	12	1
Headquarters	-	-	-	-
U.S. Field	12	12	12	-
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	12	12	-
<u>Position Data:</u>				
Average Salary, Officer Positions²	\$ 115,611	\$ 115,611	\$ 120,155	\$ 4,545
Average Grade, Officer Positions	3	3	3	-
Average Salary, Enlisted Positions²	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Average Grade, Enlisted Positions	5	5	5	-

¹The Coast Guard manages the military workforce by end strength, not FTE. The military FTE represented in these numbers are monthly end strengths averaged over the year.

²The military pay and allowances averages include the costs associated with all pay and allowances paid to a particular paygrade, including: Basic Pay, Basic Allowance for Housing, Basic Allowance for Subsistence, Federal Insurance Contributions, Incentive/Special Pays, Clothing Allowances, Cost-of-Living Allowances and Selective Re-enlistment Bonus payments. The term "Officer" includes Chief Warrant Officers, Cadets, and Officer Candidates.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund - Reimbursable Civilian
Permanent Positions by Grade**

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
	Revised Enacted Pos.	Annualized CR Pos.	Request Pos.	Change Total
Total, SES	-	-	-	-
Total, EX	-	-	-	-
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	4	3	3	(1)
GS-13	15	8	8	(7)
GS-12	27	27	27	-
GS-11	20	35	35	15
GS-10	-	-	-	-
GS-9	6	10	10	4
GS-8	2	5	5	3
GS-7	9	14	14	5
GS-6	2	-	-	(2)
GS-5	3	6	6	3
GS-4	-	2	2	2
GS-3	1	-	-	(1)
GS-2	-	-	-	-
Other Graded Positions	483	483	483	-
Ungraded Positions	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	573	594	594	21
Unfilled Positions EOY	69	63	63	(6)
Total Perm. Employment (Filled Positions) EOY	504	531	531	27
FTE	519	505	505	(14)
Headquarters	6	7	7	1
U.S. Field	567	587	587	(20)
Foreign Field	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Positions	573	594	594	(19)
Position Data:				
Average Personnel Costs, ES Positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Personnel Costs, GS Positions	\$ 54,716	\$ 55,072	\$ 54,195	\$ (520)
Average Grade, GS Positions	11	11	11	-

The average personnel costs shown above include basic/locality pay, lump sum payments, awards, overtime, benefits such as retirement, health care and life insurance, and other compensation such as holiday, Sunday, hazardous duty, reemployment annuitant and severance pays, night differential, non foreign Cost-of-Living Allowance, premium compensation for firefighters. Civilian FTP is presented as a count of full time positions, vice full time employees.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Gift Fund
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Gift Fund		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	-	-	-	-
11.7	Military personnel	-	-	-	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
13.0	Benefits-former	-	-	-	-
21.0	Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0	Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	-	-	-	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	1,068	883	42	(1,026)
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	944	781	38	(906)
31.0	Equipment	1	1	-	(1)
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration		\$ 2,013	\$ 1,665	\$ 80	\$ (1,933)
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,585)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 2,013	\$ 80	\$ 80	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,068	\$ 883	\$ 42	\$ (1,026)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This request reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

Supplies and Materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 944	\$ 781	\$ 38	\$ (906)

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2014 request reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

Equipment

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ (1)

This object class covers the purchase of capitalized and non-capitalized assets. Funding in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Coast Guard
Yard Fund
PPA I
Funding Schedule
(Dollars in Thousands)

Yard Fund		FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Object Classes					
11.1	Full-time permanent	31,314	31,314	31,314	-
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	64	64	64	-
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6,696	6,696	6,696	-
11.6	Military personnel (Basic Allowance for Housing)	272	272	272	-
11.7	Military personnel	737	737	737	-
11.8	Special service pay	-	-	-	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	10,447	10,447	10,447	-
12.2	Military personnel benefits	87	87	87	-
13.0	Benefits-former	3	3	3	-
21.0	Travel	139	682	489	350
22.0	Transportation of things	26	130	93	67
23.1	GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2	Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communication, utilities, and misc charges	1,758	8,628	6,184	4,426
24.0	Printing and reproduction	7	36	26	19
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2	Other services	10,006	49,095	35,190	25,184
25.3	Purchases of goods & svcs. from gov't accounts	-	-	-	-
25.4	Operation & maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	16,605	81,474	58,398	41,793
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0	Land and structures	-	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnity	-	-	-	-
Total, Environmental Compliance and Restoration		\$ 78,162	\$ 189,665	\$ 150,000	\$ 71,838
Unobligated balance, start of year			(39,665)	-	
Unobligated balance, end of year			-	-	
Recoveries			-	-	
Total Requirements		\$ 78,162	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Salaries and Benefits

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 49,620	\$ 49,620	\$ 49,620	\$ -

The assumptions used to estimate the anticipated reimbursement account for the proposed pay raise (1.0 percent for military and 1.0 percent for civilians), medical benefits, other mandatory personnel entitlements provided in the source accounts.

Travel

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 139	\$ 682	\$ 489	\$ 350

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 estimate of reimbursables reflects anticipated project travel needs.

Transportation of things

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 26	\$ 130	\$ 93	\$ 67

Transportation of things, the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

Communication, utilities, and misc charges

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 1,758	\$ 8,628	\$ 6,184	\$ 4,426

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. Specifically, funding includes data connectivity costs for Coast Guard shore facilities and cutters, utility costs, including shore facility utilities, cutter and boat fuel requirements, and postal costs. The estimate of reimbursables in FY 2014 reflects the anticipated need.

Printing

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 7	\$ 36	\$ 26	\$ 19

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. Funding includes charges associated with publication of Coast Guard training manuals, operational instructions, reports and other Coast Guard directives. The FY 2014 estimate of reimburseables reflects the anticipated need.

Other services

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	Change
\$ 10,006	\$ 49,095	\$ 35,190	\$ 25,184

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. the FY 2014 estimate of reimbursables reflects consideration of prior-year unobligated balances.

Supplies and Materials

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to FY 2014
Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	125	Change
\$ 16,605	\$ 81,474	\$ 58,398	\$ 41,793

Supplies and materials are primarily defined as commodities that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use. The FY 2014 estimate of reimbursables reflects the anticipated need for supplies and material cost.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard



Fiscal Year 2014

Strategic Context

Congressional Justification

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A. Component Overview

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and stewardship in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, and on the high seas. Since 1790, the Coast Guard has safeguarded our Nation's maritime interests and natural resources on our rivers, ports and harbors, offshore, and in certain regions around the world. The Coast Guard's unique authorities, versatile assets, and highly proficient workforce enable the Service to respond to all threats and hazards in a manner that provides exceptional value and service to the Nation. The Coast Guard serves as a highly skilled member of the nation's Armed Forces, always ready to:

***Protect those on the sea:** leading responses to man-made and natural disasters and threats, ensuring a safe and secure maritime transportation system, preventing potentially devastating maritime incidents, and rescuing those in distress.*

***Protect the Nation from threats delivered by sea:** enforcing laws and treaties, securing our ocean resources, and ensuring the integrity of our maritime domain from illegal activity and potential acts of terrorism.*

***Protect the sea itself:** regulating hazardous cargo transportation, holding responsible parties accountable for environmental damage and cleanup, and protecting living marine and natural resources.*

Coast Guard missions remain more relevant than ever and, in the years since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the Coast Guard has renewed its focus and resolve to safeguard the United States as part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Today, the breadth of Coast Guard missions and capabilities is crucial to protecting the homeland and preserving America's national interests.

As the Nation faces challenging economic times, it must not be forgotten that America is a maritime nation. Jobs and foreign trade rely upon our Nation's ports, and inland waterways, including the Great Lakes. But, these approaches from the sea can be used by criminals, domestic or transnational, who seek to do us harm. In the offshore transit zones, Coast Guard works with its federal, international, and state partners to address transnational crime, drug and human trafficking, and piracy. In the nation's port areas, the Coast Guard leads coordination efforts to mitigate maritime threats to the safe and secure flow of people and goods. Our natural resources are also at risk from illegal harvesting of fish stocks and other living marine resources in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In the future, greater access to the Arctic has the potential to increase opportunities for commercial shipping activity, tourism, and energy exploration. The Coast Guard's FY 2014 budget request allocates resources to the highest priority initiatives to counter today's threats, and keep the maritime domain safe and secure for the future.

The Coast Guard's layered maritime security strategy focuses on three regions; high seas, littorals, and inland waters. This strategy allows Coast Guard to execute its eleven statutory missions using our assets and authorities most effectively throughout the maritime continuum. Coast Guard statutory missions support the strategic missions, goals, and objectives of six DHS programs:

The **Maritime Security Operations** program encompasses activities conducted to detect, deter, prevent, and disrupt terrorist attacks, and other criminal acts in the U.S. maritime domain. These operations include the execution of antiterrorism, response and recovery operations, and related

preparedness activities such as the establishment and oversight of a maritime security regime and maritime domain awareness. The following statutory mission contributes to the Coast Guard's Maritime Security Operations program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS).

The **Maritime Law Enforcement** program preserves America's jurisdictional rights within our maritime borders and suppresses violations of U.S. Federal law on, under and over the seas. The Coast Guard is the lead Federal maritime law enforcement agency for enforcing national and international law on the high seas, outer continental shelf, and inward from the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Law Enforcement program: Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Living Marine Resources; and Other Law Enforcement.

The **Maritime Prevention** program mitigates the risk of human casualties and property losses, minimizes security risks, and protects the marine environment. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security (PWCS); Marine Safety; and Marine Environmental Protection.

The **Maritime Response** program mitigates the consequences of marine casualties and disastrous events. The Coast Guard minimizes loss of life, injury, and property loss by searching for and rescuing persons in distress in the maritime environment. Coast Guard preparedness efforts ensure incident response and recovery resources are fully ready and capable to minimize impact of disasters to people, the environment and the economy. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Response program: Search and Rescue and Marine Environmental Protection.

The **Defense Operations** program provides unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy. The program portfolio comprises eight activities including: Maritime Interdiction Operations; Combating Maritime Terrorism; Port Operations Security and Defense (to include maintaining a Title 10 Reserve force and providing Aids to Navigation support for battle-space preparation); Military Environmental Response Operations; Coastal Sea Control Operations (including providing DoD the only assured surface access in ice-covered and ice-diminished waters); Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR); Rotary Wing Air Intercept Operations; and Support for Theater Security Cooperation Initiatives. The following statutory mission contributes to the Coast Guard's Defense Operations program: Defense Readiness.

The **Marine Transportation System Management** (MTS) program promotes a safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound waterways system. The Coast Guard minimizes disruptions to maritime commerce by regulating safe navigation and by providing waterways restoration capabilities after extreme weather events, marine accidents, or terrorist incidents. The Coast Guard works in concert with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, maritime associations, and the international community to optimize balanced use of the Nation's marine transportation system. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Marine Transportation System Management program: Aids to Navigation and Ice Operations.

The **Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance** program derives from the Acquisition Construction and Improvements (AC&I) and Operating Expenses (OE) sections of the CJ. AC&I funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. This program is intended to align with the resource

levels contained in the DHS Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) which capture total AC&I budget authority and the portion of O&M for investments not captured as Mission Support.

The **Mission Support** program is a portfolio of output-oriented mission support programs. These programs support the needs of the operational forces of the Coast Guard and the maritime community and address crosscutting areas such as research and development, policy and regulatory guidance, asset management, and capabilities. This program includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives (excluding acquisition projects) that are designed to improve information sharing within the Coast Guard, strengthen information availability, improve vessel tracking, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

The **Management & Administration** program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, executive support, management and business administration services, human resources management, finance and accounting, and training and recruiting.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The Coast Guard's FY 2014 Budget allocates available resources to address today's greatest maritime safety and security needs, while making the necessary investment in new cutters and boats, and sustainment of aircraft, systems, and infrastructure necessary to ensure the viability of the Coast Guard well into the future. The Coast Guard's approach in the FY 2014 budget was to assess operational risk (both in the near and long-term), and strategically allocate resources to best mitigate these risks. The Coast Guard must continue to strike a balance between investment in current operations and continued recapitalization. This balanced approach is absolutely critical to ensure the Service's continued ability to carry out its missions safely and effectively both now and into the future.

The Coast Guard's FY 2014 strategic and budget priorities are to:

1. Build Essential Coast Guard Capability for the Nation;
2. Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship; and
3. Sustain the Most Critical Front-Line Operations

Build Essential Coast Guard Capability for the Nation

The condition and serviceability of the Coast Guard's in-service surface fleet, the aging of both fixed and rotary air assets, and the projected timelines to replace these assets require the Coast Guard to continue investment in surface and air recapitalization and sustainment programs to maintain the capability necessary to operate in areas strategically important to our Nation.

To mitigate the current and emerging offshore threats and strengthen DHS' layered security approach in the outer regions, the FY 2014 budget provides for the acquisition of the seventh National Security Cutter (NSC) and two Fast Response Cutters (FRCs), and continues pre-acquisition activities for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and Polar Icebreaker. These assets will provide critical capabilities to support operations in the offshore regions and the Arctic for the next 40 years. The budget also continues sustainment and conversion work on fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft,

recapitalization of cutter boats, and investment in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems.

Strengthen Resource and Operational Stewardship

The FY 2014 budget decommissions two High Endurance Cutters (WHECs) that are being replaced by more capable National Security Cutters. The Coast Guard will also consolidate regional assets where overlapping capabilities exist by closing Air Facilities in Newport, OR and Charleston, SC. The 2014 budget ensures that our resources are aligned to our Nation's highest priorities in a manner that balances key investments for the future with sustaining essential investment in today's missions and capabilities that provide the highest return on investment.

Sustain the Most Critical Front-Line Operations

The FY 2014 budget sustains the most critical frontline operations, including maintaining search and rescue coverage, protecting critical infrastructure and key resources, supporting safe navigation, safeguarding natural resources, protecting the environment, detecting and interdicting drugs and individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally, and supporting the Nation's foreign policy objectives.

FYHSP Programs

The table below shows the Coast Guard's FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Maritime Security Operations	4,804	\$425,314
Maritime Law Enforcement	11,184	\$870,473
Maritime Prevention	9,611	\$709,243
Maritime Response	6,350	\$504,768
Defense Operations	3,708	\$335,009
Maritime Transportation System Management	7,812	\$599,105
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment*	818	\$2,001,635
Mission Support	2,706	\$1,682,708
Management & Administration	2776	\$865,432
Total Discretionary Budget Request	49,773	\$7,993,687
Mandatory Appropriations (total)	10	\$1,800,693
Total Budget Authority	49,783	\$9,794,380

* This differs from the Acquisition Construction and Improvements section of the CJ and is intended to align with the resource levels contained in the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) which captures total budget authority and O&M for investments not captured as Mission Support.

B. Component Contributions to Achieving DHS Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Coast Guard programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Maritime Security Operations	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Law Enforcement	-	85%	-	-	-	15%	-
Maritime Prevention	8%	58%	-	-	-	34%	-
Maritime Response	-	-	-	-	18%	82%	-
Defense Operations	15%	-	-	-	-	85%	-
Maritime Transportation System Management	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment	10%	40%	-	-	5%	45%	-
Mission Support	10%	40%	-	-	3%	47%	-
Management & Administration	10%	40%	-	-	3%	47%	-

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Major Coast Guard activities that support Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security fall under the Maritime Security Operations, Maritime Prevention, and Defense Operations Programs.

The Coast Guard, through its **Maritime Security Operations**, is the key maritime element of DHS’s *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* mission. In the ports and on the waterways, the Coast Guard works to mitigate the risk of terrorist or other security threats. The vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure and key resources located on or near the water are mitigated through such activities as random patrols, enforcing security zones and conducting security escorts of certain vessels (e.g. vessels containing hazardous cargo) in key U.S. ports and waterways. Conducting anti-terrorism patrols deters and disrupts the use of the waterways for transport of individuals with criminal intent and dangerous or illicit cargo.

The Coast Guard, through certain activities within its **Maritime Prevention** program, protects critical infrastructure and key resources by identifying high risk vessels to board and inspect. The Coast Guard regularly inspects port facilities for compliance with security regulations. These activities enhance the security of the marine transportation system at its core, while balancing the needs and flow of commerce. When necessary, rules and regulatory standards are developed to enhance maritime security.

The Coast Guard possesses both unique civil and military authorities applicable in the maritime domain. With a fully integrated approach to national and homeland security set forth in the *2010*

United States Coast Guard - Strategic Context

National Security Strategy, the Coast Guard is the leader in the interagency coordination of maritime activities through its **Defense Operations** program. The Coast Guard enhances security in the homeland with its Rotary Wing Air Intercept (RWAI) capability for the National Capital Region (NCR) and other National Special Security Events. In addition, the Coast Guard trains and establishes relationships with our global maritime partners, which strengthens homeland security.

Resources Requested

Coast Guard resources supporting Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Security Operations	\$450,544	4,819	\$464,583	4,819	\$425,314	4,808
Maritime Prevention	\$78,701	998	\$79,621	998	\$66,859	877
Defense Operations	\$58,919	637	\$58,919	637	\$50,781	561
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment	\$375,001	76	\$241,671	79	\$209,446	82
Mission Support	\$186,961	283	\$186,965	285	\$168,271	271
Management & Administration	\$231,677	304	\$233,695	304	\$231,766	278
Total	\$1,381,803*	7,117	\$1,265,453*	7,122	\$1,152,437	6,876*

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, U.S. Coast Guard contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level performance measures in this area. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent reduction of all maritime security risk subject to U.S. Coast Guard influence						
Description: This is a risk-based outcome measure that begins with an assessment (by maritime security subject matter experts) of sixteen high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios. Threat, vulnerability, and consequence levels are estimated for each scenario, which generates a proxy (index) value of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, U.S. Coast Guard interventions (security and response operations, regime and awareness activities) for the fiscal year are scored against the scenarios with regard to the decreases in threat, vulnerability and consequence that each has been estimated to have afforded. (The analysis then focuses on those areas within the U.S. Coast Guard's roles and strategic mandates.) The resulting measure is a proxy measure of performance. Targets for FY11-FY16 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY11.						
Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

United States Coast Guard - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	21%	28%	44%	44%	36%	37%
Result:	31%	28%	44%	36%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard consequence management						
Description: This measure indicates the estimated % of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction due to consequence mgmt, as a % of the risk that USCG has the ability to impact. This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) of sixteen high-consequence maritime terrorist attack scenarios with respect to threat, vulnerability, & consequence. Aggregation of maritime security risk scenarios generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. USCG layered interventions (both operational & regulatory-based) employed throughout the FY are scored against the attack scenarios with regard to the % consequence after a modeled attack has occurred. The resultant measure shows the reduction in "raw risk" from USCG consequence mitigation efforts alone. Targets for FY11-16 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY11.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	6%	5%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Result:	9%	3%	4%	2%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard efforts to prevent a terrorist entering the U.S. via maritime means						
Description: This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction of the illegal entry of a terrorist(s) through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the USCG has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the illegal entry of a terrorist(s) into the U.S. with intent and capability to carry out terror attacks within the United States where vessels en route from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Such scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. Next, USCG incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness each has been estimated to have afforded. Targets for FY11-16 have increased due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY11.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	21%	29%	52%	52%	34%	35%
Result:	42%	42%	43%	34%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent reduction of maritime security risk resulting from U.S. Coast Guard efforts to prevent a weapon of mass destruction from entering the United States via maritime means						
Description: This measure is an estimate of the percent of terrorist-related maritime risk reduction of the illegal entry of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)/materials into the U.S. through the maritime domain (as a percent of the risk that the USCG has the ability to impact). This is a risk-based measure that involves the scoring (by maritime security subject matter experts) with respect to threat, vulnerability and consequence of the illegal entry of a WMD/materials into the United States to support ongoing terrorist operations where vessels en						

route from foreign countries are used as a means of conveyance. Scoring generates an index of "raw risk" that exists in the maritime domain. USCG incremental interventions (awareness, operational and regulatory-based) that have taken place throughout the fiscal year are scored with regard to the effectiveness that each has been estimated to have afforded. Targets for FY11-16 have increased relative to FY 2010 due to a revised methodology that took effect in FY11.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	3%	12%	29%	29%	24%	25%
Result:	17%	17%	28%	24%	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

The major Coast Guard programs that support *Securing and Managing our Borders* are Maritime Law Enforcement and Maritime Prevention.

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal maritime law enforcement agency that directly supports *Securing and Managing Our Borders* in the inland waterways, ports, littorals and on the high seas. The **Maritime Law Enforcement** program leverages Coast Guard civil authorities to prevent the illegal use of U.S. maritime approaches and waterways. The Coast Guard uses cutters, boats, aircraft and sensors to enforce drug, migrant, and anti-smuggling laws in the maritime domain.

The Coast Guard, through its **Maritime Prevention** program, secures key transportation nodes through security/background checks to ensure unauthorized and illicit individuals do not gain access to or disrupt key transportation and commerce nodes. In addition, potential risks to our borders are mitigated through the screening of all crew, passengers, and cargo of vessels over 300 gross tons prior to arrival in the U.S. waters.

Resources Requested

Coast Guard resources supporting *Securing and Managing our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Law Enforcement	\$724,278	9,261	\$743,828	9,526	\$740,470	9,739
Maritime Prevention	\$484,046	6,605	\$485,543	6,605	\$476,137	6,529
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment	\$771,137	305	\$900,092	314	\$792,321	327
Mission Support	\$747,843	1,132	\$747,858	1,142	\$673,083	1,082
Management & Administration	\$926,706	1,214	\$934,778	1,215	\$927,064	1,110
Total	\$3,654,010	18,518*	\$3,812,100*	18,802	3,609,075	18,788*

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent the U.S. Coast Guard’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Security compliance rate for high risk maritime facilities						
Description: This measure is a leading indicator of maritime facility security and resiliency in our nation’s ports. Compliance of high risk (Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)) facilities is determined based on whether a major problem is found during an inspection, requiring a notice of violation or civil penalty. MTSA facilities are a high risk subset of the entire national waterfront facility population given the nature of their activities and/or the products they handle; which pose a greater risk for significant loss of life, environmental damage, or economic disruption if attacked. Examining the rate of compliance at high risk facilities provides insight into resiliency in that MTSA facilities are not only required to maintain proper access safeguards, but also exercise approved plans/procedures to prevent and react to security emergencies; and are therefore better suited to resist, adapt, and recover to adversity or disruption.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	99.9%	98.7%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Annual MTSA Facility compliance rate with Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) regulations						
Description: This measure reports the percent of Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) regulated facilities that are found to be in compliance with the Transportation Worker Identification Card (TWIC) regulations during CG inspections. The Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 requires the Coast Guard to conduct at least two MTSA security inspections on regulated facilities each year; one announced and one unannounced. CG Inspectors randomly sample different areas of a facility (admin staff, security staff, dock workers, etc.) to check for TWIC compliance by ensuring workers have a valid and current TWIC card. Some infractions can be corrected on the spot, e.g., a trucker forgot his TWIC in his truck cab. Depending on the number and severity of TWIC infractions, the inspector/Capt of the Port may find the facility not in compliance. Statistical guidelines have been developed based on the size of the facility to aid inspectors, and to ensure random sampling.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	80%	85%	99%	99%	99%
Result:	N/A	100%	99%	99%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of undocumented migrants who attempt to enter the U.S. via maritime routes that are interdicted						
Description: This measure is the total number of all undocumented migrants who are attempting to enter the U.S. by maritime means and who are interdicted by the U.S. Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies. The other agencies include Customs and Border Protection, and foreign entities partnering with the U.S. Coast Guard for migrant interdiction operations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<8,351	<8,609	<6,100	<6,300
Result:	N/A	N/A	3,477	4,086	N/A	N/A

Measure: Removal rate for cocaine from non-commercial vessels in maritime transit zone						
Description: Percent of Cocaine removed (seized by the U.S. Coast Guard or disrupted (jettisoned, scuttled or destroyed) as a result of U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement action) in relationship to the estimated Non-Commercial Maritime Movement of cocaine.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	15.7%	18.5%	15.5%	16.5%	14.1%	13.9%
Result:	15%	13.5%	11.6%	13.4%	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

The Coast Guard supports *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* through multi-mission asset capability and the ability to surge resources as needed for response to an incident of national significance. In this role, the most significant program is Maritime Response.

Through its Reserve Forces and by maintaining a readiness posture and establishing presence in our ports and waterways, littorals, and on the high seas, the Coast Guard is the leading Federal responder for disaster on the water. The Coast Guard’s **Maritime Response** program supports *resilience to disasters* through risk assessments, all-hazards plan development, training, exercises, and daily operations. The Coast Guard stands ready to respond to and aid in mass recovery operations from man-made incidents or natural disasters impacting national and key international maritime communities. The Coast Guard continuously improves its capabilities in emergency management and seamlessly integrates into the National Incident Management System (NIMS) through the entire emergency management cycle.

Resources Requested

Coast Guard resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.
\$ in thousands

Program	FY 20112		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Response	\$137,618	1,385	\$137,618	1,385	\$130,326	1,405
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment	\$162,491	23	\$88,890	24	\$90,237	25

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Mission Support	\$56,088	85	\$56,089	86	\$50,481	81
Management & Administration	\$69,503	91	\$70,108	91	\$69,530	83
Total	\$425,700	1,584	\$352,706*	1,585*	\$340,574	1,594

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

U.S. Coast Guard contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

Major Coast Guard programs that are *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* include Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Prevention, Maritime Response, Defense Operations, and Marine Transportation System Management.

The Coast Guard directly contributes to *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* as the primary Federal maritime law enforcement agency. Specifically, the **Maritime Law Enforcement** program leverages Coast Guard civil authority to enforce laws and prevent illegal use of U.S. maritime approaches and waterways. In these areas, the Coast Guard enforces protection laws. Cutters, boats, and aircraft patrol the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to prevent illegal foreign fishing and ensure domestic compliance. Marine protection and fisheries laws are enforced through surveillance, boarding and inspecting of vessels, people, and cargo.

The Coast Guard's **Maritime Prevention** program contributes to *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* through development, implementation and enforcement of regulatory actions. The Coast Guard develops and enforces marine safety and security standards, performs recreational boating safety inspections and licenses U.S. mariners. Broader objectives are met through the inspection of waterfront facilities and cargo containers to ensure risks to life, property and the environment are reduced. Additionally, Coast Guard investigators document and evaluate marine casualties and security and environmental incidents to make recommendations for implementing new standards that further protect the marine environment and ensure the safe operation of the MTS.

The Coast Guard contributes to *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* through the **Maritime Response** program. Trained personnel, capable air and surface assets, and command and control elements provide expertise and flexibility in responding to environmental and marine pollution incidents both in the U.S. and abroad. In addition, the Coast Guard maintains a 24-hour watch for security incidents and distress calls both in U.S. waters and on the high seas to safeguard life in the maritime environment

The Coast Guard via its **Defense Operations** program provides unique authorities and capabilities to *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security*. Specific activities include port security for military cargo and support to DoD for defense operations. The Coast Guard maintains a level of readiness and training that allows for the immediate integration with DoD forces for peacetime operations or during times of war. This readiness and training supports U.S. national

interests abroad, as well as facilitating DoD support to DHS for the integration of Homeland Defense and Homeland Security.

The Coast Guard contributes to *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* through the **Marine Transportation System (MTS) Management** program. By maintaining navigational aids and disseminating information to mariners on potential closures and waterway closures, providing vessel traffic services, breaking ice, and enforcing safety standards, the Coast Guard assures safe and secure flow of people and goods in the nation’s maritime regions.

Resources Requested

Coast Guard resources supporting *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Maritime Law Enforcement	\$103,760	1,345	\$110,760	1,445	\$130,003	1,445
Maritime Prevention	\$298,063	2,403	\$306,174	2,403	\$275,711	2, 215
Maritime Response	\$605,883	4,965	\$681,460	4,965	\$613,442	4,945
Defense Operations	\$583,242	4,445	\$583,242	4,445	\$284,228	3,147
Maritime Transportation System Management	\$660,016	7,679	\$663,354	7,679	\$599,105	7,812
Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Sustainment	\$1,006,825	358	\$1,010,571	369	\$909,632	384
Mission Support	\$878,716	1,331	\$878,733	1,341	\$790,873	1,272
Management & Administration	\$1,088,880	1,427	\$1,098,365	1,428	\$1,089,301	1,305
Total	\$5,225,385	23,953	\$5,332,659	24,075	\$4,692,1295	22,525

Performance Measures

For *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures gauge achievement in this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Availability of maritime navigation aids
Description: This measure indicates the hours that short-range federal Aids to Navigation are available. The aid availability rate is based on an international measurement standard established by the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities

United States Coast Guard - Strategic Context

(IALA) (Recommendation O-130) in December 2004. A short-range Aid to Navigation is counted as not being available from the initial time a discrepancy is reported until the time the discrepancy is corrected.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Result:	98%	98.5%	98.5%	98.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Fishing regulation compliance rate

Description: The U.S. Coast Guard uses the percentage of fishing vessels observed at sea complying with domestic regulations as a measure of the Coast Guard's activities and their impact on the health and well-being of U.S. fisheries and marine protected species. This specific measure reflects the percent of boardings at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard during which no significant violations of domestic fisheries regulations are detected.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	97%	97%	96%	96.0%	96.0%	96.5%
Result:	96.7%	97.2%	97.4%	98.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Five-year average number of commercial and recreational boating deaths and injuries

Description: This measure reports the sum of the five-year average numbers of reportable commercial mariner, commercial passenger, and recreational boating deaths and injuries. It is an indicator of the long-term trend of the Maritime Prevention Program's impact on marine safety. 45 CFR 4.05-1 requires the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge to notify the U.S. Coast Guard of any loss of life or injury that requires professional medical treatment beyond first aid. 33 CFR 173.55 requires the operator of a vessel that is used for recreational purposes or is required to be numbered, to file a Boating Accident Report when a person dies; or is injured and requires medical treatment beyond first aid; or disappears from the vessel under circumstances that indicate death or injury as a result of an occurrence that involves the vessel or its equipment.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=4,813	<=4,642	<=4,546	<=4,503
Result:	N/A	N/A	4,567	4,469	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of detected incursions of foreign fishing vessels violating U.S. waters

Description: This measure is the number of detected illegal fishing incursions into the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Incursions detected by both the U.S. Coast Guard and other sources are included when the reports are judged by operational commanders as being of sufficient validity to order resources to respond.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<195	<190	<180	<140	<140	<148
Result:	112	82	122	160	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of people in imminent danger saved in the maritime environment

Description: This is a measure of the percent of people who were in imminent danger on the

United States Coast Guard - Strategic Context

oceans and other waterways and whose lives were saved by U.S Coast Guard. The number of lives lost before and after the U.S Coast Guard is notified and the number of persons missing at the end of search operations are factored into this percentage. Several factors hinder successful response including untimely distress notification to the U.S Coast Guard, incorrect distress site location reporting, severe weather conditions at the distress site, and distance to the scene.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	76%	76%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	77.3%	74.4%	77.3%	77.3%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average number of chemical discharge incidents in the maritime environment

Description: This measure is an indicator of the U.S. Coast Guard Program's impact on the long-term trend of chemical discharge incidents. It is a moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated chemical discharge incidents into navigable waters of the United States for the past 60 months, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Chemical and Chemical Products shipped in U.S. waters.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	<=22.8	<=22	<=18.4	<=16	<=15.9
Result:	N/A	16.9	15.0	14.2	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average number of navigational accidents

Description: This measure evaluates the long-term trend of U.S. Coast Guard Waterways Management Program in preventing collisions, allisions (vessels striking fixed objects), and groundings.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	<=1,858	<=1,963	<=1,939	<=2,012	<=2,043
Result:	N/A	1,878	1,945	1,932	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average number of oil spills in the maritime environment

Description: This measure is an indicator of the U.S. Coast Guard Prevention Program's impact on the long-term trend of significant oil spills. It is a moving average of U.S. Coast Guard investigated oil spills greater than 100 gallons discharged into navigable waters of the United States for the past 60 months, divided by the 5-year average annual foreign and domestic short tons (100 million) of Oil and Oil Products shipped in U.S. waters.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=13	<=12.1	<=11.6	<=11.4	<=11.4	<=11.3
Result:	11.8	11.4	10.2	10.5	N/A	N/A

Measure: Five-year average number of commercial mariner deaths and injuries

Description: This measure reports the number of commercial mariner deaths and injuries for the past 60 months and is an indicator of the long-term performance trend of the Coast Guard's Prevention Program impact on commercial mariner fatalities and injuries.

United States Coast Guard - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=529	<=520	<=475	<=455	<=453	<=452
Result:	475	454	431	426	N/A	N/A

Measure: Five-year average number of commercial passenger deaths and injuries						
Description: This measure reports the number of commercial passenger deaths and injuries for the past 60 months and is an indicator of the long-term performance trend of the Coast Guard's Prevention Program impact on commercial passenger fatalities and injuries.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=251	<=248	<=223	<=215	<=254	<=254
Result:	228	238	232	256	N/A	N/A

Measure: Five-year average number of recreational boating deaths and injuries						
Description: This measure reports the number of recreational boating fatalities and injuries for the past 60 months and is an indicator of the long-term performance trend of the Coast Guard's Prevention Program impact on recreational boating fatalities and injuries.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=4,248	<=4,184	<=4,115	<=3,972	<=3,880	<=3,797
Result:	4,038	3,959	3,904	3,791	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of days critical waterways are closed to commerce due to ice						
Description: This measure is an indicator of U.S. Coast Guard Icebreaking impact on preventing disruptions to maritime commerce due to ice. This measure tallies the annual number of days critical Great Lakes waterways are closed. A closure is a period of 24 or more hours during which a waterway is closed by a Vessel Traffic Service or a Captain of the Port or is blocked by a beset vessel. Closure day targets were negotiated with Great Lakes Marine Transportation System stakeholders and are relative to winter severity. An average winter would include 2 closure days while a severe winter would include 8. The determination of Great Lakes winter severity is based on assessments of the North American Ice Service which is comprised of the U.S. National Ice Center, the Canadian Ice Service, and the International Ice Patrol.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	2	2	2	2	2	2
Result:	0	6	0	0	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time rescue assets are on-scene within 2 hours						
Description: United States Codes and Code of Federal Regulations establish authority to operate rescue facilities and units, but do not prescribe specific response time standards – Coast Guard policy sets the 2 hour response standard. Time on scene is calculated from the earliest time a Search and Rescue Unit (SRU) is requested to proceed until the earliest time of arrival on scene of an SRU. This includes readiness time, the 30 minutes of preparation time, that provides for underway preps (i.e. engine warm-ups, underway checklist, risk management evaluation, and mission planning) and the transit time, the 90 minutes from underway to on scene based on						

moderate environmental conditions which allow for operation of the SRUs at their top cruise speeds. To calculate the response times used in the measure, the Coast Guard uses the following equation: Time On Scene = First Sortie On Scene Time minus First Resource Requested Time. The Coast Guard established the 2-hour On Scene Standard in the 1970's and conducted a full review of the standard in 1992. The standard is based on survival expectations in the average weighted water temperatures. The weighting factors into the varying number of incidents occurring regionally.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	85%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	93.3%	93.1%	93.5%	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service
Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

ia. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
 Total Appropriations
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 From FY 2012					
	Revised Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Operating Expenses	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	1,670,292	6,705	1,494,614	(129)	(169,451)	(79)	36	(50)	(169,487)
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	5,380	-	5,413	-	51,775	-	46,395	-	3,571	-	42,824
Mandatory	-	245,000	-	245,000	-	255,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,834	1,914,445	6,834	1,920,705	6,705	1,801,389	(129)	(113,056)	(79)	3,607	(50)	(116,663)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,834	1,914,445	6,834	1,920,705	6,705	1,801,389	(129)	(113,056)	(79)	3,607	(50)	(116,663)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non Homeland Per Centage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non-Homeland Per Centage		Total		PPA Homeland Percentage		PPA Non Homeland Per Centage		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operating Expenses	6,032	\$1,570,379	802	\$93,686	6,834	\$1,664,065	6,032	\$1,575,276	802	\$95,017	6,834	\$1,670,292	5,902	\$1,396,709	803	\$97,905	6,705	\$1,494,614
Protection	4,374	1,038,440	-	-	4,374	1,038,440	4,372	1,058,266	-	-	4,372	1,058,266	4,055	913,360	-	-	4,055	913,360
Protection of persons and facilities	3,663	854,052	-	-	3,663	854,052	3,663	837,558	-	-	3,663	837,558	3,522	822,591	-	-	3,522	822,591
National Special Security Event Fund	-	17,407	-	-	-	17,407	-	19,425	-	-	-	19,425	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Presidential candidate nominee protection	172	80,384	-	-	172	80,384	170	114,156	-	-	170	114,156	-	-	-	-	-	-
White House mail screening	7	18,472	-	-	7	18,472	7	18,585	-	-	7	18,585	7	18,487	-	-	7	18,487
Protective intelligence activities	532	68,125	-	-	532	68,125	532	68,542	-	-	532	68,542	526	67,782	-	-	526	67,782
Investigations [and Field operations]	1,389	250,946	464	83,650	1,853	334,596	1,391	240,246	464	80,083	1,855	320,329	1,447	260,544	482	86,847	1,929	347,391
Domestic field operations	1,102	179,059	367	59,687	1,469	238,746	1,102	169,021	367	56,342	1,469	225,363	1,169	194,599	390	64,866	1,559	259,465
International field office administration and operations	49	24,728	17	8,243	66	32,971	51	24,880	17	8,293	68	33,173	49	23,219	16	7,739	65	30,958
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	223	40,885	75	13,628	298	54,513	223	40,032	75	13,344	298	53,376	229	42,726	76	14,242	305	56,968
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	15	6,274	5	2,092	20	8,366	15	6,313	5	2,104	20	8,417	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	215	184,981	112	6,607	327	191,588	215	181,837	112	9,812	327	191,649	337	168,900	107	8,382	444	177,282
Headquarters, management and administration	215	184,981	112	6,607	327	191,588	215	181,837	112	9,812	327	191,649	337	168,900	107	8,382	444	177,282
Training	52	53,681	218	1,917	270	55,598	52	53,074	218	2,864	270	55,938	63	52,925	204	2,627	267	55,552
Rowley training center	52	53,681	218	1,917	270	55,598	52	53,074	218	2,864	270	55,938	63	52,925	204	2,627	267	55,552
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	2	42,331	8	1,512	10	43,843	2	41,853	8	2,258	10	44,111	-	980	10	49	10	1,029
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	-	5,065	-	315	-	5,380	-	5,096	-	317	-	5,413	-	48,453	-	3,322	-	51,775
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,388	-	3,007	-	46,395
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	5,065	-	315	-	5,380	-	5,096	-	317	-	5,413	-	5,065	-	315	-	5,380
Retired pay (mandatory - trust fund):	-	-	-	245,000	-	245,000	-	-	-	245,000	-	245,000	-	-	-	255,000	-	255,000
Total	6,032	1,575,444	802	339,001	6,834	1,914,445	6,032	1,580,372	802	340,334	6,834	1,920,705	5,902	1,445,162	803	356,227	6,705	1,801,389

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

N/A

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Operating Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,494,614
-Protection of persons and facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	822,591
-National special security events	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,500
-Presidential candidate nominee protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
-Protective intelligence activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	67,782
-White House mail screening	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,487
-Headquarters, management and administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	177,282
-Rowley training center	N/A	N/A	N/A	55,552
-Information Integration and Technology Transformation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,029
-Domestic field operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	259,465
-International field office administration, operations and training	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,958
-Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	N/A	N/A	N/A	56,968
-Support for missing and exploited children	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 51,775
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 46,395
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (James J. Rowley Training Center)	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,380
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		-	-	\$ 1,546,389

The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 18 U.S.C. 3056A. 18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorized the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service
Operating Expenses



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Secret Service Operating Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Operating Expenses:

The United States Secret Service has statutory authority to carry out two primary missions: protection of the nation's leaders and investigation of financial and electronic crimes. The Secret Service protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, former Presidents and their spouses, visiting heads of state or government, presidential and vice presidential candidates/nominees; and other individuals as directed by the President; protects the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and manages the security at designated National Special Security Events. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, mortgage fraud, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, telecommunications, and other critical infrastructure.

B. Budget Activities:

The Secret Service's Operating Expenses appropriation provides for the annualization of prior-year funding, fiscal adjustments, and budget activity related to Secret Service programs, projects and activities (PPA).

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Secret Service requests 6,686 positions, 6,705 FTE, and \$1,494,614,000 for FY 2014. The request includes a total of \$21,811,000 in program increases as well as program decreases of \$21,775,000 and (79) FTE. This level of funding includes the following program changes:

- White House Complex Security Posture Enhancements - \$14,200,000
- Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures - \$7,611,000
- Attrition of FTE – (\$12,866,000) (76 FTE)
- Operational Mission Support (OMS) – (\$8,909,000)(3 FTE)

Adjustments to the base increases, totaling \$12,659,000, include the following:

- FY 2014 pay inflation - \$11,078,000
- 3rd year funding for positions hired for the OMS program - \$1,561,000
- 3rd year funding for acquisition workforce positions hired - \$20,000

Adjustments to base decreases, totaling \$105,222,000, include the following:

- National Special Security Events – (\$12,907,000)
- Forensic support and a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children – (\$7,518,000) (8 FTE)
- Presidential candidate nominee protection – (\$55,994,000) (172 FTE)
- International Field Office savings – (\$2,000,000) (2 FTE)
- Protection – Scheduled Overtime and Contractual Services (\$3,614,000)
- Reduction of Authorized Ceiling (\$0) (38 FTP)
- Non-recur of FY2012 Reprogramming action (\$23,189,000)

Additional adjustments to base decreases, totaling \$34,100,000, for the following DHS-wide efficiencies include:

- Office of Federal Procurement Policy directed purchasing savings - (\$3,488,000)
- DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiatives - (\$3,431,000)
- Permanent change of station travel - (\$4,332,000)
- General temporary duty travel - (\$14,666,000)
- Vehicle fleet inventory - (\$128,000)
- Overtime - (\$5,510,000)
- IT Infrastructure - (\$2,400,000)
- Headquarters administrative efficiency across DHS - (\$145,000)

An additional adjustment to the base decrease is to transfer funds from the Headquarters, Management, and Administration PPA to the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account:

- Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT), formerly known as Information Integration and Transformation– (\$42,824,000)

D: Efficiencies **\$34.100 million**

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies **\$9.842 million**

Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs (\$4.332 million) – The Secret Service will extend agent reassignments by deferring 40 to 75 PCS moves.

Overtime (\$5.510 million) – The Secret Service continues to review overtime policy in order to identify cost effective practices. The Secret Service will reduce overtime where possible while minimizing the impact to the protective and investigative missions.

Travel Efficiencies **\$14.666 million**

TDY and travel (\$14.666 million) – All travel is reduced through the efforts of the newly established Logistics Resource Center by synchronizing Secret Service-wide requirements in order to achieve the most cost effective rates and by reviewing policies and practices to garner additional savings.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts Efficiencies

\$7.064 million

OFPP directed purchasing savings (\$3.488 million) – The review and analysis of all available procurement vehicles will continue in order to leverage purchasing power and achieve cost savings throughout the year.

DHS strategic sourcing initiatives (\$3.431 million) – The review and analysis of all available procurement vehicles will continue in order to leverage purchasing power and achieve cost savings.

HQ admin efficiency across DHS (\$0.145 million) – The review of all contractual services will continue and non-mission contractual services are reduced where practical.

Equipment Efficiencies

\$2.528 million

Vehicle fleet inventory (\$0.128 million) – The vehicle fleet inventory replacement schedule will be extended from the desired industry standard of five years/60,000 miles to eight years/unlimited miles.

IT Infrastructure (\$2.400 million) – The Secret Service continues to assess its strategic operational needs to refresh and upgrade existing IT and Communication systems. In order to ensure funding for high-priority IT investments, the Secret Service will extend the usage of non-critical IT and communication systems.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service

Operating Expenses

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Protection	4,374	4,374	1,038,440	4,372	4,372	1,058,266	4,104	4,055	913,360	(270)	(319)	(125,080)	(3)	(52)	4,996	(267)	(267)	(130,076)
Protection of persons and facilities	3,663	3,663	854,052	3,663	3,663	837,558	3,565	3,522	822,591	(98)	(141)	(31,461)	(3)	(46)	5,956	(95)	(95)	(37,417)
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	17,407	-	-	19,425	-	-	4,500	-	-	(12,907)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,907)
Presidential candidate nominee protection	172	172	80,384	170	170	114,156	-	-	-	(172)	(172)	(80,384)	-	-	-	(172)	(172)	(80,384)
White House mail screening	7	7	18,472	7	7	18,585	7	7	18,487	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Protective intelligence activities	532	532	68,125	532	532	68,542	532	526	67,782	-	(6)	(343)	-	(6)	(960)	-	-	617
Investigation	1,853	1,853	334,596	1,855	1,855	320,328	1,855	1,929	347,391	2	76	12,795	(76)	(21)	(3,360)	78	97	16,155
Domestic field operations	1,469	1,469	238,746	1,469	1,469	225,362	1,482	1,559	259,465	13	90	20,719	(76)	(17)	(2,720)		107	23,439
International field office administration and operations	66	66	32,971	68	68	33,173	65	65	30,958	(1)	(1)	(2,013)	-	(1)	(160)	(1)	-	(1,853)
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	298	298	54,513	298	298	53,376	308	305	56,968	10	7	2,455	-	(3)	(480)	10	10	2,935
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	20	20	8,366	20	20	8,417	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(8,366)	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(8,366)
Headquarters, management and administration	327	327	191,588	327	327	191,649	447	444	177,282	120	117	(14,306)	-	(3)	(1,120)	120	120	(13,186)
Rowley training center	270	270	55,598	270	270	55,938	270	267	55,552	-	(3)	(46)	-	(3)	(480)	-	-	434
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	43,843	10	10	44,111	10	10	1,029	-	-	(42,814)	-	-	-	-	-	(42,814)
Subtotal, Discretionary	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	6,834	1,670,292	6,686	6,705	1,494,614	(148)	(129)	(169,451)	(79)	(79)	36	(69)	(50)	(169,487)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Total, Operating Expenses	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	6,834	1,670,292	6,686	6,705	1,494,614	(148)	(129)	(169,451)	(79)	(79)	36	(69)	(50)	(169,487)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	6,834	1,670,292	6,686	6,705	1,494,614	(148)	(129)	(169,451)	(79)	(79)	36	(69)	(50)	(169,487)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	6,834	6,834	1,670,292	6,686	6,705	1,494,614	(148)	(129)	(169,451)	(79)	(79)	36	(69)	(50)	(169,487)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protection of persons and facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protection of persons and facilities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	3,663	3,663	854,052
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(95)	(95)	(37,417)
2014 Current Services	3,568	3,568	816,635
2014 Program Change	(3)	(46)	5,956
2014 Total Request	3,565	3,522	822,591
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(98)	(141)	(31,461)

The United States Secret Service requests 3,565 positions, 3,522 FTE, and \$822.6 million in FY 2014 for the Protection of persons and facilities PPA.

- Increase of \$6.4 million for 2014 pay raise
- Increase \$1.6 million to annualize third-year Operational Mission Support positions
- Increase of \$7.6 million to support the Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures program
- Increase of \$14.2 million for costs associated with the White House Complex / First Family Footprint Enhancement
- Decrease of \$20.2 million for efficiencies
- Decrease of \$6.9 million for attrition (43 FTEs)
- Decrease of \$8.9 million associated with the Operational Mission Support program (3 FTEs)
- Decrease of \$3.6 million for scheduled overtime and contractual services
- Reallocation (95 FTE) to right-size the Headquarters, management and administration PPA
- Decrease of \$21.6 million and (119 FTEs) for Non-recur of FY 2012 Reprogramming action

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service provides for the physical safety of the President, Vice President, their families, and other individuals as designated by 18 U.S.C. § 3056. The Secret Service also secures designated facilities (18 U.S.C. § 3056A), and certain major events. This program is comprised of three distinct activity areas: (1) Protection of persons, (2) Protection of facilities, and (3) Protection of events.

Protection of Persons

The Secret Service is world-renowned for the physical protection it provides to the nation's highest elected leaders and other government officials. Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secret Service is authorized (18 U.S.C. § 3056) to protect, in part, the following people:

- The President, the Vice President (or other individuals next in order of succession to the Office of the President), the President-elect and Vice President-elect;
- The immediate families of the above individuals;
- Former Vice Presidents, their spouses and their children who are under 16 years of age, for a period of not more than six months after the date the former Vice President leaves office;
- Visiting heads of foreign states or governments and their accompanying spouses;
- Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad.

Permanent protectees, such as the President and Vice President, have details of special agents permanently assigned to them. Other protectees, such as visiting heads of state or government and their accompanying spouses, are staffed with special agents on temporary assignment from Secret Service investigative field offices or headquarters.

For protective visits, teams of Secret Service personnel travel from five days to several weeks in advance to conduct site surveys, which assess the venue to be visited, personnel and equipment requirements as well as the location of area hospitals and evacuation routes in the event of an emergency. Before a protectee arrives in any city, state, or country, the lead advance special agent and their team, in conjunction with the local Secret Service investigative office, will coordinate with all of the local, state and federal law enforcement and public safety representatives participating in the visit. Intelligence information is discussed and shared, and emergency contingency plans are established. Prior to the arrival of the protectee, all aspects of the security plan are implemented to ensure a safe environment.

The assistance of partners in the military, as well as Federal, State and local law enforcement, and public safety organizations is a vital part of the entire security operation. During protective visits, Secret Service and local law enforcement personnel will primarily focus their security efforts on the middle and outer perimeter of the secure site. Special agents permanently assigned to a detail will focus on the inner security perimeter, working in close proximity to the protectee. A Secret Service command post acts as the communication center for protective activities, monitors emergencies, and shares all critical information with law enforcement agencies participating with the protective visit. After the visit, special agents will conduct an after action review of the protective visit, record unusual incidents and suggest improvements for the future.

In FY 2012, Secret Service protective details, investigative field office personnel, and headquarters personnel achieved 100 percent incident-free protection during 6,398 domestic travel stops and 400 international travel stops, an overall increase of 13 percent in protective travel stops over FY 2011.

Selected Protectees - Number of Travel Stops*					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
President	323	352	364	336	466
First Lady	222	176	195	240	324
POTUS Family	243	161	141	147	126
Vice President	284	405	395	336	442
Second Lady	144	192	201	201	232
VPOTUS Family	214	117	226	269	283
Formers**	1,416	1,545	1,673	1,469	1,304
Total	2,846	2,948	3,195	2,998	3,177

*Does not include foreign dignitaries, Off the Record trips or in-towns, not requiring a 7-day advance.

** Formers includes: Former Presidents, Vice Presidents, First Lady, and Second Lady

In today's threat environment, the Secret Service is committed to using its resources to provide the most effective protection possible and, in doing so, seeks to integrate technology and highly trained personnel within its protective mission.

Using advanced protective countermeasures, the Secret Service executes security operations that deter, minimize and decisively respond to threats. The protective environment is enhanced by specialized resources within the Secret Service including the Airspace Security Branch, Counter Sniper Team, Emergency Response Team, Counter Surveillance Unit, Hazardous Agent Mitigation and Medical Emergency Response Team, Canine Unit, Magnetometer Operations Unit, and the Critical Systems Protection (CSP) program, which recognizes the interaction between physical and cyber environments, providing a holistic picture of potential impacts on physical security as the result of a cyber intrusion. CSP includes the systematic audit and technical assessment of various critical infrastructures that support 100% of all POTUS and VPOTUS venues.

Operational Mission Support

The Secret Service's Operational Mission Support program supports advanced protective countermeasure projects for high-priority hazardous materials detection systems, audio countermeasures, physical security enhancements at the White House Complex and other permanent protective sites, temporary Presidential sites, and cyber-protection activities to address known and evolving threats directed toward the agency's protective interests.

The Secret Service plans, designs, develops, installs, and maintains intrusion detection equipment, camera and lighting, and fire and life-safety systems at all protected sites. In addition, the Secret Service developed a comprehensive program to mitigate threats associated with explosives, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards.

One example of this program's early success is the establishment of a Temporary Visitor Entrance Building (TVEB) at the White House Complex, which opened in January 2012. The Secret Service worked closely with the White House Military Office, the National Park Service, the National Capital Planning Commission, and other stakeholders on the design and construction of the facility. The TVEB provides the Secret Service with enhanced explosive detection screening capabilities for the nearly 500,000 people who visit the White House for public tours and other events each year.

Additional information on this program is included in the Classified Annex of this budget.

Other White House Security Enhancements

In response to the November 2011 shooting incident, the Secret Service installed a variety of natural and man-made barriers on the White House Complex during FY 2012. In addition, the agency increased deployment of tactical and other specialty teams around the White House Complex and the First Family.

Additional information on these enhancements is included in the Classified Annex of this budget.

Protection of Facilities

Subject to the supervision of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secret Service is authorized (18 U.S.C. § 3056A) to protect, in part, the following facilities:

- The White House;
- Any building in which Presidential offices are located;
- The Treasury Building and grounds;
- The Vice President's residence and grounds; and
- 542 foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Protection of these facilities is carried out in large part by the men and women of the Secret Service's Uniformed Division. These officers process thousands of staff members, other workers, tourists, members of the press and appointments into the White House Complex on a daily basis. Officers assigned to the White House Complex and Vice President's residence provide protection through the effective use of fixed posts, foot beats, bicycle patrols, roving vehicular patrols and cameras.

Technicians assigned to the Counter Sniper Unit, Canine Unit and the Emergency Response Team also provide their expertise on a twenty-four hour basis in and around the White House Complex. The White House Vehicle Inspection Team and the Counter Surveillance Unit augment the Uniformed Division's work in securing the White House Complex and other protected sites.

The Special Operations Section of the Uniformed Division is an additional unit responsible for protective activities associated with tours of the White House Mansion and special events such as the Easter Egg Roll, Presidential Receptions and Inaugural events. During FY 2012, the most notable White House events included the South Korea State Visit, with an arrival ceremony of approximately 6,500 guests and a State Dinner of 220 guests; Garden Tours with approximately 18,000 guests; the United Kingdom State Visit, with an arrival ceremony of approximately 6,500 guests and a State Dinner of 380 guests; the annual White House Easter Egg Roll with approximately 35,000 guests; the Congressional Picnic, which included approximately 1,700 guests – of which 300 were member of

Congress; the annual Independence Day Event with approximately 4,500 guests; and the Trick-or-Treat Halloween Event with approximately 3,600 invited school children and family members.

Uniformed Division officers assigned to protect foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area perform their duties by patrolling the embassy district in marked police vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and on foot. These officers also handle demonstrations at diplomatic locations, assist in motorcade movements, operate fixed protective posts, investigate and process crime scenes, and consult with diplomatic officials regarding security matters related to their embassies, chanceries and personnel.

Whether it is a permanent protective site, such as the White House Complex and the Vice President's residence, or temporary protective site, such as Presidential town hall meetings at local colleges or universities, magnetometer and portable X-ray coverage is a cornerstone of most security plans. The Uniformed Division is responsible for the deterrence and detection of all items that may be deemed a threat. It fulfills this responsibility through the use of walk-through metal detectors, handheld metal detectors, portable X-ray machines, physical searches of hand carried items, and explosive detection canines. From FY 2008 to FY 2012, Uniformed Division officers screened approximately 16 million people in support of the Secret Service protection mission.

Uniformed Division Magnetometer Unit Screenings	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	Total
Number of guests screened in support of protected sites	3,321,375	3,963,327	931,939	854,382	2,115,262	11,186,285

Protection of Events

In addition to the protection of persons and facilities, this PPA funds Secret Service protective responsibilities associated with events with large protectee attendance that are not designated as National Special Security Events. In years past, these events included meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; and meetings of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The UNGA is one of the most significant annual protective events, requiring the agency to provide simultaneous protection of numerous heads of state or government, as well as the President, Vice President, and other Secret Service protectees that may be in attendance.

Fiscal Year	Event	Head-of-Government/ Head of State	Spouses
2012	UNGA 67	160	50
2011	UNGA 66	132	55
2010	UNGA 65	125	52
2009	UNGA 64	191	62
2008	UNGA 63	116	61

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security which directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service's strategic performance measure:

- Percent total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Foreign Dignitaries)
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees)
- Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
National Special Security Event Fund
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Special Security Event Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	17,407
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(12,907)
2014 Current Services	-	-	4,500
2014 Total Request	-	-	4,500
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(12,907)

The United States Secret Service requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$4.5 million in FY 2014 for the National Special Security Event (NSSE) PPA. Included in this request is a decrease of \$12.9 million for National Special Security Events of non-recurred costs.

Justification for no-year funding

The incidence of NSSEs is occasionally unpredictable; some NSSEs are known years in advance while others are designated with only weeks or even days notice. To support Secret Service responsibilities associated with these events, the 2014 Budget specifically requests no-year funding for NSSEs to establish a base level of funding for unanticipated events. These events are unpredictable and limiting availability of funding will require the Service to either lapse or reprogram for other purposes in years when the full level of NSSE funding is not required. The goal is not for the Service to obligate funding quickly, but rather only as required by NSSEs as they occur.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service is the lead federal agency for the planning, coordination, and implementation of operational security plans at high-profile events designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as National Special Security Events (NSSEs). These events represent some of the most complex and logistically complicated protective operations undertaken by the Secret Service, often requiring up to one year of planning. The support of multiple federal departments and coordination with numerous state and local law enforcement and public safety jurisdictions is essential to the success of these events. The Secret Service deploys personnel and resources from throughout the United States to support NSSE security operations.

Once an event is designated an NSSE, the Secret Service begins the collaborative process of developing a security plan that will create a safe and secure environment for Secret Service protectees, other dignitaries, event participants, and the general public, while safeguarding people's lawful freedoms of speech, assembly, and petition of the government. A central component of this collaboration is the establishment of an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and as many as 24 subcommittees comprised of command level representatives from the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, other Federal agency partners, and state and local law enforcement and public safety counterparts representing the areas impacted by the events.

The ESC oversees the development and implementation of the security plan and resolves any concerns that are raised by the various subcommittees. Subcommittees are staffed by interagency subject matter experts and are charged with developing specific aspects of the security plan including, but not limited to: tactical training and field exercises; credentialing; airspace security; and venue security. To further enhance interagency collaboration, the Secret Service establishes a Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC) at all NSSEs to give participating law enforcement and public safety agencies the ability to monitor and coordinate security from a central location.

The identification of vulnerabilities associated with a cyber attack during an NSSE is a critical part of the operational security plan. The Secret Service's Critical Systems Protection (CSP) program, which recognizes the interaction between physical and cyber environments, provides a holistic picture of potential impacts on physical security as the result of a cyber intrusion. This program, which is led by the Office of Investigations, includes the systematic audit and technical assessment of various critical infrastructures that support protective sites, events, and venues. These assessments identify which computer networks, process-control systems, or remotely controlled devices could, if compromised, impact an operational security plan. The CSP program has improved the Secret Service's ability to better secure protective venues to include those associated with designated NSSEs.

Excluding quadrennial campaign-related NSSEs, such as the party nominating conventions and presidential inaugurations, and annual State of the Union Addresses, the Secret Service has planned, coordinated, and implemented operational security plans for 17 NSSEs over the past 14 years. An average of 1.2 NSSEs per year since 1998. Based on the average cost of an NSSE, the \$4.5 million included in the FY 2014 budget request for NSSEs is intended to support the operational security costs associated with one unanticipated event, or the start-up costs required to support multiple events.

In FY 2012, the Secret Service successfully secured five NSSEs: the 2011 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit, the 2012 State of the Union Address (budgeted under Protection of persons and facilities), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit, the Republican National Convention (budgeted under Presidential candidate nominee protection), and the Democratic National Convention (budgeted under Presidential candidate nominee protection). Two of these, the APEC and NATO summits, were funded through the NSSE PPA.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit November 2011

The United States hosted the 2011 APEC Summit in Honolulu, Hawaii, from November 12-13, 2011. This summit was attended by 21 world leaders. The event presented unique security challenges as it was the first such summit to be hosted by the U.S. outside of the continental United States. The Secret Service chaired a 26-member executive steering committee with oversight of 22 subcommittees, and

led more than 400 operational security planning participants representing more than 30 local, state, military and federal law enforcement and public safety agencies.

**State of the Union Address
January 2012**

The Secret Service coordinated the development of comprehensive security plans to protect those in attendance, including the majority of the nation's leadership from the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, as well as the President and Mrs. Obama, Vice President and Dr. Biden, and designated administration officials.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit
May 2012**

The United States hosted the 2012 NATO Summit in Chicago, Illinois, from May 20-21, 2012. The 2012 NATO Summit was attended by 40 world leaders. The Secret Service chaired an 11-member executive steering committee with oversight of 25 subcommittees.

The above requested amount provides funding for operational security which directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events.

Funding for this activity support the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measures:

- Percent total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities
- Percent of National Special Security Events that were successfully completed

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protective intelligence activities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Protective intelligence activities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	532	532	68,125
2014 Adjustments-to-Base			617
2014 Current Services	532	532	68,742
2014 Program Change	-	(6)	(960)
2014 Total Request	532	526	67,782
Total Change 2012 to 2014		(6)	(343)

The United States Secret Service requests 532 positions, 526 FTE and \$67.8 million in FY 2014 for the Protective intelligence activities PPA.

- Increase of \$617,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Decrease of \$960,000 for attrition of (6 FTEs)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the statutory authorities described in 18 U.S.C. § 3056, the Secret Service maintains a robust protective intelligence program to ensure the safety of Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.

The Secret Service’s protective intelligence program is conducted in collaboration with the intelligence community; Federal, State, and local law enforcement; the Department of Defense; and concerned citizens. The ultimate goal of the protective intelligence program is the identification and mitigation of threats toward Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.

The Secret Service devotes headquarters and field office personnel to execute the protective intelligence mission. These personnel are responsible for conducting, guiding, and providing oversight for all protective intelligence investigations and advances. The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) specifically designates special agents and intelligence research specialists to analyze, evaluate, disseminate, and manage information about individuals, groups, and activities that pose potential risks to Secret Service interests. PID personnel provide threat assessments, briefings, and other information pertinent to protective intelligence activities. Responsibilities also include training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of attack related behaviors.

To support protective intelligence operations of the Secret Service, PID engages in the following activities:

- Reviews hundreds of thousands of cables received daily from the intelligence community each year for information affecting Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events while maintaining an elaborate detailee system with law enforcement and the intelligence community to gain direct background information and, when necessary, operational assistance in resolving threats. During protective advances, an intelligence component is established both locally and in headquarters.
- Maintains a 24-hour Operations Center to process, evaluate, and refer for investigation/resolution (to Secret Service field offices) threat information relating to our Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events received from all sources. All relevant classified and unclassified information is then disseminated to appropriate Secret Service internal operational components through an elaborate system of human and electronic communication methods.
- Conducts threat assessments regarding the potential exposure to danger for those individuals, venues, and infrastructures protected by the Secret Service. These assessments offer a description of the current threat environment. Threat assessments review elements intrinsic and extrinsic to the protected individual, recent intelligence, and situational developments. The PID has established assessment methodology on both the attack and target side of the protective equation.
- Provides consultation, training, and behavioral research to internal and external components on the prevention of targeted violence and identification of attack related behaviors through the National Threat Assessment Center. Assists Secret Service special agents in evaluating the risk an individual may pose to Secret Service protectees, protected facilities, or protected events.
- Provides training on the evaluation of terrorist groups, techniques, and practices to internal and external public and private entities through the Critical Protective Analysis Group.

In support of these activities, from 2007 to 2012, Secret Service personnel assigned to headquarters and various field offices provided protective intelligence functions for 33,237 domestic and international travel stops (an average of over 6,647 per year). During this same time frame, PID prepared 4,680 threat assessments and opened 22,043 protective intelligence investigations (an average of 4,409 per year).

The requested amount funds protective intelligence activities in a strategic context which specifically addresses the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Objective 1.3.4, Protect Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measures:

- Number of Information Sharing Events with the Law Enforcement and Intelligence Community (new for FY2013)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Presidential candidate nominee protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	172	172	80,384
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(172)	(172)	(80,384)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(172)	(172)	(80,384)

The United States Secret Service requests no funding in FY 2014 for the Presidential candidate nominee protection PPA.

- Decrease of \$56.0 million (2 FTEs) to non-recur costs for the 2012 Presidential Campaign
- Decrease of \$22.0 million (153 FTEs) to shift existing base labor resources back to the Domestic Field Operations PPA.
- Decrease of \$2.4 million to shift existing base labor resources back to the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program /Electronic Crime Task Forces PPA (17 FTEs)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As authorized in 18 U.S.C § 3056 the Secret Service protects major presidential candidates and vice presidential candidates, and spouses of eligible candidates within 120 days of the general presidential election.

The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determines who qualifies as a major presidential or vice presidential candidate in consultation with a Congressional Advisory Committee comprised of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee. Secret Service protective details are formally activated once a candidate: 1) meets the requirements for major candidate status, 2) requests protection, and 3) receives authorization from the DHS Secretary. The advisory committee may authorize protection, based on the threat environment, to all candidates once they officially announce their candidacy and meet the criteria making them creditable candidates.

Historically, as the general election approaches, the Secret Service experiences a marked increase in protective stops related to presidential candidate activities. In support of the active campaign cycle, Secret Service field office personnel are a critical and integral source of the required staffing necessary to conduct protective advances, undertake protective liaison activities with Federal, State, and local partners, as well as provide personnel to staff the candidate protective details.

Campaign Protective Activity	2012 Presidential Campaign	
	2012	2013
Fiscal Year		
Number of Travel Stops (1)		
Candidate/Nominee Stops	686	444
Security Advance Stops	624	405
Number of Protectees (2)		
Total President and Vice President Candidate/Nominees	5	2
Total Spouses and Adult Children	2	2
Number of Protection Days		
Total Number of Protection Days	438	117
Average Cost Per Day (3)		
Average Cost Per Day (3)	\$51,605	\$55,598

(1) Travel stops include Candidate/Nominee stops and security advance stops. Does not include stops by the incumbent.

(2) Protectees include the Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidate/Nominees, spouses and adult children.

(3) The average cost per day for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are subject to change as additional data is received and processed for 2012 Campaign events and the 2013 Presidential Inauguration.

For the 2012 Presidential Campaign, the Secret Service provided candidate protection for four major Presidential candidates: Romney, Gingrich, Santorum, and Cain. The Secret Service also provided protection for Mrs. Romney, Republican Vice Presidential candidate Paul Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, and the children of the candidates. Additionally, as with the 2008 Presidential Campaign, the Secret Service provided candidate protection during both domestic and international travel, to include the visit of Governor Romney to the United Kingdom, Israel, and Poland during July 2012. In addition, there was 100% magnetometer inspection at all venues during the 2012 Presidential Campaign.

Funding to cover protective workload and travel cost associated with the campaign schedule of President Obama and Vice President Biden is included within the Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA.

Republican National Convention August 2012

The 2012 Republican National Convention (RNC) was hosted by the cities of St Petersburg and Tampa, Florida from August 26-30, 2012. A “Welcome Event” for approximately 15,000 delegates, media, and guests was hosted by the 2012 Tampa Bay Host Committee on August 26, 2012 at Tropicana Field in St. Petersburg. The nominating convention and associated RNC business sessions took place in the Tampa Bay Times Forum in Tampa on August 28-30, 2012. In addition to securing the venues, organizers dealt with Tropical Storm Isaac, which forced the rescheduling of convention events originally scheduled to take place on the August 27. The Secret Service was responsible for the development and execution of a security plan designed to ensure the safety and security of three NSSE

designated venues, 34 delegate hotels, 2,286 delegates and 2,125 alternate delegates, as well as approximately 50,000 accredited representatives of the media. More than 75 federal, state, local, tribal and private sector partners worked for at least 15 months to develop and implement the comprehensive security plan.

Democratic National Convention September 2012

The 2012 Democratic National Convention (DNC) was held in Charlotte, North Carolina, from September 4-6, 2012 at the Time Warner Cable Arena. Approximately 6,000 delegates and alternates, 15,000 accredited media and nearly 20,000 guests and VIPs received credentials to participate in DNC related activities. Over the three-day period, an estimated total of more than 83,000 delegates, media and guests/VIPS attended the events at TWCA. In addition, President Obama, Vice President Joseph Biden, and their families attended, along with former President Clinton, eight cabinet members, the prime ministers of Zimbabwe and Macedonia, 17 governors, and representatives from the diplomatic corps.

Funding associated with this PPA directly supports the 2010 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Objective 1.3.4, Protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events. The funding specifically permits the Secret Service to provide or acquire the security measures needed to protect designated campaign sites, candidates and their families.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measures:

- Percent total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities
- Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees)
- Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
White House mail screening
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: White House mail screening

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	7	7	18,472
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	15
2014 Current Services	7	7	18,487
2014 Total Request	7	7	18,487
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	15

The United States Secret Service requests 7 positions, 7 FTE and \$18.5 million in FY 2014 for the White House mail screening PPA. Included in this request is an increase of \$15,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service provided management and oversight of the mail screening security program responsible for screening all incoming mail, parcels, and gifts destined for the White House Complex (WHC). The goal of this program is to detect any chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) hazards at a remote location in order to contain, mitigate, and investigate any vulnerability posed by these threats. The screening of all items going to the WHC is deemed a security function and, due to the recipients, items are screened at a high threat level. This program previously functioned at a repurposed military warehouse located in Edgewood, Maryland.

In 2010, the Secret Service assumed permanent and sole responsibility of its own newly-constructed mail screening facility in Washington, D.C. The Secret Service's White House Mail Screening Facility (WHMSF) receives all delivered mail and other items destined for the WHC for screening. Upon receipt, security personnel and technical specialists utilize strict protocols to sample the mail for contamination by targeted threat agents and monitor the environment for potentially hazardous substances. Any items determined to contain possible contaminants are quarantined and subjected to further analysis, and appropriate mitigation procedures are implemented. Once screened items are identified as negative for hazards, they are released back to the WHC for administrative mail processing and distribution.

Establishment of the new WHMSF allowed the Secret Service to consolidate operational elements under one roof and within an existing Secret Service secured perimeter. The WHMSF houses a processing area containing fume hoods, a chemical and biological laboratory, a forensics laboratory,

laundry room, warehouse, and management offices, each of which were located in separate buildings prior to construction. The WHMSF also allows the Secret Service to assume effective and full control of the critical aspects of the mail screening process. The Secret Service WHMSF:

- manages chemical, biological, and radiological detection equipment,
- maintains daily oversight of chemical and biological laboratory analysis and assay development efforts,
- ensures specialized equipment is maintained to established standards,
- enforces access control of personnel entry and exit into the facility via an elaborate card reader and camera system,
- maintains chain-of-custody for evidentiary purposes,
- oversees incident response training; monitors consumable use, and
- audits all operational aspects of the screening operation.

The WHMSF is a one-of-a-kind facility in its entirety, which contains the following features unique to the facility and mail screening operation:

- personnel fully open and inspect each item received,
- operational lanes are separated and isolated to provide operational redundancy,
- critical equipment function in tandem to maintain system integrity,
- mail screening rooms are segregated to facilitate quarantine and remediation in the event a contaminate is released,
- potentially contaminated waste water is captured for testing and treatment prior to discharge into the sanitary system, and
- an uninterrupted power supply to maintain life safety.

CBRNE protection features of the WHMSF include biological sample collectors, chemical agent air monitors, reinforced walls and relief panels for explosive blast mitigation, and radiation detectors. Epoxy painted walls and sealed openings are countermeasures to prevent contamination migration and assist with decontamination while an in-house laboratory provides the Secret Service with an enhanced level of daily oversight for analytical functions. Redundant instrumentation and equipment is maintained to ensure continuity of operation and valuable experiments; standards and samples are stored under secure temperature-monitored conditions. The in-house laboratory allows the Secret Service to be fully responsible for quality assurance.

Current initiatives at the WHMSF include seeking site-specific International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17025, which covers standard testing, nonstandard testing and lab-developed testing methods, and Chemical Agent Standard Analytical Reference Manual (CASARM) accreditation for the laboratory. The WHMSF continues to build on its quality management documentation and standards with an early FY 2014 target for accreditation.

The Secret Service works with Federal partners to acquire the materials necessary to develop biological detection experiments. Specifically, the WHMSF is currently working with Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC), DHS Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO) for Chemical Biological Defense and the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) to develop and validate the aforementioned experiments. The Secret Service is also working with the DHS S&T to implement public health actionable experiments and to prepare for the next generation of analytical technology.

Through this partnership, the WHMSF laboratory plans to expand its portfolio of optimized and validated biological experiments to allow for the detection of three new biological threats. Specifically, the Luminex analytical technology platform has been developed, tested, and validated by DHS S&T. The WHMSF plans to implement this technology and incorporate these experiments in FY 2013.

From FY 2007 to FY 2012, the WHMSF has screened approximately 9.94 million pieces of mail and other items for CBRNE hazards, with over a three hundred percent increase in the amount of mail during the 2009 Presidential Transition.

The volume of mail is unpredictable due to the day-to-day political climate of the country. As mail flow and technology advances change, the WHMSF must adjust to meet the Secret Service protective mission.

The above requested amount provides operational funding for the WHMSF. This program is aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Objective 1.3.4, Protect government leaders, facilities and special events.

Funding this activity supports the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent total Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Domestic field operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Domestic field operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,469	1,469	238,746
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	89	107	23,439
2014 Current Services	1,558	1,576	262,185
2014 Program Change	(76)	(17)	(2,720)
2014 Total Request	1,482	1,559	259,465
Total Change 2012 to 2014	13	90	20,719

The United States Secret Service requests 1,482 positions, 1,559 FTE and \$259.5 million in FY 2014 for the Domestic field operations PPA.

- Increase of \$2.2 million for 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$22.0 million to shift existing base labor resources from the Presidential candidate nominee protection PPA (155 FTEs)
- Increase of \$848,000 to shift existing base resources from the Forensic Support and Grants to Missing and Exploited Children PPA (12 FTEs)
- Decrease 38 positions (20 FTE) reflecting a reduction to the authorized position ceiling associated with unfunded FTE.
- Decrease of \$2.7 million for attrition of FTE (17 FTEs)
- Reallocation of (38 FTEs) to right-size the Domestic field operations PPA
- Reallocation of 2 positions (2 FTEs) to right-size the International field operations PPA
- Decrease of \$1.6 million for Non-recur of FY 2012 Reprogramming action

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Since 1865, the Secret Service’s investigative responsibilities provided under 18 U.S.C. § 3056 have been modified to adapt to the evolving threats to our financial critical infrastructure. Specifically, over the last two decades, the Secret Service has been authorized to investigate emerging crimes in the areas of access device fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1029), identity theft (18 U.S.C. § 1028), computer fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1030), and bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344).

The Secret Service currently operates 141 domestic field offices primarily focused on the investigative mission, while remaining a key component to the protective mission. The budget request for Secret

Service Domestic Field Operations is reflective of the resources needed to support both protective operations and the investigative mission. Field offices are an integral part of protecting the President, Vice President, and other protectees; critical infrastructure; and events of national significance. At the same time, they are the frontline in the pursuit of domestic and international targets threatening the U.S. financial infrastructure. The budget is strategically aligned with the goals and objectives set forth in the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) 2010 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), with funding specifically targeted to preventing terrorism and enhancing security; protecting critical infrastructure; protecting government leaders, facilities, and special events; safeguarding and securing cyber space; and preventing cyber crime and other malicious uses of cyber space.

The Secret Service raises awareness of issues related to counterfeit, financial fraud, and electronic crimes, both in the law enforcement community and among the public at large. The Secret Service has worked to educate consumers and provide training to law enforcement personnel through a variety of programs and initiatives. Special agents from local field offices routinely provide community outreach seminars and public awareness training on the subjects of counterfeit currency, financial fraud, identity theft, and cyber crime. Special agents often address these topics when speaking to school groups, civic organizations, and private industry. In addition, the Secret Service provides training in the form of continuing education to state and local law enforcement. This training includes formal and informal classes, which occur at field office sponsored seminars, police academies, and other various settings.

The Secret Service, in concert with its established partners – public and private, domestic and international, law enforcement and civilian – will continue to play a critical role in preventing, detecting, investigating and mitigating the effects of increasingly complex financial and electronic crimes. The Secret Service will continue to rely on its most valuable asset, its specially-trained, dedicated personnel in the field, to investigate these crimes, develop strong cases for prosecution, bringing offenders to justice, to safeguard our nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems, and the protection of our nation's leaders.

The following charts provide detailed statistics regarding arrests and cases closed by Secret Service domestic field offices:

Arrests made by domestic field offices

Category	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Counterfeit	2,253	2,519	2,694	2,534	2,423
Cyber Crimes	1,031	922	912	924	931
Financial Crimes	4,104	4,107	4,096	4,279	3,835
Other Crimes	153	147	171	192	262
PI	111	103	125	73	70
Total	7,652	7,798	7,998	8,002	7,521

* Data reflect entries in Master Central Index (MCI) as of 1 Nov 2012.

** Years reflect the date the record was established in MCI.

*** Data include overseas arrests made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Cases closed by domestic field offices

Category	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Counterfeit	2,025	2,520	3,055	3,049	2,736
Cyber Crimes	712	825	877	902	823
Financial Crimes	3,748	4,089	4,378	4,717	4,820
Other Crimes	572	617	559	562	630
Non-criminal	13,220	12,630	12,020	13,036	9,720
PI	2,650	2,740	2,662	2,493	2,417
Prot. Surveys	7,483	7,197	6,114	5,868	6,436
Total	30,410	30,618	29,665	30,627	27,582

* Data reflect entries in MCI as of 1 Nov 2012.

** Years reflect the date the record was closed in MCI.

*** Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Potential loss value for cases closed by domestic field offices

Category	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Cyber Crimes	\$394,842,944	\$196,887,224	\$7,008,506,032	\$1,587,002,894	\$407,649,311
Non-cyber Financial	\$2,983,780,770	\$1,539,724,864	\$6,153,768,471	\$2,669,109,645	\$1,749,610,636
Total	\$3,378,623,714	\$1,736,612,088	\$13,162,274,502	\$4,256,112,539	\$2,157,259,947

* Data reflect entries in MCI, as of 1 Nov 2012.

** Years reflect the date the record was closed in MCI.

*** Data include overseas investigations made by domestic field offices (e.g., Miami, Honolulu, etc.)

Counterfeit Investigations

The Secret Service has a long history of protecting the integrity of U.S. currency. The agency's approach to protecting U.S. currency includes coordinating investigations and intelligence gathering in order to suppress and disrupt the counterfeiting of U.S. obligations worldwide. In FY 2012, counterfeit investigations yielded over 2,260 arrests through our domestic field offices and the suppression of over 250 counterfeit manufacturing plants domestically.

The Secret Service continues to adapt to the trends in counterfeiting, currently influenced by computer-based technologies. The wide spread availability of high quality scanning and printing devices for home use have provided more individuals the opportunity to manufacture a passable counterfeit note with relative ease. In FY 2012, digitally processed counterfeit notes accounted for 57 percent of the total domestic passing activity of counterfeit currency.

Financial Crimes Task Forces

The Secret Service has established unique and vital partnerships with state, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies through years of collaboration on our investigative and protective endeavors. These partnerships enabled the Secret Service to establish a national network of Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs) to combine the resources of the private sector and other law enforcement agencies in an organized effort to combat threats to our financial payment systems and critical infrastructures. The Secret Service currently maintains 41 FCTFs located in metropolitan regions across the country. FCTFs often operate in conjunction with Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces and are frequently co-located and managed, to leverage the overall expertise and experience of task force members.

Criminal groups involved in financial crimes routinely operate outside traditional jurisdictional boundaries. By working closely with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement representatives, as well as foreign law enforcement, the Secret Service is able to provide a comprehensive network of information sharing, resource sharing, and technical expertise that bridges jurisdictional boundaries.

Mortgage Fraud Investigations

The Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act (FERA) of 2009 (P.L. 111-21) enhanced and strengthened the federal government’s ability to investigate and prosecute mortgage and corporate fraud, including the Secret Service’s role in the investigation of these crimes within federal assistance programs and financial institutions. FERA also authorized additional funding for the Secret Service for investigations involving Federal assistance programs and financial institutions. The Secret Service currently participates in 35 mortgage fraud task forces around the country. The following chart provides data regarding prevention of potential and actual loss to the American public:

Mortgage Fraud

FY	Closed	Potential Loss	Actual Loss	Total Arrests
FY2012	86	\$307,832,388	\$103,350,844	146
FY2011	87	\$181,148,468	\$105,875,320	150

* Data reflect entries in Master Central Index (MCI) as of 3 January 2013.

** Data do not include In-Custody Response (ICR) cases or arrests or Administratively Closed Cases (ACI).

*** Loss amounts reflect cases closed during that time period with a primary case type of 813330,813331 or 813332.

The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service domestic field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic and management performance measures:

- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions) (non-Cyber)
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use (new for FY2013)
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)
- Number of hours of training provided to law enforcement individuals in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)

The Executive Branch has identified cyber security as one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation. The Secret Service is committed to identifying and

dismantling cybercriminals as mentioned in the White House Transnational Organized Crime Strategy in 2011. The Secret Service objective is securing the National Protection Framework as stated in the Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future Strategy of 2011. The Secret Service can only effectively implement these DHS strategies by increasing the number of trained special agents. As the cyber criminal and infrastructure become more complex and multifaceted, the Secret Service needs additional assets to deter and dismantle the evolving cyber criminal. Funding for this program will enable the Secret Service to accomplish the aforementioned performance goals.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
International field office administration and operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: International field office administration and operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	66	66	32,971
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(1)	-	(1,853)
2014 Current Services	65	66	31,118
2014 Program Change	-	(1)	(160)
2014 Total Request	65	65	30,958
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(1)	(1)	(2,013)

The United States Secret Service requests 65 positions, 65 FTE and \$30.9 million in FY 2014 for the International field office administration and operations PPA.

- Increase of \$147,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Decrease of \$2.0 million to non-recur funding for the International field office administration and operations PPA and (2 FTEs)
- Reallocation of 2 positions (2 FTEs) to right-size the International field operations PPA
- Decrease of \$160,000 for attrition of (1 FTE)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service operates 24 international offices in support of both the protective and investigative missions. The effective relationships that the Secret Service has developed with our international partners are attributed to our long-standing commitment to work with the host nation in a cooperative environment whether during a protective visit in their country or over the course of an investigative case. This environment fosters relationships built on trust and mutual respect, and results in the sharing of information and best practices.

In support of the Secret Service’s protection mission, the agency’s international offices conducted nearly 400 protective security advances to numerous countries visited by Secret Service protectees in FY 2012. Special agents assigned to these offices orchestrate the visits of the President, Vice President, Former Presidents and other protectees on overseas travel. This involves collaboration

between respective U.S. embassies, Regional Security Officers, and various foreign national entities. The entire security plan is facilitated through the partnerships that are developed between Secret Service international offices and the host government. In this regard, the success of the Secret Service's protective mission is enhanced by the strategic placement of international offices throughout the world.

Summary of Protective Foreign Travel Stops by Protectee (FY 2008-2012)

Protectee	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Total
President	32	31	14	18	9	104
First Lady	39	21	6	19	1	86
POTUS Family	21	17	4	22	1	65
Vice President	16	22	24	19	12	93
Second Lady	14	10	15	12	0	51
VPOTUS Family	11	9	53	31	19	123
Formers*	94	116	194	116	144	664
Total¹	227	226	310	237	186	1,186

*Formers include Presidents, Vice Presidents, First and Second Lady

In FY 2012, Secret Service international offices assisted their law enforcement counterparts in securing the arrest of more than 990 criminal suspects implicated in counterfeiting, financial crimes, and cybercrime cases, including: the seizure of over \$56 million in counterfeit U.S. currency preventing its introduction into worldwide circulation; and providing assistance in financial crime investigations that identified approximately \$319 million in actual loss.

International Arrests				
Fiscal Year	Counterfeit	Cyber	Other Financial Crime	Total
FY 2008	222	120	317	659
FY 2009	358	348	356	1,062
FY 2010	280	330	191	801
FY 2011	303	306	356	965
FY 2012	260	452	273	985

Cyber Crime

Through its international offices, the Secret Service continues to enhance national security through multi-lateral investigations that mitigate and prevent the damages inflicted by cyber criminals on our nation's financial institutions. Currently, Secret Service personnel assigned in Europe participate in three Cyber Crime Working Groups (the Baltics, The Netherlands, and Ukraine), two Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) (London, England and Rome, Italy), as well as the European

¹ Statistics reflect official FY 2012 data.

Commission on Cyber Crime (EC3), located in The Hague. These groups serve as partners in the international law enforcement community to exchange criminal intelligence regarding organized criminal groups targeting the American public, private entities, or financial infrastructure.

As part of the Secret Service's international ECTF program, the Secret Service partnered with law enforcement representatives from Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Moldova, and Russia to identify areas of mutual investigative interests to combat cybercrime targeting the interconnected financial systems. These international Secret Service activities have ensured that criminal organizations engaged in sophisticated and complex cybercrime are aggressively investigated and disrupted, and their leaders arrested, indicted, and prosecuted.

Counterfeit Investigations

The Secret Service remains committed to suppressing the counterfeiting of U.S. currency around the world. The threat of counterfeit currency to the financial system of the United States from criminal groups abroad has grown over recent years. Advances in technology, as well as "Official Dollarization," or the adoption of the U.S. dollar by a country as its legal tender, have intensified the threat. There are currently 15 dollarized countries and six countries which operate semi-official dollarized economies. In these countries, the U.S. dollar is legal tender and is preferred to the domestic currency for paying wages, taxes, and everyday expenses. In response to the threat, the Secret Service has focused on strategic international investigations targeting counterfeiters and their distribution networks.

Project South America is the combined oversight of Secret Service vetted anti-counterfeit efforts in both Colombia and Peru. The specific goal of Project South America is to continue to provide the necessary training, strategy development, and infrastructure improvement to our foreign law enforcement partners to reduce the production, sale, and distribution of counterfeit U.S. currency within Colombia and Peru and to other countries. Since 1986, the Secret Service has recovered over \$630 million in South American-produced counterfeit U.S. currency passed and seized globally.

Since its inception as Project Colombia in May 2001, law enforcement has made 763 arrests in country, conducted 120 plant suppressions and seized approximately \$291 million of counterfeit notes in the country of Colombia, resulting in a 95 percent reduction in Colombian counterfeit currency passed in the United States. In FY 2012, Project Colombia partners seized approximately \$27.3 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, arrested 52 suspects and suppressed more than nine counterfeit printing plants.

With the success of the Secret Service anti-counterfeiting enforcement in Colombia, counterfeiters and international organized crime began moving their operations to Peru. The Peruvian note family has expanded dramatically with a total recorded activity reaching nearly \$30 million in FY 2011 and more than \$23 million in FY 2012 (worldwide). Since 2003, the Secret Service has tracked more than \$131 million in Peruvian-produced counterfeit. In response, the Secret Service formed the Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF), a collaborative effort between the Secret Service and Peruvian law enforcement. In July 2012, the Secret Service opened the Lima, Peru Resident Office. In FY 2012, the PCTF successfully seized approximately \$4.8 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, assisted with the arrests of 19 Peruvian nationals and suppressed one significant counterfeit plant operation.

Personnel Recovery and Other Training

Prior to placing special agents in one of our international offices, the Secret Service trains agents on the risks associated with the environment they are entering. This specialized training is primarily conducted through the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Personnel Recovery Program, where 22 employees have received training since 2010. The course special agents and supervisors that are either assigned to international or domestic offices with foreign countries under their jurisdiction, to be prepared for any security incident, including but not limited to: kidnappings; terrorist attacks; natural disasters; or aircraft or motor vehicle accident, either with or without a protectee.

The Secret Service also maintains a robust relationship with the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs), with locations in Budapest, Hungary; Bangkok, Thailand; San Salvador, El Salvador; Gaborone, Botswana; and a Regional Training Center in Lima, Peru. The Secret Service's works with ILEAs provide a critical opportunity to forge new relationships with international law enforcement partners and to share expertise in areas of protection, and criminal investigations in counterfeit currency, credit card fraud and cybercrimes.

The requested funding supports Secret Service international field operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure; Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and other Malicious Uses of Cyber space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding this activity supports the accomplishment of the following Secret Service strategic performance measures:

- Percent of currency identified as counterfeit
- Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions) (non-Cyber)
- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use (new for FY2013)
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)
- Number of hours of training provided to law enforcement individuals in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	298	298	54,513
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	10	10	2,935
2014 Current Services	308	308	57,448
2014 Program Change	-	(3)	(480)
2014 Total Request	308	305	56,968
Total Change 2012 to 2014	10	7	2,455

The United States Secret Service requests 308 positions, 305 FTEs and \$56.9 million in FY 2014 for the Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces PPA.

- Increase of \$496,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$2.4 million to shift existing base labor resources from the Presidential candidate nominee protection PPA and 17 positions (17 FTEs)
- Decrease of \$480,000 for attrition of (3 FTEs)
- Reallocation of 7 positions (7 FTEs) to right-size the Headquarters, Management, and Administration PPA

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service is recognized for its investigative expertise and for its effective and innovative approach to the detection, investigation and prevention of financial crimes. As payment methods have changed over the years – from coin and paper currency, to checks, credit cards, and now, online transactions – the Secret Service has developed a multifaceted approach to aggressively combat cyber crimes. Criminal trends show an increased use of phishing emails, account takeovers, malicious software, hacking attacks and network intrusions resulting in significant data breaches. These crimes are increasingly transnational in nature and are intertwined with the illicit use of computers. In FY 2012, Secret Service cyber crime investigations prevented \$1.2 billion in potential losses and resulted in 1,383 arrests, an increase of 12.44 percent over the previous fiscal year.

The Secret Service is committed to safeguarding the nation’s financial payments systems. As a leader in cyber crime investigations, the Secret Service has arrested some of the world’s most wanted cybercriminals responsible for billions in losses to American taxpayers. Responding to the increase in cyber crime and the growing level of sophistication these criminals employ requires significant

resources and greater collaboration among law enforcement and its public and private sector partners. Accordingly, the Secret Service continues to dedicate significant resources to improving investigative techniques, remaining innovative in its approach, and providing training for its law enforcement partners.

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program

A central component of the Secret Service's cyber crime investigative efforts is the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP). This program is comprised of 174 Active Computer Forensic Examiners (ECSAP-CF), and 114 Active Network Intrusion Investigators (ECSAP-NITRO). ECSAP agents are computer investigative specialists and among the most highly-trained experts in law enforcement, qualified to conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence. They not only serve in an investigative capacity, they also help protect components of our critical infrastructure by providing substantive insight regarding vulnerabilities that can be exploited by criminal elements.

ECSAP training is divided into three levels. The basic level provides special agents with hands-on experience with computer hardware, operating systems, cell phones, PDAs, GPSs, networking fundamentals, email investigations, legal issues, and search and seizure. Since 2008, this level of training is now part of the Secret Service's core curriculum for all newly hired special agents. The next level provides special agents with the necessary skills and equipment that will allow them to respond to and investigate network intrusions. At this level, special agents receive hands-on experience with computer hardware, device imaging solutions, forensic analysis tools, legal issues and report generation for law enforcement officers performing as cyber incident responders and digital evidence examiners. After the highest level of training, special agents are able to investigate and forensically obtain legally admissible digital evidence to be utilized in the prosecution of electronic crimes cases, as well as criminally-focused protective intelligence cases.

In FY 2012, ECSAP-trained special agents processed 1,106.4 terabytes (equivalent to over 200,000 DVDs) of digital evidence. As the Secret Service has established itself as a leader in cyber crime investigations, the nationwide demand among our local law enforcement and private sector partners for investigative or prevention-based assistance from our ECSAP-trained special agents has grown significantly.

Electronic Crimes Task Forces

The Secret Service currently operates 31 Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs), including two international task forces in Rome, Italy and London, England. The ECTF model is unique in that it brings together not only federal, state, and local law enforcement, but also prosecutors, private industry, and academia. Information about vulnerabilities, emerging technologies and preventative measures is openly shared within a trusted environment. The common purpose is the prevention, detection, mitigation, and aggressive investigation of cyber attacks on our nation's financial and critical infrastructures.

Today, membership in our ECTFs includes: 4,093 private sector partners; 2,495 international, federal, state and local law enforcement partners; and 366 academic partners. All ECTF partners benefit from the resources, information, expertise and advanced research provided by our international network of members while focusing on issues with significant regional impact.

The requested funding provides for Secret Service ECSAP and ECTFs in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space.

- Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions) (new for FY2013)
- Terabytes of data forensically analyzed and protected from future malicious use (new for FY2013)
- Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)
- Number of hours of training provided to law enforcement individuals in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas (new for FY2013)

Cell Phone Forensic Facility

The Secret Service has an established partnership with the Tulsa Digital Forensic Laboratory Center of Information Security, to create and co-locating the Cell Phone Forensic Facility at the University of Tulsa. The facility enables training, forensic examinations, and research on mobile devices. The ongoing research into these new devices, operating systems, and mobile device technologies provides valuable tools in the Secret Service's fights against cyber crime. Furthermore, the facility expands the capabilities of law enforcement to pursue a broader range of digital forensics. Since 2008, over 5,000 mobile device forensic examinations have been conducted.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	20	20	8,366
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(20)	(20)	(8,366)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(20)	(20)	(8,366)

The United States Secret Service requests no funding in FY 2014 for the Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children PPA.

- Decrease of \$848,000 to shift existing base resources to the Domestic field office operations PPA and (12 FTEs)
- Decrease of \$7.5 million for grant funding and forensic support for investigations involving missing and exploited children and (8 FTEs)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The funding request for forensic support and grant to missing and exploited children is being consolidated within the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs in order to improve efficacy and better focus critical resources on Secret Service core mission programs. Grant funding support for NCMEC will continue and be added to funds currently requested within the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs. Furthermore, the Secret Service will reallocate funding to continue forensic and investigative support for missing and exploited children cases within the Service’s Domestic Field Operations PPA.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Headquarters, management and administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Headquarters, management and administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	327	327	191,588
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	120	120	(13,186)
2014 Current Services	447	447	178,402
2014 Program Change	-	(3)	(1,120)
2014 Total Request	447	444	177,282
Total Change 2012 to 2014	120	117	(14,306)

The United States Secret Service requests 447 positions, 444 FTEs and \$177.3 million in FY 2014 for the Headquarters, management and administration PPA.

- Increase of \$718,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of \$20,000 to annualize third year acquisition workforce
- Reallocate 140 positions (140 FTEs) to right size the Headquarters, management and administration PPA
- Decrease of \$13.9 million and 20 positions (20 FTEs) in efficiencies
- Decrease of \$1.1 million for attrition of (3 FTEs)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program develops and administers Secret Service-wide policies, plans, and procedures in budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, statements, relocation and travel services, acquisition and contracting, human capital, and workforce planning. This program also provides management and program analysis support to all operational and administrative programs, including functional responsibility statements, manages the strategic planning process, ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with policies and regulations while operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively; provides information technology governance, investment planning and strategy, legal advice and counsel, and manages government and public affairs. These functions assist the Service's leadership in formulating the strategic vision and direction.

The **Director's Office** leads more than 6,600 employees in the mission of the Secret Service which is to safeguard the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and to protect national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites and National Special Security Events.

Attorneys within the **Office of Chief Counsel** answer questions regarding Secret Service criminal investigations, handle Federal Tort Claims Act and other administrative claims, and provide advice on ethics, Freedom of Information Act / Privacy Act matters, adverse actions, security clearance determinations, asset forfeiture, garnishments, appropriations, procurement, legislation and policy matters.

The **Office of Government and Public Affairs** is comprised of four divisions that interface with external partners: the Liaison Division, the Congressional Affairs Program, the Public Affairs Program and the Office of Homeland Security.

The **Office of Professional Responsibility** ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with Secret Service policies and Federal regulations, and helps operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively.

Through sound management practices, **Human Capital Management** recruits, develops, and retains a diverse and well-qualified workforce necessary for meeting the challenges of the 21st Century.

The **Office of the Chief Information Officer** plays a critical leadership role in driving reforms to: control Information Technology (IT) system development risks and ensure positive mission outcomes; best manage technology strategy, investment planning and spending; and succeed in achieving real, measurable positive outcomes in agency performance.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer** creates an environment in which the Service leadership has accurate and useful financial information to make and implement sound programmatic decisions in support of the agency's protective and investigative responsibilities. Additionally, OCFO provides superior business services, budgeting, financial statement preparation, and, timely, automated financial information to all internal and external stakeholders.

Secret Service **Acquisition and Contracting** staff oversee non-major and major acquisition and investment governance, establishment of acquisition policies and an acquisition professional training and certification processes.

The **Administrative Operations** Division (AOD) plans, develops, and administers policies and procedures related to facility and property management, as well as performs associated activities for a variety of real and personal property management areas to support Secret Service Headquarters, domestic and international field offices.

The **Program Management** activity supports accomplishment of Secret Service core missions through informed analysis, consultation, and decision support. Using performance data and statistical systems, this activity analyzes and reports on data from twelve databases to inform organizational change and inform decision making.

The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service headquarters operations that support the full range of U.S. Secret Service Government Performance Report Act (GPRA) and Secret Service QHSR mission areas.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 <i>(thousands)</i> \$43,223	FY 2013 <i>(thousands)</i> \$41,217	FY 2014 <i>(thousands)</i> \$32,436
IT Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT Infrastructure is the information and communication backbone of the Secret Service • IT Infrastructure provides the enabling foundation for all mission-critical IT systems, supports secured sharing of information within the organization, and provides direct access to critical external law enforcement systems • 	

FY 2012 <i>(thousands)</i> \$3,565	FY 2013 <i>(thousands)</i> \$3,807	FY 2014 <i>(thousands)</i> \$3,501
Enterprise Financial Management System (TOPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is in steady state operation and supports the DHS goal of improving financial management and enables the mission of preventing terrorism and enhancing security • TOPS is a comprehensive, integrated financial system that is required to meet critical operational and reporting requirements of the Secret Service and DHS • TOPS has been designated a center of excellence within DHS and supports the closing of a DHS gap for improving financial performance • TOPS has been designated a center of excellence within DHS and supports the closing of a DHS gap for improving financial performance • Based upon the DHS designation and an operational analysis, the system is meeting or exceeding expectations 	

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Rowley training center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Rowley training center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	270	270	55,598
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	434
2014 Current Services	270	270	56,032
2014 Program Change	-	(3)	(480)
2014 Total Request	270	267	55,552
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	(3)	(46)

The United States Secret Service requests 270 positions, 267 FTE and \$55.6 million in FY 2014 for the Rowley training center PPA.

- Increase of \$434,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Decrease of \$480,000 for attrition of (3 FTEs)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The James J. Rowley Training Center (RTC) serves as the primary training academy for the Secret Service. RTC is a federally accredited academic institution, meeting the standards established by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board. The Instructional Development Program, Special Agent Basic Training Course, Uniformed Division Officer Basic Training Course, and Firearms Instructor Training Course are also fully accredited by FLETA. The academy and these programs continue to meet reaccreditation standards.

An elite core curriculum provided by RTC instructors for newly hired special agents, Uniformed Division officers, special officers and physical security specialists includes training in investigative and protective methodologies, firearms marksmanship, control tactics, emergency vehicle operation, emergency medicine and physical fitness techniques, financial and cybercrime detection and investigation, physical/site/event protection and water survival training.

Additionally, as Secret Service employees progress through their career, RTC provides

specialized/advanced training in order to continue to meet the emerging needs of the agency as it relates to the protective and investigative missions (e.g., financial crimes, protective intelligence, etc). This “in-service” curriculum consists of, but is not limited to, comprehensive training in specialized operational and protective tactics, financial crime, cyber-based investigations, and employee and managerial development.

*James J. Rowley Training
Center*

- *Federally–Accredited Academic Institution*
- *Meets Standards Established by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board*
- *493-Acre Facility*
- *Provides Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Partners with Collaborative Training Related to Secret Service*




From FY 2009 to FY 2012, RTC personnel conducted 29 Special Agent Training Courses (totaling 722 Special Agent trainees), 36 Uniformed Division Training Courses (totaling 616 Officer trainees). During FY 2012, the RTC conducted 329 specialized/in-service training courses totaling 11,354 personnel. Further, in 2012, RTC trained over 2,747 inter and intra-agency and international law enforcement counterparts as a means of enhancing and improving Secret Service partnerships.

The Secret Service Training Mission

The focus of the Service Service’s training mission is to identify real world job tasks on a continual basis and provide new employees with vital and pertinent expertise to include changing trends. In addition to the RTC’s 329 training courses taught in FY 2012 (covering all basic,

advanced and specialized in-service courses), they also achieved 8,645 employee weapons re-qualifications (at the RTC) and 86,607 online training completions to Secret Service employees across the globe (for both required and in-service skill-building curricula).

Rowley Training Center

FY 2009-2012		Conducted 29 Special Agent Training Courses totaling 722 Special Agent Trainees
		Conducted 36 Uniformed Division Training Courses, totaling 615 Officer Trainees
		Conducted 2,274 specialized skills courses, totaling 73,249 students

This funding specifically enables the Secret Service to provide essential operations and training curricula. The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service training operations that support the full range of U.S. Secret Service Government Performance Report Act (GPRA) and Secret Service QHSR mission areas.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	10	10	43,843
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(42,814)
2014 Current Services	10	10	1,029
2014 Total Request	10	10	1,029
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(42,814)

The United States Secret Service requests 10 positions, 10 FTE and \$1.0 million in FY 2014 for the Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) PPA.

- Increase of \$10,000 for the 2014 pay raise
- Transfer out of \$42.8 million to the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (AC&I) account

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Secret Service's IITT program was initiated to modernize its enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

1. Enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture);
2. Communications (e.g., WHCA Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging);
3. Control (e.g., Security); and
4. Mission Support (applications supporting mission operations).

Requested funding supports the positions hired for IITT. A non-pay transfer of \$42.8 million to the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement (AC&I) account leaves the remaining funding to cover the core staff responsible for the management of the Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT) program, with a special emphasis on managing the Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure Modernization, Database Architecture, Cyber Security, and Information Assurance

projects (Enabling Capabilities). IITT program management activities require permanent personnel resources to:

- Deliver improved IT and communications capabilities to Secret Service field offices, special agents, and Uniformed Division officers in direct support of the dual mission;
- Oversee the design and implementation of the Secret Service's modernized network architecture;
- Conduct technical reviews on requirements, design, test, and production readiness for emerging IITT projects;
- Prepare acquisition documentation required by the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) management directives;
- Conduct Risk Working Group meetings to analyze, control and manage program risk information and mitigate impacts to cost, schedule and performance;
- Achieve planned Acquisition Decision Events critical to program success;
- Conduct Executive Steering Group meetings between DHS leadership and the Secret Service's Component Acquisition Executive and Chief Information Officer;
- Complete Program or Project Management Reviews with DHS and Secret Service leadership; and
- Prepare procurement documents for required software, hardware, IT licenses, and IT services.

Due to the sensitivity of the information exchanged on Secret Service IT systems, the management of the IITT program, as well as day-to-day IT infrastructure support of the protection and investigative missions, must be performed by Secret Service personnel. Ensuring success requires a core program staff with experience in implementing acquisition policies and procedures directed by DHS in Management Directive 102-01, which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy, standards and practices across all DHS components and offices. These resources are essential to comply with DHS Acquisition Policy, Federal Acquisition Regulations, and Congressional mandates, such as the Clinger-Cohen Act, concerning the development and acquisition of IT systems.

This funding specifically enables the Secret Service to provide essential information technology. This program is aligned with the Secret Service missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR. Funding for this activity supports the accomplishment associated with the full range of Secret Service strategic and management performance measures.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: White House Complex Security Posture Enhancements
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$14,200

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	14,200
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,200

Description of Item

The Secret Service constantly monitors its operational security posture and adjusts to world events and emerging threats identified through protective intelligence. Protective intelligence work and associated investments in physical security ensures that Secret Service protectees remain safe.

The funding associated with this program enhancement supports overtime expenses resulting from increased Special Agent and Uniformed Division workloads, and increased expenses to support magnetometer screenings.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative directly supports the QHSR Mission Objective 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events.” Specifically, this initiative supports the strategic performance measure: *Percent of total U.S. Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities.*

See Classified Appendix – “White House Complex Security Posture Enhancements” for additional information.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures (CSPPM)
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$7,611

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	7,611
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,611

Description of Item

This request provides funding for Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures, which would enable the Secret Service to utilize its cybercrime investigative skills in its protective mission. It provides the Secret Service the ability to safeguard protective venues, National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) from cyber attacks. The program utilizes existing FTEs currently employed by the Secret Service and cross-trains them to conduct cyber advances at protective venues and CI/KR during Presidential movements and National events.

Specifically, funding will allow the Secret Service to leverage its investigative expertise and capabilities to potentially mitigate and investigate the increasing number of network-based threats directed towards our protectees. This program also directly supports the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, which calls for the assessment and mitigation of cybersecurity threats and the protection of critical systems governing energy deliver, information technology, and other process control systems.

Justification

The following paragraphs describe the protection-related cyber security items needed to meet existing and emerging threats:

- ***Mobile Wireless Tracking - \$1,705,000***

To locate threat actors quickly, the Secret Service uses mobile wireless tracking technology to locate individuals of interest through their cellular telephones and mobile broadband devices. Man portable versions of this technology could be deployed to support the monitoring of the area immediately surrounding a protectee to alert the protective detail when a known threat enters a designated perimeter. This capability is different than the current capabilities the Service has which are mobile but not man portable. In densely populated areas, this technology would serve as a force multiplier because it would allow agents to follow a signal into buildings and floors. In addition to known threats, mobile wireless tracking technology could be used to survey and compare the digital environment each time a protectee changes location. Cross referencing from one location to the next would provide the Secret Service the added capability of identifying previously unknown threats based upon repetitive patterns of movement.

The emergence of new technologies, including 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE), pose a serious threat to the ability of the Secret Service to continue leveraging mobile wireless tracking technology in support of the mission. As the pervasive technology deployed by mobile service providers begins to transition, it is essential to upgrade tracking equipment to maintain compatibility. The requested funding provides the equipment needed to provide the man portable capabilities for 20 established Wireless Tracking Teams.

- ***Threat Management - \$1,183,000***

The Secret Service currently lacks the ability to conduct rapid, automated searches for information or perform visualization of information due to the presence of multiple, disparate databases. This funding request would consolidate several different databases the Service uses under both its protective and investigative functions.

- ***Cyber Intelligence Section (CIS) – \$1,015,000***

As will be detailed later in this document, the Secret Service Cyber Intelligence Section has developed the capability to aggregate and report information collected from various sources to support Secret Service protective intelligence investigations. CIS monitors developing trends in cyber based protective threats to enhance the Services ability to prevent and mitigate attacks against our protectees. As cyber based threats against our protectees have greatly increased, the Service requires an enhanced intelligence capability in this area. The requested funding would provide these capabilities within our intelligence operations through leveraging specialized contractor support.

- ***Technology Transition Costs for EINSTEIN - \$709,000***

Several years ago, the Service initiated a program to analyze and monitor Internet or network system threats directed towards venues at National Special Security Events (NSSEs) as well as venues visited by the President. The initiative has been very successful and is continuing to evolve. As part of phase II, the requested funding would allow the Secret Service to leverage the capabilities of National Protection and Programs Directorate's (NPPD) Einstein technology and cover costs associated with adapting the technology for Secret Service use.

- ***IP Intercept - \$700,000***

Once a threat is identified through Einstein technology, the internet protocol traffic would be monitored and IP intercepts would be used to reconstruct the network data. Investigators would review and analyze the data to determine the intentions of the attacker. The requested funding would allow the Service to expand the amount of data it can collect and analyze.

- ***Computer Emergency Response Team-Software Engineering Institute Liaison Program (CLP) – \$491,000***

As will be detailed in a following section, the Secret Service has maintained a long-term relationship with the Computer Emergency Response Team at Carnegie-Mellon.

The requested funds would support the Secret Service’s access to a Virtual Training Environment (VTE), which is a web-based application that provides distance learning in an anytime, anywhere setting. Program content consists of a wide variety of technology-focused courses, presentations, demonstrations, tutorials, and hands-on ‘virtual’ labs. Access to this system would provide the Service with a cost efficient way of providing training to protective intelligence personnel in the field regarding emerging trends and tactics of cyber based threats.

In addition, the funding would provide the Secret Service with access to CERT SEI’s Read the Web Project, which uses machine learning to seek out unstructured data associated with sets of words or phrases and derive structured relationships from all publicly available data on the Internet. Access to this technology will allow the Secret Service to identify if multiple threats are coming from the same threat actor. With such knowledge, the Service will be better positioned to efficiently deploy its protective intelligence investigative resources so that multiple investigations are being conducted on the same threat actor.

- ***Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) – Network Intrusion Training - \$1,808,000***

To leverage the capabilities identified above, Secret Service personnel would require additional ECSAP Network Intrusion Responder (ECSAP-NI) training, known as Level II in ECSAP. This specialized training and equipment provides special agents the ability to respond to and investigate network intrusions. The Level II trained agents will be able to identify critical artifacts that will allow effective investigation of data breaches, malicious hacking, unauthorized access, and various other related electronic crimes. The requested funding provides training for 128 special agents.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This program directly supports QHSR Mission Objective 1.3.4 “protect government leaders, facilities, and special events” and QHSR Mission Area 4 “safeguarding and securing cyberspace.” Funding allows the Secret Service to obtain training and technology needed to mitigate internet based threats to our protectees. Operational decisions would be made and actions would then be executed to mitigate the threat and to ensure the safety of the President and other protectees.

Specifically, this initiative supports the strategic performance measure: *Percent of total U.S. Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign*

dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities. This measure gauges the percent of instances where incident free protection is provided to leaders, dignitaries, and persons (protectees, staff/employees, guests, and the public) during travel and inside the White House Complex or the Vice President's Residence. Fully funding this program will ensure the success of the protective mission by allowing the Secret Service to fully analyze and mitigate incoming internet threats directed toward the President or other Secret Service protectees.

See Classified Appendix – “Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures (CSPPM)” for additional Information.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1:

Attrition of FTE

PPA:

Protection of persons and facilities
International field office administration and operations
Rowley training center
Headquarters, management and administration
Protective intelligence activities
Domestic field operations
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces

Program Decrease:

Positions (76), FTE (76), Dollars \$(12,866)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Decrease							(76)	(76)	(12,866)
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76)	(76)	(12,866)

Description of Item

In order to ensure funding for other priorities across the Secret Service enterprise, the Service proposes a decrease of 76 FTEs achieved through attrition and hiring limitations. The Secret Service has established optimal field office staffing that achieves a balanced workload between investigative and protective workload (an optimal mix between investigations and protection workload at approximately 60% investigations to 40% protection in non-campaign). Analysis of Uniformed Division manpower requirements assess supply (available officers) and demand (fixed and variable post hours required). This establishes appropriate staffing levels for securing fixed posts around the White House, the Vice President’s Residence, and Foreign Missions, in addition to providing coverage for magnetometer, counter sniper and canine travel duties.

The following is the Secret Service’s historical and anticipated rates of attrition:

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013*
SA	4.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%
UD	10.2%	7.3%	9.3%	5.0%	3.9%	3.8%
UD Churn**	13.0%	10.5%	12.3%	7.4%	4.2%	4.4%
APT	8.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.8%	6.3%	6.9%
USSS	6.7%	5.0%	5.4%	4.4%	4.0%	4.3%

** UD Churn includes separations from UD and internal transfers/conversions to other Secret Service positions

Justification

The proposed FTE lapse would occur across the ranks of the Secret Service. The Service has complemented natural attrition (current attrition levels of 270 per year - about 4% Service-wide) with deliberate hiring plans. These hiring plans include minimal law enforcement (special agent and uniformed officer) hiring and limited administrative, professional and technical (APT) hiring. Law enforcement hiring includes one (24) personnel class for both special agents and uniformed officers. The APT hiring is focused solely on mission-critical positions. Limited hiring combined with natural attrition will result in overall personnel reduction and lapse of 76 FTE. For FY 2014, the hiring priority will be for law enforcement positions.

Since the beginning of FY 2012, no Special Agents have been hired, while 21 Uniformed Division (UD) Officers and 57 administrative, professional and technical support positions have been hired for a total of 78 individuals. The Secret Service relies primarily upon scheduled overtime to offset the reduced staffing levels.

The following table displays the estimated FTE reduction by job series:

	FTE
SA	18
UD	18
APT	40
Total	76

Impact on Performance

The United States Secret Service is uniquely mandated by Title 18 USC 3065 to perform a dual-mission of investigating cyber, financial, and infrastructure crimes and physical protection of select high-profile government persons and facilities and National Special Security Events. Because of the nature of protective and investigative responsibilities, most of the performance impact of the proposed reduction will be on the Service’s investigative mission.

These missions directly support DHS QHSR Objective 1.3.4 (“Protect government leaders, facilities, and special events”), Objective 4.1.3 (“Prevent cyber crime and other malicious uses of cyberspace”) and Objective 1.3.2 “Protect critical infrastructure”). The synergy of these missions is necessary in order to support the fluctuating and often unpredictable nature of physical protection and requires a delicate balancing act for the program managers to ensure that the mission-critical areas have the correct number of FTE available at the appropriate times.

Protection of Persons and Facilities

Protection of persons and facilities is the top priority of the Secret Service. To continue to meet the performance target of 100 percent incident-free protection of persons inside the White House Complex and Vice President’s Residence, program managers will re-assess protective methodologies and assignments. A recent example of methodology review occurred when several special agents permanently assigned to the James J. Rowley Training Center were re-assigned to augment staffing at the White House Complex in order to staff the increased protective requirements.

APT employees research, develop, and deploy technical security countermeasures for protected venues. The Secret Service will ensure that these functions continue to provide secure IT infrastructure, video and audio surveillance and several classified countermeasures to ensure the safety and security of protectees while they are travelling.

Protective Intelligence Activities

Protective Intelligence is a critical function that enables the success of physical protection operations.

Investigations and Field Operations

APT personnel perform vital functions to enable the success of Investigations and Field Operations, including criminal research, forensics, processing evidence and office administration. In addition, APT personnel play a significant role in supporting protective operations. The support provided in the protection mission is time sensitive and critical to providing 100 percent incident-free protection.

In the protective mission, a reduction to the domestic field translates into fewer special agents available to conduct protective intelligence investigations, and fewer special agents available for protection assignments. A reduction may also require additional travel for district special agents to support the mission.

During the past four years (FY 2008 – 2011), a field special agent has averaged 1,296 hours of investigative work and 871 hours of protection per year. Because the protection responsibilities will continue to exist, the reduction in special agent staffing will largely affect agents assigned to the investigative mission. In a normal post-campaign year, Secret Service labor resources would be reallocated from campaign protective activities back to core investigative responsibilities—thereby increasing the Service’s investigative capacity. However, the proposed staffing reduction would offset part of that post-campaign capacity increase. Using the Service’s Investigative Impact tool, the

anticipated 0.8% reduction in investigative field agent time is estimated to reduce investigative capacity by 1.2%.

Administrative Support Functions

[Please add text outlining the impact of reduced staff assigned to non-protective/investigative responsibilities]

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Reduction to Operational Mission Support
PPA: Protection of persons and facilities
Program Decrease: Positions (3), FTE (3), Dollars \$(8,909)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							70	70	68,761
Program Decrease							(3)	(3)	(8,909)
Total Request	70	24	59,000	70	35	67,200	67	67	59,852

Description of Item

Operational Mission Support (OMS) supports advanced protective countermeasures to address known and evolving threats. Funding provides refresh and update/upgrade and sustainment to these countermeasures in order to ensure a safe environment for the President, Vice President, and other Secret Service protectees. The FY 2014 President’s Budget request for OMS funds is \$59.9 million, which includes \$9.9 million of base funding.

Impact on Performance

FY 2014 Operational Mission Support funding sustains programs designed to counter emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats and to address physical security enhancements at the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence and temporary sites visited by the President and Vice President. OMS capabilities include detection systems, audio countermeasures, physical protective structures, cyber protection, development of the next generation presidential limousine, protective systems and weapons testing, and personnel hired to support these initiatives.

See classified appendix: “Protection of Persons and Facilities” for additional information and details.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Justification of Proposed Changes in Operating Expenses
Appropriation Language**

Operating Expenses

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director of the Secret Service; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees in cases in which a protective assignment on the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee requires an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at a post of duty; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act ; research and development; grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; [and] payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; **\$1,494,614,000** [\$1,544,113,000]², of which not to exceed \$21,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations: Provided, That \$18,000,000 for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, **2015**[2014]³: Provided further, That \$4,500,000 for National Special Security Events shall remain available until **expended**[September 30,2014]: Provided further, That the United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from Federal agencies and entities, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under this heading at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to compensate any employee for overtime in an annual amount in excess of \$35,000, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, may waive that amount as necessary for national security purposes: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That the Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into an agreement to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be obligated for the purpose of opening a new permanent domestic or overseas office or location unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared;

therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
² ...\$1,494,614,000 [\$1,544,113,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

Authorization Cites

The Secret Service is established in 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 3 H.S.C. 202. 18 U.S.C. 1029 and 1030 specifically authorize the Service to investigate offenses under those sections.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	6,834	6,834	1,664,065
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer IITT into AC&I	-	-	(42,824)
Total Transfers	-	-	(42,824)
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	11,078
Acquisition Workforce (3rd year)	-	-	20
Operational Mission Support (3rd year)	-	-	1,561
Total, Increases	-	-	12,659
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(20)	(20)	(34,100)
Consolidation of support for missing and exploited children	(8)	(8)	(7,518)
International Field Office savings	(3)	(2)	(2,000)
NSSE Non-recur	-	-	(12,907)
Presidential Campaign Non-recur	-	-	(55,994)
Reduction of FY 2012 reprogramming	-	-	(23,189)
Reduction of Authorized Ceiling	(38)	(20)	-
Scheduled Overtime and Contractual Services	-	-	(3,614)
Total, Decreases	(69)	(50)	(139,322)
Total Other Adjustments	(69)	(50)	(126,663)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(69)	(50)	(169,487)
2014 Current Services	6,765	6,784	1,494,578
Program Changes			
Increases			
Cyber Security Presidential Protection Measures (CSPPM)	-	-	7,611
White House Complex Security Posture Enhancements	-	-	14,200
Total, Increases	-	-	21,811
Decreases			
Attrition of FTE	(76)	(76)	(12,866)
Reduction to Operational Mission Support	(3)	(3)	(8,909)
Total, Decreases	(79)	(79)	(21,775)
Total Program Changes	(79)	(79)	36
2014 Request	6,686	6,705	1,494,614
2012 to 2014 Change	(148)	(129)	(169,451)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	6,834	6,834	1,664,065
FY 2013 Annualized CR	6,834	6,834	1,670,292
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(42,824)
Increases	-	-	12,659
Decreases	(69)	(50)	(139,322)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	(69)	(50)	(169,487)
FY 2014 Current Services	6,765	6,784	1,494,578
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	21,811
Decreases	(79)	(79)	(21,775)
Total, Program Changes	(79)	(79)	36
FY 2014 Request	6,686	6,705	1,494,614
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(148)	(129)	(169,451)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Protection of persons and facilities	3,663	3,663	854,052	(95)	(95)	(37,417)	(3)	(46)	5,956	3,565	3,522	822,591	(98)	(141)	(31,461)
Domestic field operations	1,469	1,469	238,746	89	107	23,439	(76)	(17)	(2,720)	1,482	1,559	259,465	13	90	20,719
Headquarters, management and administration	327	327	191,588	120	120	(13,186)	-	(3)	(1,120)	447	444	177,282	120	117	(14,306)
Rowley training center	270	270	55,598	-	-	434	-	(3)	(480)	270	267	55,552	-	(3)	(46)
National Special Security Event Fund	-	-	17,407	-	-	(12,907)	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	(12,907)
International field office administration and operations	66	66	32,971	(1)	-	(1,853)	-	(1)	(160)	65	65	30,958	(1)	(1)	(2,013)
Presidential candidate nominee protection	172	172	80,384	(172)	(172)	(80,384)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(172)	(172)	(80,384)
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	298	298	54,513	10	10	2,935	-	(3)	-480	308	305	56,968	10	7	2,455
White House mail screening	7	7	18,472	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	7	18,487	-	-	15
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	20	20	8,366	(20)	(20)	(8,366)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	(8,366)

Protective intelligence activities	532	532	68,125	-	-	617	-	(6)	(960)	532	526	67,782	-	(6)	(343)
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	10	10	43,843	-	-	(42,814)	-	-	-	10	10	1,029	-	-	(42,814)
Total	6,834	6,834	1,664,065	(69)	(50)	(169,487)	(79)	(79)	36	6,686	6,705	1,494,614	(148)	(129)	(169,451)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Operating Expenses
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Internal Revenue Service	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	9
Drug Enforcement Administration	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	20
Federal Reserve Board	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	19
Intelligence and Analysis	-	-	260	-	-	260	-	-	260	-	-	-
Other Federal Agencies	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24)
Department of Defense	-	-	3,020	-	-	3,020	-	-	3,020	-	-	-
Department of Education	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	-	-	4,956	-	-	6,548	-	-	6,548	-	-	1,592
Department of State	-	-	384	-	-	384	-	-	384	-	-	-
Department of Treasury	12	12	43,200	24	24	15,200	24	24	15,200	12	12	(28,000)
VARIOUS	-	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	12	12	51,926	24	24	25,542	24	24	25,542	12	12	(26,384)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Domestic field operations	-	-	17,867	-	-	10,990	-	-	10,990	-	-	(6,877)
Protective intelligence activities	-	-	630	-	-	260	-	-	260	-	-	(370)
Rowley Training Center	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	-
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	-	-	11,200	-	-	4,520	-	-	4,520	-	-	(6,680)
Headquarters Administration	-	-	880	-	-	1,374	-	-	1,374	-	-	494
International field office administration, operations and training	-	-	1,004	-	-	813	-	-	813	-	-	(191)
Protection of persons and facilities	12	12	20,275	24	24	7,515	24	24	7,515	12	12	(12,760)
Total Obligations	12	12	51,926	24	24	25,542	24	24	25,542	12	12	(26,384)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$601,177	\$629,314	\$631,982	\$30,805
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,735	3,735	2,717	(1,018)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	199,612	196,037	182,936	(16,676)
12.1 Benefits	294,598	293,827	303,006	8,408
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	1,099,122	1,123,013	1,120,641	21,519
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	135,402	141,352	70,591	(64,811)
22.0 Transportation of things	9,713	9,413	6,478	(3,235)
23.1 GSA rent	80,691	80,900	80,912	221
23.2 Other rent	1,643	1,643	930	(713)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	34,979	34,979	27,751	(7,228)
24.0 Printing	765	772	752	(13)
25.2 Other services	184,416	168,627	125,626	(58,790)
26.0 Supplies and materials	24,798	22,262	20,001	(4,797)
31.0 Equipment	75,146	69,941	34,878	(40,268)
32.0 Land & structures	11,290	11,290	5,954	(5,336)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,000	6,000	-	(6,000)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	100	100	100	-
Total, Other Object Classes	564,943	547,279	373,973	(190,970)
Total, Direct Obligations	1,664,065	1,670,292	1,494,614	(169,451)
Total Requirements	1,664,065	1,670,292	1,494,614	(169,451)
Full Time Equivalents	6,834	6,834	6,705	(129)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Operating Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	51	51	51	-
GS-15	222	222	220	(2)
GS-14	620	620	600	(21)
GS-13	2,783	2,783	2,750	(33)
GS-12	442	442	430	(12)
GS-11	400	400	385	(15)
GS-10	31	31	30	(1)
GS-9	408	408	395	(13)
GS-8	168	168	160	(8)
GS-7	116	116	100	(16)
GS-6	44	44	40	(4)
GS-5	47	47	30	(17)
GS-4	46	46	40	(6)
GS-3	22	22	20	(2)
GS-2	10	10	8	(2)
Other Graded Positions	1,424	1,424	1,427	3
Total Permanent Positions	6,834	6,834	6,686	(147)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalent	6,834	6,834	6,705	(129)
Average ES Salary	143,125	144,556	144,556	1,431
Average GS Salary	84,855	85,704	85,704	849
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protection of persons and facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	374,171	398,467	393,281	19,110
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,145	2,145	1,140	(1,005)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	116,466	107,867	113,374	(3,092)
12.1 Benefits	171,951	171,180	183,920	11,969
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	664,733	679,659	691,715	26,982
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	65,494	61,755	45,030	(20,464)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,980	1,680	694	(1,286)
23.1 GSA rent	30,942	31,151	31,163	221
23.2 Other rent	25	25	25	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	14,211	14,211	12,211	(2,000)
24.0 Printing	119	126	126	7
25.2 Other services	40,204	22,748	23,804	(16,400)
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,279	6,343	5,378	(1,901)
31.0 Equipment	24,996	15,791	11,424	(13,572)
32.0 Land & structures	4,003	4,003	955	(3,048)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	66	66	66	-
Total, Other Object Classes	189,319	157,899	130,876	(58,443)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	854,052	837,558	822,591	(31,461)
Full Time Equivalents	3,663	3,663	3,522	(141)

Protection of persons and facilities Mission Statement

Protection of Persons and Facilities - Ensure the safety and security of national leaders, visiting heads of state and government and other designated protectees. Safeguard the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence, foreign missions in the Washington, DC area and other high profile sites. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes our nation's leaders, other high profile persons and designated sites. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	374,171	398,467	393,281	19,110
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,145	2,145	1,140	-1,005
11.5 Other personnel compensation	116,466	107,867	113,374	-3,092
12.1 Benefits	171,951	171,180	183,920	11,969
Total, Salaries & Benefits	664,733	679,659	691,715	26,982

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Protection of Persons and Facilities

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$65,494	\$61,755	\$45,030	-\$20,464

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,980	\$1,680	694	-\$1,286

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$30,942	\$31,151	\$31,163	\$221

GSA rent includes all payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$14,211	\$14,211	\$12,211	-\$2,000

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$40,204	\$22,748	\$23,804	-\$16,400

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$7,279	\$6,343	\$5,378	-\$1,901

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$24,996	\$15,791	\$11,424	-\$13,572

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$4,003	\$4,003	\$955	-\$3,048

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
National Special Security Event Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation				-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,087	4,905	1,300	(2,787)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,087	4,905	1,300	(2,787)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	7,173	8,373	3,200	(3,973)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,081	1,081	-	(1,081)
23.2 Other rent	513	513	-	(513)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,543	1,543	-	(1,543)
24.0 Printing	5	5	-	(5)
25.2 Other services	1,589	1,589	-	(1,589)
26.0 Supplies and materials	203	203	-	(203)
31.0 Equipment	1,213	1,213	-	(1,213)
Total, Other Object Classes	13,320	14,520	3,200	(10,120)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	17,407	19,425	4,500	(12,907)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Special Security Event Fund Mission Statement

National Special Security Events - Effectively lead and manage the planning, coordination and implementation of operational security plans at designated NSSEs. Ensure the physical protection of the President, the public, and other Secret Service protectees who participate in NSSEs. NSSE resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes events of symbolic importance to American citizens. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever these specially designated events take place. The requested amount ensures NSSE security measures continue to evolve at an appropriate pace to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation				-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,087	4,905	1,300	(2,787)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,087	4,905	1,300	(2,787)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for National Special Security Events.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$7,173	\$8,373	\$3,200	-\$3,973

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,081	\$1,081	0	-\$1,081

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$513	\$513	0	-\$513

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,543	\$1,543	0	-\$1,543

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$5	\$5	0	-\$5

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$1,589	\$1,589	0	-\$1,589

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$203	\$203	0	-\$203

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,213	\$1,213	0	-\$1,213

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Presidential candidate nominee protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,150	23,320	-	(14,150)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	223	369	-	(223)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,198	20,551	-	(14,198)
12.1 Benefits	6,599	10,546	-	(6,599)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	35,170	54,786	-	(35,170)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	26,364	34,853	-	(26,364)
22.0 Transportation of things	863	863	-	(863)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,624	3,624	-	(3,624)
24.0 Printing	15	15	-	(15)
25.2 Other services	3,308	4,975	-	(3,308)
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,063	1,063	-	(1,063)
31.0 Equipment	9,688	13,688	-	(9,688)
32.0 Land & structures	289	289	-	(289)
Total, Other Object Classes	45,214	59,370	-	(45,214)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	80,384	114,156	-	(80,384)
Full Time Equivalents	172	170	-	(172)

Presidential candidate nominee protection Mission Statement

Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection - Ensure the safety and security of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, nominees and spouses. Protection resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes candidates seeking our nation's highest offices. The Service ensures protectees' physical protection at all times. Protection includes all activities related to identifying threats, mitigating vulnerabilities and creating secure environments wherever protectees work, reside and travel. The requested amount addresses strategic challenges which include terrorists' sustained motivation to attack U.S. interests (including its leaders), and the increasing technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,150	23,320	-	(\$14,150)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	223	369	-	(\$223)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,198	20,551	-	(\$14,198)
12.1 Benefits	6,599	10,546	-	(\$6,599)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	35,170	54,786	-	(\$35,170)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Presidential Candidate Nominee Protection

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$26,364	\$34,853	0	-\$26,364

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$863	\$863	0	-\$863

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,624	\$3,624	0	-\$3,624

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$15	\$15	0	-\$15

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,308	\$4,975	0	-\$3,308

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,063	\$1,063	0	-\$1,063

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$9,688	\$13,688	0	-\$9,688

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$289	\$289	0	-\$289

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
White House mail screening
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	681	794	689	8
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	340	340	342	2
12.1 Benefits	441	441	446	5
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,469	1,582	1,484	15
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	3,940	3,940	3,940	-
25.2 Other services	13,063	13,063	13,063	-
Total, Other Object Classes	17,003	17,003	17,003	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	18,472	18,585	18,487	15
Full Time Equivalents	7	7	7	-

White House mail screening Mission Statement

White House Mail Screening - Screen White House mail to ensure it is free of harmful toxins or other dangerous materials. White House mail screening resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes measures ensuring the safety and security of the White House Complex and persons who reside and/or work within it.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	681	794	689	8
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	340	340	342	2
12.1 Benefits	441	441	446	5
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,469	1,582	1,484	15

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for White House Mail

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Protective intelligence activities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	33,390	33,807	33,132	(258)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	251	251	249	(2)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,270	9,270	9,270	-
12.1 Benefits	15,846	15,846	15,763	(83)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	58,757	59,174	58,414	(343)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	496	496	496	-
22.0 Transportation of things	10	10	10	-
23.1 GSA rent	6,797	6,797	6,797	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	431	431	431	-
24.0 Printing	21	21	21	-
25.2 Other services	716	716	716	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	672	672	672	-
31.0 Equipment	183	183	183	-
32.0 Land & structures	42	42	42	-
Total, Other Object Classes	9,368	9,368	9,368	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	68,125	68,542	67,782	(343)
Full Time Equivalents	532	532	526	(6)

Protective intelligence activities Mission Statement

Protective Intelligence Activities - Ensure protective intelligence processes, policies and systems provide quality information and services to securely and efficiently support the protective mission by investigating subjects (individuals or groups) and activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events. Protective intelligence activities resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes proactively leveraging advances in the behavioral and technological sciences in order to minimize the risk of harm to persons, property and events under Secret Service protection. The requested amount funds these activities in a strategic environment characterized by terrorists' sustained motivation to attack these targets, and by the increasing complexity and technological sophistication of the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	33,390	33,807	33,132	(258)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	251	251	249	(2)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,270	9,270	9,270	-
12.1 Benefits	15,846	15,846	15,763	(83)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	58,757	59,174	58,414	(343)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Domestic field operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	101,603	95,344	121,092	19,489
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	392	261	591	199
11.5 Other personnel compensation	29,160	27,318	32,442	3,282
12.1 Benefits	51,833	48,281	58,044	6,211
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	182,988	171,204	212,169	29,181
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	10,884	10,884	3,884	(7,000)
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	2	2
23.1 GSA rent	23,988	23,988	23,988	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	320	320	320	-
24.0 Printing	7	7	7	-
25.2 Other services	7,952	7,952	7,966	14
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,280	5,680	5,702	(1,578)
31.0 Equipment	4,047	4,047	4,147	100
32.0 Land & structures	1,280	1,280	1,280	-
Total, Other Object Classes	55,758	54,158	47,296	(8,462)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	238,746	225,362	259,465	20,719
Full Time Equivalents	1,469	1,469	1,559	90

Domestic field operations Mission Statement

Domestic Field Operations - Investigate violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; investigate financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. Domestic field office resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems within our borders. The requested amount funds field offices nationwide in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	101,603	95,344	121,092	19,489
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	392	261	591	199
11.5 Other personnel compensation	29,160	27,318	32,442	3,282
12.1 Benefits	51,833	48,281	58,044	6,211
Total, Salaries & Benefits	182,988	171,204	212,169	29,181

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$10,884	\$10,884	\$3,884	-\$7,000

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	\$2	\$2

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$7,952	\$7,952	\$7,966	\$14

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$7,280	\$5,680	\$5,702	-\$1,578

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,047	\$4,047	\$4,147	\$100

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
International field office administration and operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,526	6,728	6,107	(419)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	46	46	46	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,704	1,704	1,710	6
12.1 Benefits	6,206	6,206	5,632	(574)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,482	14,684	13,495	(987)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,438	2,438	2,428	(10)
22.0 Transportation of things	147	147	143	(4)
23.1 GSA rent	421	421	421	-
23.2 Other rent	1,105	1,105	905	(200)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,929	1,929	1,888	(41)
25.2 Other services	11,606	11,606	10,994	(612)
26.0 Supplies and materials	231	231	223	(8)
31.0 Equipment	463	463	311	(152)
32.0 Land & structures	149	149	150	1
Total, Other Object Classes	18,489	18,489	17,463	(1,026)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	32,971	33,173	30,958	(2,013)
Full Time Equivalents	66	68	65	(1)

International field office administration and operations Mission Statement

International Field Office Administration and Operations - Provide a comprehensive, internationally-coordinated response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and other transnational financial crimes. International field office administration and operations resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting our nation's currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad. The requested amount funds field offices in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet, other consumer-friendly technologies and dollarization (when a developing county replaces its national currency with the U.S. dollar). These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, field resources must continue to demonstrate agility in combating criminal efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,526	6,728	6,107	(419)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	46	46	46	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,704	1,704	1,710	6
12.1 Benefits	6,206	6,206	5,632	(574)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,482	14,684	13,495	(987)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,438	\$2,438	\$2,428	-\$10

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$147	\$147	\$143	-\$4

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$1,105	\$1,105	\$905	-\$200

Other rent includes all payments to a non-federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,929	\$1,929	\$1,888	-\$41

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$11,606	\$11,606	\$10,994	-\$612

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$231	\$231	\$223	-\$8

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$463	\$463	\$311	-\$152

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$149	\$149	\$150	\$1

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,556	22,034	23,939	1,383
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	162	147	184	22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,322	6,117	6,693	371
12.1 Benefits	11,940	11,545	12,619	679
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	40,980	39,843	43,435	2,455
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,534	1,534	1,534	-
22.0 Transportation of things	152	152	152	-
23.1 GSA rent	4,720	4,720	4,720	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	106	106	106	-
24.0 Printing	33	33	33	-
25.2 Other services	2,628	2,628	2,628	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,047	1,047	1,047	-
31.0 Equipment	3,022	3,022	3,022	-
32.0 Land & structures	291	291	291	-
Total, Other Object Classes	13,533	13,533	13,533	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	54,513	53,376	56,968	2,455
Full Time Equivalents	298	298	305	7

Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces Mission Statement

Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP) - Develop and deploy personnel trained specifically to detect network intrusions and conduct examinations on all types of electronic evidence, including computers, personal data assistants, telecommunications devices, electronic organizers, scanners, and other electronic equipment, to investigate complex electronic crimes and develop strong cases for prosecution.

Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) - Form and expand partnerships to reinforce strategic alliances among law enforcement, academia and private industry to prevent, detect, investigate and mitigate the effects of electronic crimes on our nation's financial infrastructure. ECSAP and ECTF resources directly support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes reducing losses resulting from electronic crimes perpetrated against our nation's financial infrastructure. The ECSAP and ECTFs combat those who seek to defraud U.S. financial institutions, private industry or individuals through electronic or digital means. The requested amount funds the ECSAP and ECTF entities in a strategic context that includes advances in photographic and printing device technologies and the worldwide spread of the internet and other consumer-friendly technologies. These developments both facilitate electronic commerce and increase the scope and complexity of financial crimes. As criminal exploitation of available technologies and practices increases, the ECSAP and ECTF ensure the Service remains on the cutting edge of electronic crime investigations, and that it maintains liaisons with critical partners and stakeholders.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,556	22,034	23,939	1,383
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	162	147	184	22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,322	6,117	6,693	371
12.1 Benefits	11,940	11,545	12,619	679
Total, Salaries & Benefits	40,980	39,843	43,435	2,455

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,011	1,062	-	(1,011)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8	8	-	(8)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	281	281	-	(281)
12.1 Benefits	777	777	-	(777)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,077	2,128	-	(2,077)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	-	(3)
25.2 Other services	27	27	-	(27)
26.0 Supplies and materials	44	44	-	(44)
31.0 Equipment	215	215	-	(215)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	6,000	6,000	-	(6,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	6,289	6,289	-	(6,289)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	8,366	8,417	-	(8,366)
Full Time Equivalents	20	20	-	(20)

Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children Mission Statement

Support for Missing and Exploited Children - Provides grant funding and forensic support for cases involving missing and exploited children. Forensic support includes polygraph examinations, handwriting examinations, voiceprint comparisons, audio and video enhancements, age progressions/regressions, and fingerprint research and identification.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,011	1,062	-	(1,011)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8	8	-	(8)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	281	281	-	(281)
12.1 Benefits	777	777	-	(777)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,077	2,128	-	(2,077)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs in support of missing and exploited children

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$3	\$3	0	-\$3

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in the process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$27	\$27	0	-\$27

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$44	\$44	0	-\$44

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$215	\$215	0	-\$215

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Headquarters, management and administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,979	23,040	29,691	6,712
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	322	322	322	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	11,250	11,250	11,250	-
12.1 Benefits	18,230	18,230	15,804	(2,426)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	52,781	52,842	57,067	4,286
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	14,352	14,352	7,352	(7,000)
22.0 Transportation of things	5,423	5,423	5,423	-
23.1 GSA rent	8,669	8,669	8,669	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	11,913	11,913	11,913	-
24.0 Printing	563	563	563	-
25.2 Other services	69,579	69,579	62,515	(7,064)
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,665	5,665	5,665	-
31.0 Equipment	17,407	17,407	14,879	(2,528)
32.0 Land & structures	5,202	5,202	3,202	(2,000)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	34	34	34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	138,807	138,807	120,215	(18,592)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	191,588	191,649	177,282	(14,306)
Full Time Equivalents	327	327	444	117

Headquarters, management and administration Mission Statement

Headquarters, Management and Administration - Support and sustain operational success through progressive planning and performance in the areas of organizational effectiveness, professional responsibility, stewardship of resources, and communication. Headquarters, management and administration resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by enhancing the Service's administrative, professional, and technical infrastructure as well as the management systems and processes. In a strategic context of heightened threat, the Service must ensure that its business processes promote and strengthen the investigative and protective missions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,979	23,040	29,691	6,712
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	322	322	322	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	11,250	11,250	11,250	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,979	23,040	29,691	6,712
12.1 Benefits	18,230	18,230	15,804	(2,426)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	52,781	52,842	57,067	4,286

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Headquarters Management and Administration

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$14,352	\$14,352	\$7,352	-\$7,000

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental expenses in accordance with federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$69,579	\$69,579	\$62,515	-\$7,064

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$17,407	\$17,407	\$14,879	-\$2,528

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$5,202	\$5,202	\$3,202	-\$2,000

Land and structures includes the costs of land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Rowley training center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	23,308	23,648	23,244	(64)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	179	179	178	(1)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,465	6,465	6,484	19
12.1 Benefits	10,627	10,627	10,627	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	40,579	40,919	40,533	(46)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6,667	6,667	6,667	-
22.0 Transportation of things	54	54	54	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,214	1,214	1,214	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	882	882	882	-
24.0 Printing	2	2	2	-
25.2 Other services	3,940	3,940	3,940	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,314	1,314	1,314	-
31.0 Equipment	912	912	912	-
32.0 Land & structures	34	34	34	-
Total, Other Object Classes	15,019	15,019	15,019	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	55,598	55,938	55,552	(46)
Full Time Equivalents	270	270	267	(3)

Rowley training center Mission Statement

Rowley Training Center - Strengthen the agency's ability to develop and retain a highly specialized and dedicated workforce to fulfill mission-critical requirements. Rowley Training Center resources support the DHS strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure by ensuring the Secret Service workforce is continuously prepared to meet the challenges of the investigative and protective missions. The requested amount will ensure that the Service's most important resource - its employees - have the knowledge and skills and abilities to execute the investigative and protective missions. In a strategic context of threat, the Service must ensure that its workforce planning and development practices outpace the threat environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	23,308	23,648	23,244	(64)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	179	179	178	(1)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,465	6,465	6,484	19
12.1 Benefits	10,627	10,627	10,627	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	40,579	40,919	40,533	(46)

Salaries and benefits includes funding to cover costs for Rowley Training Center

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Operating Expenses
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	802	1,070	807	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	69	69	71	2
12.1 Benefits	148	148	151	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,019	1,287	1,029	10
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	20	20	-	(20)
25.2 Other services	29,804	29,804	-	(29,804)
31.0 Equipment	13,000	13,000	-	(13,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	42,824	42,824	-	(42,824)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	43,843	44,111	1,029	(42,814)
Full Time Equivalents	10	10	10	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Secret Service generated a classified mission needs statement for Information Integration and Transformation that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	802	1,070	807	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	69	69	71	2
12.1 Benefits	148	148	151	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,019	1,287	1,029	10

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$20	\$20	0	-\$20

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$29,804	\$29,804	0	-\$29,804

Other services include contractual services from federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,000	\$13,000	0	-\$13,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	6,905	6,834	6,834
Increases			
Operational Mission Support	-	-	-
Acquisition Workforce	-	-	-
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	-	-	-
International Field Office Administration and Operations	-	-	-
Increase for accession and separation activity projected in subject year	-	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	-	-
Decreases			
Lima Peru, non-recur	-	-	(2)
Reduction of Authorized Ceiling	-	-	(20)
Technical Adjustment	(71)	-	-
Operational Mission Support	-	-	(3)
Attrition of FTE	-	-	(76)
Adjustment of FY 2013 Base to FY 2014 CJ	-	-	-
Efficiencies	-	-	(20)
Realignment for missing and exploited children	-	-	(8)
Subtotal, Decreases	(71)	-	(129)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	6,834	6,834	6,705
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(71)	-	(129)

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Protection of persons and facilities	\$2,792	\$2,792	\$6,970	\$4,178
Domestic field operations	888	888	1,889	1,001
Headquarters, management and administration	1,949	1,949	2,747	798
Rowley training center	415	415	642	227
International field office administration and operations	84	84	228	180
Electronic crimes special agent program and electronic crimes task forces	171	171	369	198
White House mail screening	58	58	220	162
Forensic support and grants to missing and exploited children	18	18	0	(18)
Protective intelligence activities	210	210	478	268
Total Working Capital Fund	\$6,585	\$6,585	\$13,543	\$6,958

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Secret Service

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

United States Secret Service Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements:

The Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI) account contains funding for the support and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) and for Information Integration and Technology Transformation project execution.

The JJRTC is the primary training center for the United States Secret Service. The overall support and maintenance provided through ACI funding is critical to the agency's missions – protection and criminal investigations. ACI funding provides critical support for JJRTC infrastructure, life cycle maintenance of structures and systems; as well as sustainment of existing facilities and program support assets. The JJRTC is utilized by special agents, uniformed officers, and support personnel.

JJRTC is comprised of 493 square acres of land, six miles of roadways, and 36 buildings featuring multiple classrooms, firearms ranges, physical fitness facilities, tactical villages, and a protective operations driving pad. This infrastructure provides quality training to new recruits and current employees. Additionally, JJRTC facilities are utilized to provide our Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners with collaborative training related to the Secret Service missions.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT), formerly known as Information Integration and Transformation (IIT), includes IT modernization and related investments. The IITT program resulted from the recognition that the previously existing Secret Service Information Technology infrastructure did not adequately address the requirements of our protective and investigative missions.

The IITT program was initiated to modernize the Secret Service enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas: Enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture); Communications (e.g., WHCS Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging); Control (e.g., Security); and Mission Support (applications supporting mission operations).

The IITT program is being implemented in compliance with DHS Management Directive 102-01 which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy, standards and practices across all Components and DHS Department Offices. Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in FY 2010-11; installation of the stabilizing equipment will complete in 2nd quarter FY 2013.

FY 2013 appropriations and FY 2014 requested funding will be used to sustain the improvements made through the Stabilization phase, modernize our networks, database, and security architecture, refactor (rewrite) applications currently resident on the legacy mainframe for migration to the upgraded network, and develop/upgrade projects such as Database Architecture, Cyber Security, Cross Domain and Multi-Level Security, Threat Management, and Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2).

B. Budget Activities:

James J. Rowley Training Center

The protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service's dual mission is provided at the James J. Rowley Training Center.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The Secret Service Information Integration and Technology Transformation program addresses existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The United States Secret Service requests \$51,775,000 for FY 2014. This level of funding includes the following:

- The adjustment to the base includes a transfer in of \$42,824,000 for Information Integration and Technology Transformation from the Headquarters, Management and Administration PPA (Operating and Expenses) for non-personnel costs associated with project execution.
- A program increase of \$3,571,000 for Information Integration and Technology Transformation, to redesign and deploy a new database infrastructure, upgrade Information Technology and communication systems, and improve cyber security at the Secret Service.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,395	-	-	46,395	-	-	3,571	-	-	42,824
James J. Rowley Training Center	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	5,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	51,775	-	-	46,395	-	-	3,571	-	-	42,824
Total, Acquisition, construction, improvements & expenses (Rowley Training Ctr):	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	51,775	-	-	46,395	-	-	3,571	-	-	42,824
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	51,775	-	-	46,395	-	-	3,571	-	-	42,824
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	5,380	-	-	5,413	-	-	51,775	-	-	46,395	-	-	3,571	-	-	42,824

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
James J. Rowley Training Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: James J. Rowley Training Center

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,380
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	5,380
2014 Total Request	-	-	5,380
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

The United States Secret Service requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$5.4 million for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding covers the cost of maintenance and improvement contracts associated with upkeep of the James J. Rowley Training Center. This facility provides the protection and criminal investigation training required to meet the needs of the Service’s dual mission.

The above requested amount provides funding for Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 1.3.4, protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events; Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the complete range of Secret Service strategic and management Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures:

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	42,824
2014 Current Services	-	-	42,824
2014 Program Change	-	-	3,571
2014 Total Request	-	-	46,395
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	46,395

The United States Secret Service requests \$46.4 million for this activity. Included in this request is a transfer of \$42.8 million from the Headquarters, Management and Administration PPA (Operating and Expenses) and a program increase of \$3.5 million for Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The IITT program was established because the Secret Service’s Information Technology infrastructure did not adequately serve the requirements of protective and investigative missions. Additionally, in 2008 the National Security Agency identified critical IT infrastructure, architecture and application vulnerabilities which required mitigation.

The Secret Service’s IITT program was initiated to modernize its enterprise-wide IT environment focusing on four capability areas:

1. Enabling (e.g., infrastructure, architecture);
2. Communications (e.g., WHCA Interoperability, worldwide tactical communications, classified messaging);
3. Control (e.g., Security); and
4. Mission Support (applications supporting mission operations).

The IITT program is being developed in full compliance with DHS Management Directive 102-01 which establishes consolidated acquisition management policy, standards and practices across all

Components and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Department Offices. Initial funding appropriated for IITT was used for the stabilization program in FY 2010-11 and installation of the stabilizing equipment will be completed in 2nd quarter of FY2013. The modernization effort commenced in FY 2012 with the award of two modernization contracts, one for the major IT Modernization effort and the other for the Combined Operations Logistics Database 2 (COLD2) development (each further described below); however, execution delays have occurred as a result of a contract protest on IT Modernization.

Requested funding in FY 2014 will enable the Secret Service's IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security to fully support present operational requirements. Modernization will be accomplished by means of an extensive redesign of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities to support critical mission needs. Specifically the following activities are planned:

- Enabling Capabilities
 - Achieve Initial Operating Capability (IOC) for IT Modernization, including Cyber Security elements, and deployment of critical mission applications during FY 2014
 - Enhance cyber security protection and operate more modern software and technologies such as McAfee system detection that provides alerts when rogue devices are connected to the network
 - Continue with acquisition of additional Storage Area Network discs and servers to reduce IT sustainment costs associated with dated mainframe technologies and legacy software applications
 - Commence refactoring (re-writing) 21 legacy applications which reside on the mainframe and move the first group of applications to the modernized network infrastructure.
- Mission Support Capabilities
 - The COLD2 Project in FY 2014 will complete the deployment of Increments 2 and 3
 - Increment 2 provides for the integration of legacy systems such as manpower reporting, passport holders, etc.
 - Increment 3 will complete the identification of final functional requirements associated with event planning, cost, and manpower reporting
- Control Capabilities
 - Cross Domain (CD) provides advance security measures to electronically control, send, receive and track access to Secret Service intelligence data across disparate systems and classifications. CD strategy utilizes DHS Enterprise Services, in coordination with Customs & Border Protection
 - With Multi-Level Security (MLS), the Secret Service will be the first DHS Component authorized to consolidate multiple desktop computers to access separate security domains into one single thin client desktop (e.g., Top Secret and Secret on the same workstation)
- Communications Capabilities
 - The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) Interoperability project brought parity between Secret Service and WHCA by correcting gaps in mission critical communication capabilities.

- With FY 2014 Communications funding, the Service will continue to provide operational and maintenance support for all Secure Voice phones, Secret and Top Secret messaging systems, Radio-over-IP (RoIP) infrastructure, Voice-over-IP (VoIP) phone systems, Tri-Band and Classified radios for Special Operations teams, Video teleconferencing infrastructure, and BlackBerry enterprise services

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of IITT funding request by project and capability area:

Funding FY 2012 to FY 2014	FY 2012	Enacted FY 2013	FY 2014 Current Services	FY 2014 Program Increase	Total FY 2014
Enabling Capabilities	\$27,503,000	\$35,302,783	\$31,302,605	\$3,571,000	\$34,873,605
IT Modernization	\$17,769,000	\$11,520,738	\$9,976,418	\$3,571,000	\$13,547,418
Database Architecture	\$0	\$12,302,398	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cyber Security	\$845,000	\$2,291,570	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sustainment/Stabilization</i>					
IT Modernization	\$4,259,000	\$3,282,788	\$8,793,914	\$0	\$8,793,914
Database Architecture	\$1,763,000	\$2,050,430	\$5,712,000	\$0	\$5,712,000
Cyber Security	\$0	\$0	\$2,965,414	\$0	\$2,965,414
Information Assurance	\$2,867,000	\$3,854,859	\$3,854,859	\$0	\$3,854,859
Control Capabilities	\$0	\$2,437,717	\$1,834,695	\$0	\$1,834,695
Cross Domain and Multi Level Security	\$0	\$2,437,717	\$1,834,695	\$0	\$1,834,695
<i>Sustainment/Stabilization</i>					
Cross Domain and Multi Level Security	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mission Support Capabilities	\$10,400,000	\$8,450,000	\$5,487,500	\$0	\$5,487,500
Threat Management	\$1,200,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,287,500	\$0	\$1,287,500
COLD2	\$9,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$0	\$4,200,000
<i>Sustainment/Stabilization</i>					
Threat Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
COLD2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Communications Capabilities	\$4,921,000	\$6,129,500	\$4,199,200	\$0	\$4,199,200
WHCA Interoperability	\$4,921,000	\$6,129,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Sustainment/Stabilization</i>					
WHCA Interoperability / Upgrades	\$0	\$0	\$4,199,200	\$0	\$4,199,200
Total IITT ACI	\$42,824,000	\$52,320,000	\$42,824,000	\$3,571,000	\$46,395,000
Salaries & Expenses	\$1,019,000	\$1,137,000	\$1,030,000	\$0	\$1,030,000

In FY 2012, IITT became a mixed life-cycle investment program and, as such, IITT investments now include both development/modernization/enhancement (DME) and steady state components (as defined in OMB Circular No. A-11). Investments for sustainment of new development under IITT will be part of the IITT requests until development is complete and Full Operational Capability (FOC) is achieved.

The Stabilization effort within IITT has been underway for some time now and is now complete with a number of notable accomplishments. These accomplishments include improving the security and reliability of the IT infrastructure by replacing critical network hardware in time the 2012 Presidential Campaign and National Special Security Events (NSSEs), upgrading storage discs and servers, and ensuring that backup systems allow for the recovery of critical application data in the event of a catastrophic failure of the network

Continued funding will support the transition away from the USSS legacy mainframe. Funding will be used for the acquisition of additional Storage Area Network (SAN) discs and servers. SAN equipment will allow the 21 legacy applications currently on the mainframe to be re-written in a modern computer language to support data sharing and is critical to testing the reliability and integrity of data translation during re-factoring activities. Sustainment costs of the existing Secret Service mainframe is over \$3.5 million per year.

These are occurring in concert with upgrades required to maintain the integrity of the system, including upgrades to remote access capabilities to support expansion and additional concurrent use of the Secret Service Virtual Private Network (VPN) in alignment with continuity of operations requirements. The VPN had formerly been limited to 500 simultaneous users. The Secret Service will also upgrade the network with new mission support capabilities including the Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) and network monitoring.

The Enabling Capabilities (EC) portion of IITT will redesign the network architecture and network security components to allow a modernized structure for Secret Service mission applications. The IT Infrastructure provides the enabling foundation for all mission-critical IT systems, supports secure sharing of information with the organization, and provides direct access to external critical law enforcement systems. This also includes retiring components to better address the needs of the Service. For example, the “Bookstore” Data Center was closed and the Secret Service completed planning and equipment installation associated with migrating to an alternate Data Center at a new location.

Furthermore, the Service, through IITT, has completed an analysis of all legacy Secret Service applications, assigning mission criticality to each so as to provide a critical starting point in making decisions for Data Center hosting.

The amount requested above will support Secret Service operations in a strategic context specifically aligned with the missions and goals set forth by the 2010 DHS QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Objective 1.3.2 Protect Critical Infrastructure, Objective 1.3.4, protecting Government Leaders, Facilities, and Special Events; Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyber Space, Objective 4.1.3, Prevent Cyber Crime and Other Malicious Uses of Cyber Space; and Mission 6: Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Funding for this activity supports the complete range of Secret Service strategic and management Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 <i>(thousands)</i> \$43,843	FY 2013 <i>(thousands)</i> \$44,111	FY 2014 <i>(thousands)</i> \$46,395
Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive modernization of the Secret Service IT infrastructure and communications systems implemented by means of an extensive re-architecting of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities based on Secret Service core functions and priorities 	

IV. Program Justification Changes

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Information Integration and Technology Transformation
PPA: Information Integration & Technology Transformation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$3,571

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	42,824
Program Increase							-	-	3,571
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,395

Description:

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. The dated infrastructure lacks the ability to support newer technologies, share common DHS enterprise services, or migrate to approved data centers. The IITT modernization program’s approved plan is to redesign the network architecture and network security components to allow a modernized structure for Secret Service mission applications. IITT provides the enabling foundation for all mission-critical IT systems, supports secure sharing of information with the organization, and provides direct access to external critical law enforcement systems. Modernization will be implemented by contracting with industry specialists for an extensive re-architecting of the current infrastructure and the careful selection and integration of interoperable capabilities to support critical mission needs.

Justification

In September 2012, the contract to commence design and develop the new modernized network and infrastructure was protested. Restructuring the contract solicitation and releasing a new request for proposals from the contractors has resulted in a delay in commencement of the Phase II Design and Development effort to FY 2014. Phase II funding remains in the IITT budget under prior multi-year appropriations. The FY 2014 funding increase will enable an acceleration of contract scope in the design and development phase performed by the winning contractor, in an attempt to make up lost schedule caused by the contract protest. This will position the IT Modernization program to reach Initial Operational Capability (IOC) by FY 2015, and maintain the many important gains achieved through IT Stabilization.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals):

This cross-cutting initiative supports and enables all facets of the integrated protective and investigative mission. As a result, this initiative impacts QHSR Mission Objectives 1.3.2, 1.3.4, and 4.1.3. Physical protection requires increasingly complex technological countermeasures in order to counter evolving threats and provide situational awareness. Financial crimes and counterfeiting increasingly contain an electronic and/or cyber component. Specifically, this initiative supports the strategic performance measures: *Percent total protection activities that are incident-free for protection of our national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities, Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (non-cyber), Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations, and Percent of currency identified as counterfeit.*

The increased funding for this activity supports the Secret Service goals related to the QHSR Mission Objectives cited above which includes protection of National leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees, and others during travel or at protected facilities as well as National Special Security Events. By funding this increase, the Secret Service will have the resources necessary to accomplish these mission requirements in a more efficient, effective, and timely manner.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Justification of Proposed Changes in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Appropriation Language**

For necessary expenses for acquisition, construction, and improvement of physical and technological infrastructure, **\$51,775,000**[\$56,750,000]¹, of which **\$5,380,000**[\$4,430,000]², to remain available until September 30, **2018**[2017]³, shall be for acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center[facilities,] and of which **\$46,395,000**[\$52,320,000]⁴, to remain available until September 30, **2016**[2015]⁵, shall be for **Information Integration and Technology Transformation program** [information integration and technology transformation project]⁶ execution. Note.--A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... \$51,775,000 [\$56,750,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... which \$5,380,000 [\$4,430,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...September 30, 2018 [2017]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... \$46,395,000 [\$52,320,000]...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ...until September 30, 2016 [2015]...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁶ ... Information Integration and Technology Transformation program [information integration and technology transformation project]...	Changed project to program for consistency.

B. FY 2013 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,380
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
IITT transfer from O&E	-	-	42,824
Total Transfers	-	-	42,824
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	42,791
2014 Current Services	-	-	48,204
Program Changes			
Increases			
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	-	-	3,571
Total, Increases	-	-	3,571
Total Program Changes	-	-	3,571
2014 Request	-	-	51,775
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	46,395

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,380
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	5,413
Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	42,824
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	42,824
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	48,204
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	3,571
Total, Program Changes	-	-	3,571
FY 2014 Request	-	-	51,775
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	46,395

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Information Integration & Technology Transformation	0	0	0	0	0	\$42,824	0	0	\$3,571	0	0	\$46,395	0	0	\$46,395
James J. Rowley Training Center	0	0	\$5,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$5,380	0	0	0
Total	0	0	5,380	0	0	42,824	0	0	3,571	0	0	51,775	0	0	46,395

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Other Object Classes				
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	\$20	\$20
25.2 Other services	\$3,983	\$4,016	37,358	33,375
26.0 Supplies and materials	38	38	38	-
31.0 Equipment	35	35	13,035	13,000
32.0 Land & structures	1,324	1,324	1,324	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,380	5,413	51,775	46,395
Total, Direct Obligations	5,380	5,413	51,775	46,395
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,380	5,413	51,775	46,395

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
Information Integration & Technology Transformation
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	20	20
25.2 Other services	-	-	33,375	33,375
31.0 Equipment	-	-	13,000	13,000
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	46,395	46,395
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	46,395	46,395
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Information Integration & Technology Transformation Mission Statement

The Secret Service relies heavily on Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its protective and investigative missions. Secret Service generated a classified Mission Needs Statement (MNS) for Information Integration and Transformation (IIT) that identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. At present, the Secret Service IT networks, data systems, applications, and system security do not fully meet basic operational requirements.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	\$20	\$20

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	0	0	\$33,375	\$33,375

Other services include contractual services with Federal and non-federal sources.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	0	0	\$13,000	\$13,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature, or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Secret Service
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
James J. Rowley Training Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	3,983	4,016	3,983	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	38	38	38	-
31.0 Equipment	35	35	35	-
32.0 Land & structures	1,324	1,324	1,324	-
Total, Other Object Classes	5,380	5,413	5,380	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,380	5,413	5,380	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

James J. Rowley Training Center Mission Statement

James J. Rowley Training Center supports the protection and criminal investigation missions, the two critical homeland security missions covered by the Secret Service.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,983	\$4,016	\$3,983	-

Other services include contractual services with federal and non-federal sources.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment
N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United State Secret Service



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The United States Secret Service is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Protection: This program protects the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, and other designated individuals, including candidate nominees; secures the White House Complex, Vice President's Residence, and other designated places; designs, coordinates, and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events; and administers the mail screening security program responsible for examining all incoming mail, parcels, and gifts destined for the White House Complex. The program temporarily assigns personnel from Secret Service domestic and foreign field offices to protective assignments. Additionally, program managers coordinate with the military and federal, state, county, local, and international law enforcement organizations to ensure mission success. The program operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Protective Intelligence: The Protective Intelligence program is critical in securing the safety of the President, Vice President, other designated protectees, visiting world leaders, foreign missions, Campaign Protection Programs, and National Special Security Events (NSSE). The program investigates, evaluates, disseminates, and maintains information concerning known, potential, or perceived threats to protectees and NSSEs. The program pursues investigative leads and conducts intelligence activities in advance of protectee travel and NSSEs. The program is staffed by special agents, protective intelligence research specialists, threat assessment specialists, and support personnel. Special agents in Secret Service field offices in the U.S. and abroad conduct protective intelligence investigations. Personnel liaise with the intelligence community and other law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of the protective mission.

Criminal Investigations: The Criminal Investigations program exists to reduce losses due to counterfeit currency, other financial crimes, electronic crimes, and identity theft crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service and threaten the integrity of our currency and the reliability of financial payment systems worldwide. The program accomplishes its objectives by conducting counterfeit currency and financial fraud investigations on a global basis, establishing Electronic Crimes Task Forces; maintaining a robust Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program; and pursuing criminal violations involving the unlawful use and/or exploitation of a computer network. Investigations are conducted by special agents in Secret Service field offices located throughout the United States and abroad. This program also provides forensic and related support of investigations involving missing and exploited children.

Rowley Training Center: This program encompasses personnel at the Secret Service's James J. Rowley Training Center, including instructors, tactical and weapons systems specialists, curricula design staff, computer and web-based faculty/technicians, executive training advisors, administrative support, and maintenance staff. The Service has a separate appropriation, the Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements account, which is used to maintain the facility.

Information Integration and Technology Transformation (IITT): The Secret Service relies heavily on information technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its mission. The Service has identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT

infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. The IITT MNS indicates the need for a comprehensive modernization of the Secret Service IT infrastructure and communications systems to close the identified technology gaps. The scope of the IITT program consists of Enabling, Communications, and Control capabilities, as well as cross-cutting Mission Support capabilities.

Management and Administration: This program develops and administers Secret Service-wide policies, plans, and procedures in budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, statements, relocation and travel services, acquisition and contracting, human capital, and workforce planning. This program also provides management and program analysis support to all operational and administrative programs, including functional responsibility statements, manages the strategic planning process, ensures that Secret Service offices and programs comply with policies and regulations while operational mission areas continue to function efficiently and effectively; provides information technology governance, investment planning and strategy, legal advice and counsel, and manages government and public affairs. These functions assist the Service’s leadership in formulating the strategic vision and direction.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows United States Secret Service FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Protection	3,529	\$1,024,306
Protective Intelligence	526	\$81,065
Criminal Investigations	1,929	\$410,380
Rowley Training Center	267	\$60,932
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	10	\$47,424
Management and Administration	444	\$177,282
Total Budget Request	6,705	\$1,801,389

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the United States Secret Service programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Protection	100%						
Protective Intelligence	100%						
Criminal Investigations	92%			8%			
Rowley Training Center	100%						
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	95%			5%			
Management and Administration	98%			2%			

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

USSS resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Protection	1,146,206	3,961	1,164,948	3,840	1,024,306	3,529
Protective Intelligence	80,306	535	81,565	532	81,065	526
Criminal Investigations	350,749	1,751	340,257	1,660	377,569	1,755
Rowley Training Center	60,978	273	61,351	270	60,932	267
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	41,651	10	41,905	10	45,053	10
Management and Administration	182,009	314	182,067	311	168,418	422
Total	1,861,898	6,843*	1,872,093	6,623	1,757,343	6,508*

*Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent USSS’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Financial crimes loss prevented through a criminal investigation (in billions)						
Description: An estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public that was prevented due to Secret Service intervention or interruption of a criminal venture through a criminal investigation. This estimate is based on the likely amount of financial crime that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise disrupted, and reflects the Secret Service's efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to financial crimes.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$1.9	\$1.40	\$1.80	\$1.90
Result:	\$1.28	\$6.56	\$4.846	\$2.75	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of currency identified as counterfeit						
Description: The dollar value of counterfeit notes passed on the public reported as a percent of dollars of genuine currency. This measure is calculated by dividing the dollar value of counterfeit notes passed by the dollar value of genuine currency in circulation. This measure is an indicator of the proportion of counterfeit currency relative to the amount of genuine U.S. Currency in circulation, and reflects our efforts to reduce financial losses to the public attributable to counterfeit currency.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<0.0098%	<0.0096%	<0.0099%	<0.0098%	<0.009%	<0.0088%
Result:	0.0081%	0.0087%	0.0078%	0.0085%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of National Special Security Events that were successfully completed						
Description: This measure is a percentage of the total number of National Special Security Events (NSSEs) completed in a Fiscal Year that were successful. A successfully completed NSSE is one where once the event has commenced, a security incident(s) inside the Secret Service - protected venue did not preclude the event's agenda from proceeding to its scheduled conclusion.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of total U.S. Secret Service protection activities that are incident-free for protection of national leaders, foreign dignitaries, designated protectees and others during travel or at protected facilities						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of instances where incident free protection is provided to leaders, dignitaries, and persons (protectees, staff/employees, guests, and the public) during travel and inside the White House Complex or the Vice President's Residence.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of information sharing events with the law enforcement and intelligence community						
Description: This measure gauges the number of information sharing events with both internal entities and external partner agencies as an assessment of the effectiveness of information dissemination. Information sharing events include: National Threat Assessment Center briefings, Targeted Violence Information Sharing System (TAVISS) briefings, agency alerts, specialty desk briefings and other training, spot reports, suspicious activity reporting, advisories, permanent protectee threat assessments, major events assessments, and certain other assessment products. Sharing information about threats, hazards, and protective actions will allow for the internal and external coordination needed to prevent successful attacks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (campaign protectees)						
Description: This measure represents the percent of travel stops where the protectee safely arrives and departs. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (domestic protectees)						
Description: The percent of travel stops where our Nation's leaders and other protectees arrive and depart safely. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of instances protectees arrive and depart safely (Foreign Dignitaries)						
Description: The percent of travel stops where visiting world leader protectees safely arrive and depart. The security of protectees is the ultimate priority of the Secret Service; therefore, all necessary resources are utilized before and during a protective assignment in order to provide the highest-quality protection the Secret Service demands for all protectees.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of protective travel instances that fall within estimated costs						
Description: The measure identifies the variance between the initial request for protective resources and the final approved resources. Program managers perform an internal quality assurance assessment on the initial resource request received from the Secret Service advance team. During this assessment, quality assurance decisions are made on how to best deploy protective resources without compromising safety and security. Resource allocation decisions are then determined and approved. Through the quality assurance process the Secret Service is proactive in the stewardship of resources (cost savings) provided through taxpayer dollars.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	90%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

United States Secret Service resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Criminal Investigations	32,409	175	33,408	175	32,811	174
Information Integration and Technology Transformation	2,192	1	2,206	1	2,371	1
Management and Administration	9,579	17	9,582	16	8,864	22
Total	44,181	192*	45,196	191*	44,046	197

*Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent USSS’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Amount of dollar loss prevented by Secret Service cyber investigations (in millions)
Description: This measure is an estimate of the direct dollar loss to the public prevented due to cyber investigations by Secret Service. The dollar loss prevented is based on the estimated amount of cyber losses that would have occurred had the offender not been identified nor the criminal enterprise interrupted. The measure reflects the Secret Service’s efforts to reduce cyber

related financial losses to the public.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$800	\$900
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of financial accounts recovered (in millions)						
Description: This measure represents the number of financial accounts recovered during cyber investigations. Financial accounts include bank accounts, credit card accounts, PayPal and other online money transfer accounts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.1
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of law enforcement individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics both domestically and overseas						
Description: This measure represents the number of individuals trained in cyber crime and cyber forensics by the Secret Service. This specialized technical training occurs both domestically and overseas in an effort to strengthen our ability to fight cyber crime.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Terabytes of data forensically analyzed by Secret Service and partners trained at the National Computer Forensic Institute.						
Description: This measure represents the amount of data, in terabytes, seized and forensically analyzed through Secret Service investigations and those conducted by partners trained at the National Computer Forensic Institute (NCFI). The training of these law enforcement partners substantially enhances law enforcement efforts to suppress the continually evolving and increasing number of cyber and electronic crime cases affecting communities nationwide.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,600	1,800
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Number of hours of cyber crime training provided to law enforcement both domestically and overseas						
Description: This measure represents the number of cyber crime training hours provided by the Secret Service. This specialized technical training occurs both domestically and overseas in an effort to strengthen our ability to fight cyber crime.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38,000	40,000
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

Resources Requested

USSS resources supporting *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* are provided in the table below. The funding request for forensic support and grant to missing and exploited children is being consolidated within the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs in order to improve efficacy and better focus critical resources on Secret Service core mission programs. Grant funding support for NCMEC will continue and be added to funds currently requested within the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs. The Secret Service will continue forensic and investigative support for missing and exploited children cases within the Service’s Criminal Investigations program.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Criminal Investigations	8,366	20	8,417	20	0	0
Total	8,366	20	8,417	20	0	0

Performance Measures

For *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent USSS’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) examinations requested that are conducted						
Description: This measure represents the percentage of Secret Service computer and polygraph forensic exams conducted in support of any investigation involving missing or exploited children in relation to the number of computer and polygraph forensic exams requested.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281	115	58	15,420	44	45	(139)
Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	-	174	16,225	-	-	-	-	174	16,225
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751	80	64	349,276	113	265	(35,525)
US-VISIT	429	308	302,402	429	416	281,112				(429)	(308)	(302,402)				(429)	(308)	(302,402)
Total, National Protection & Programs Directorate	3,271	2,768	2,525,688	3,328	3,217	2,804,087	3,194	3,066	2,568,543	(77)	298	42,855	195	122	364,696	(272)	176	(321,841)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	3,271	2,768	2,525,688	3,328	3,217	2,804,087	3,194	3,066	2,568,543	(77)	298	42,855	195	122	364,696	(272)	176	(321,841)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	3,271	2,768	2,525,688	3,328	3,217	2,804,087	3,194	3,066	2,568,543	(77)	298	42,855	195	122	364,696	(272)	176	(321,841)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	219	\$49,444	-	-	219	\$49,444	242	\$50,908	-	-	242	\$50,907	322	\$64,725	-	-	322	\$64,725
Directorate Administration	203	46,454	-	-	203	46,454	203	46,641	-	-	203	46,640	322	64,725	-	-	322	64,725
Risk Management & Analysis	16	2,990	-	-	16	2,990	39	4,267	-	-	39	4,267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Protective Service	1,197	1,285,599	-	-	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,301,824	-	-	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,301,824	-	-	1,371	1,301,824
Basic Security	1,197	271,540	-	-	1,197	271,540	1,371	271,540	-	-	1,371	271,540	1,371	271,540	-	-	1,371	271,540
Building Specific Security	-	501,039	-	-	-	501,039	-	509,056	-	-	-	509,056	-	509,056	-	-	-	509,056
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	513,020	-	-	-	513,020	-	521,228	-	-	-	521,228	-	521,228	-	-	-	521,228
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,044	888,243	-	-	1,044	888,243	1,188	1,170,243	-	-	1,188	1,170,243	1,373	1,201,994	-	-	1,373	1,201,994
Infrastructure Protection	596	295,452	-	-	596	295,452	626	295,452	-	-	626	295,452	643	260,950	-	-	643	260,950
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	93	70,518	-	-	93	70,518	89	70,518	-	-	89	70,518	85	57,975	-	-	85	57,975
Infrastructure Security Compliance	140	74,219	-	-	140	74,219	242	93,348	-	-	242	93,348	242	85,790	-	-	242	85,790
Regional Field Operations	149	57,367	-	-	149	57,367	152	57,367	-	-	152	57,367	142	56,708	-	-	142	56,708
Sector Management and Governance	214	93,348	-	-	214	93,348	143	74,219	-	-	143	74,219	174	60,477	-	-	174	60,477
Cybersecurity	310	440,615	-	-	310	440,615	395	725,176	-	-	395	725,176	536	810,409	-	-	536	810,409
Business Operations	12	4,480	-	-	12	4,480	33	11,568	-	-	33	11,568	29	5,125	-	-	29	5,125
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	118	79,116	-	-	118	79,116	28	60,000	-	-	28	60,000	49	73,043	-	-	49	73,043
Cybersecurity Coordination	33	35,000	-	-	33	35,000	14	4,500	-	-	14	4,500	14	4,338	-	-	14	4,338
Federal Network Security	64	229,000	-	-	64	229,000	69	218,000	-	-	69	218,000	84	199,769	-	-	84	199,769
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23,369	-	-	23	23,369	19	23,992	-	-	19	23,992	23	19,057	-	-	23	19,057
Network Security Deployment	25	11,353	-	-	25	11,353	82	328,000	-	-	82	328,000	119	406,441	-	-	119	406,441
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	35	58,297	-	-	35	58,297	150	79,116	-	-	150	79,116	218	102,636	-	-	218	102,636
Communications	138	152,176	-	-	138	152,176	167	149,615	-	-	167	149,615	194	130,635	-	-	194	130,635
Priority Telecommunications Services	54	43,495	-	-	54	43,495	40	56,074	-	-	40	56,074	59	53,412	-	-	59	53,412
Next Generation Networks	37	60,370	-	-	37	60,370	1	25,253	-	-	1	25,253	12	21,160	-	-	12	21,160
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	1	24,366	-	-	1	24,366	28	13,441	-	-	28	13,441	14	10,102	-	-	14	10,102
Critical Infrastructure Protection	20	13,018	-	-	20	13,018	36	11,352	-	-	36	11,352	38	9,445	-	-	38	9,445
Office of Emergency Communications	26	10,927	-	-	26	10,927	62	43,495	-	-	62	43,495	71	36,516	-	-	71	36,516
US-VISIT	308	302,402	-	-	308	302,402	416	281,112	-	-	416	281,112	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,768	2,525,688	-	-	2,768	2,525,688	3,217	2,804,087	-	-	3,217	2,804,087	3,066	2,568,543	-	-	3,066	2,568,543

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate**

Fiscal Year	Due Date(s)	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2011	10/4/2011	P.L. 109-295, 6 U.S.C. § 573	National Emergency Communications Plan Progress Report: Not later than one year after October 4, 2006, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, shall submit to Congress a report on the progress of the Department in achieving the goals of, and carrying out its responsibilities under, this subchapter, including— (1) a description of the findings of the most recent baseline assessment conducted under subsection (a); (2) a determination of the degree to which interoperable emergency communications capabilities have been attained to date and the gaps that remain for interoperability to be achieved; (3) an evaluation of the ability to continue to communicate and to provide and maintain interoperable emergency communications by emergency managers, emergency response providers, and relevant government officials in the event of— (A) natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, including Incidents of National Significance declared by the Secretary under the National Response Plan; and (B) a catastrophic loss of local and regional communications services; (4) a list of best practices relating to the ability to continue to communicate and to provide and maintain interoperable emergency communications in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters; and (A) an evaluation of the feasibility and desirability of the Department developing, on its own or in conjunction with the Department of Defense, a mobile communications capability, modeled on the Army Signal Corps, that could be deployed to support emergency communications at the site of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.	With DHS CFO
2011	10/4/2011	P.L. 109-295, 6 U.S.C. § 576	ECPC Strategic Assessment: The Emergency Communications Preparedness Center shall ... prepare and submit to Congress, on an annual basis, a strategic assessment regarding the coordination efforts of Federal departments and agencies to advance: (A) the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism and other man-made disasters; and (B) interoperable emergency communications; (3) consider, in preparing the strategic assessment under paragraph (2), the goals stated in the National Emergency Communications Plan under section 1802	With DHS CFO
2012	2/6/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 113	FPS Strategic Human Capital Plan: Further, a new provision is included requiring that FPS submit a strategic human capital plan that aligns fee collections to personnel requirements based on a current threat assessment with the fiscal year 2013 budget submission. In addition, the Committee directs GAO to report to the Committee within 60 days after the receipt of the plan on its validity.	Interim report submitted 10/22/2012; final report with program office.
2012	2/21/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 108-109	IP Information Sharing: The Committee directs NPPD to provide a report to the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the results from a thorough review of all efforts related to coordinating and executing plans; implementing performance metrics; sustaining systemic communication; executing Sector Specific Agency functions; and providing education, training and outreach. Further, the Committee directs GAO to review the results of the NPPD report and related efforts of the streamlining process no later than 60 days after receiving the report to determine the extent to which they were designed to ensure mission clarity; useful and actionable work products; efficacy of planning and information sharing; and that cost savings are achieved where possible.	With DHS Front Office

Fiscal Year	Due Date(s)	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2012	5/1/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 15	National Guard Cybersecurity Team: The Deputy Secretary, jointly with the Deputy Secretary of Defense, to submit a report to the Appropriations Committee no later than May 1, 2012, evaluating the costs and benefits of establishing a National Guard cybersecurity team and/or an equivalent civilian team that could be deployed to help prevent or recover from a cybersecurity attack. The report should include an outline of the recommended command hierarchy, including responsibility for deploying teams; describe organizational responsibilities for providing guidance and training; and discuss how critical relationships will be established across the various agencies with cybersecurity responsibilities.	Coordinating with DOD
2012	6/23/2012	Senate Report 111-222 p. 101	Emergency Communications : Progress made since 9/11: OEC is to report to the Committee no later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act on the progress made since September 11, 2001, to improve emergency communications and detail what challenges lie ahead. Particular focus should be placed on the adoption of broadband technologies and the key issues and barriers still facing the emergency response agencies on this issue. The report is to include any needed update to the National Emergency Communications Plan to reflect the emergence of broadband technologies for public safety and this update shall be developed in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, relevant Federal agencies, emergency response providers, and the private sector. Further, the report shall include a plan to develop and disseminate training and best practices on governance, standard operating procedures, equipment purchases, and related issues for broadband technologies; and to deliver technical assistance to public safety agencies on broadband technologies.	With DHS CFO
2012	6/23/2012	P.L. 109-295, 6 U.S.C. § 573	ECPC Baseline Assessment Update: Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section and not less than every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Director for Emergency Communications, shall conduct an assessment of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments that—(1) defines the range of capabilities needed by emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters; (2) defines the range of interoperable emergency communications capabilities needed for specific events; (3) assesses the current available capabilities to meet such communications needs; (4) identifies the gap between such current capabilities and defined requirements; and (5) includes a national interoperable emergency communications inventory to be completed by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission that—(A) identifies for each Federal department and agency—(i) the channels and frequencies used; (ii) the nomenclature used to refer to each channel or frequency used; and (iii) the types of communications systems and equipment used; and (B) identifies the interoperable emergency communications systems in use by public safety agencies in the United States.	With DHS CFO
2012	9/30/2012	Senate Report 112-74 p. 11 House Rept 112-331 p. 947	Second FY12 CFATS Update: The Deputy Secretary is directed to continue quarterly reporting to the Committee on these matters. The reports shall include an update on: the development of a more comprehensive picture of security issues at the Nation's chemical facilities; whether regulatory gaps exist that may pose an unacceptable security risk; and the identification and elimination of redundancies between current regulatory regimes. In addition, the quarterly updates shall include information on the Department's continuing efforts to determine whether and how to require MTSA-covered facilities that possess CFATS chemicals of interest to complete and submit CFATS Top-Screens. Finally, the report shall provide updates regarding the efforts with other Federal entities, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Transportation Security Administration, including specific milestones and agreements that will be reached to further coordinate chemical security efforts. The Deputy Secretary is directed to submit reports on chemical security efforts to the Committees on Appropriations as directed in the Senate report. However, the reports shall be submitted on a semi-annual basis instead of quarterly with the first report due no later than March 30, 2012.	With DHS CFO
2013	3/30/2013	Senate Report 112-74 p. 11 House Rept 112-331 p. 947	First FY13 CFATS Update: The Deputy Secretary is directed to continue quarterly reporting to the Committee on these matters. The reports shall include an update on: the development of a more comprehensive picture of security issues at the Nation's chemical facilities; whether regulatory gaps exist that may pose an unacceptable security risk; and the identification and elimination of redundancies between current regulatory regimes. In addition, the quarterly updates shall include information on the Department's continuing efforts to determine whether and how to require MTSA-covered facilities that possess CFATS chemicals of interest to complete and submit CFATS Top-Screens. Finally, the report shall provide updates regarding the efforts with other Federal entities, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Transportation Security Administration, including specific milestones and agreements that will be reached to further coordinate chemical security efforts. The Deputy Secretary is directed to submit reports on chemical security efforts to the Committees on Appropriations as directed in the Senate report. However, the reports shall be submitted on a semi-annual basis instead of quarterly with the first report due no later than March 30, 2012.	NPPD review

iv. Schedule of Authorized and Unauthorized Appropriations

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection and Programs Directorate**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,725
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,201,994
<i>Infrastructure Protection</i>				<i>260,950</i>
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning				57,975
Sector Management and Governance				60,477
Regional Field Operations				56,708
Infrastructure Security Compliance				85,790
<i>Cybersecurity</i>				<i>810,409</i>
Cybersecurity Coordination				4,338
US-Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations				102,636
Federal Network Security				199,769
Network Security Deployment				406,441
Global Cybersecurity Management				19,057
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness				73,043
Business Operations				5,125
<i>Communications</i>				<i>130,635</i>
Office of Emergency Communications				36,516
Priority Telecommunications Services				53,412
Next Generation Networks				21,160
Programs To Study and Enhance Telecommunications				10,102
Critical Infrastructure Protection Program				9,445
Federal Protective Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,301,824
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				2,568,543

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and expenses:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A leads and coordinates Directorate activities to reduce the risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure.

B. Budget Activities:

Directorate Administration provides management and oversight of NPPD's programs. This consists of the Office of the Under Secretary, which includes the Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretaries; the Office of the Chief of Staff, which includes the Chief of Staff, the Executive Secretariat, Public Affairs, Legislative Affairs, and NPPD Transition; Office of the Director of Management, which includes the Director of Management, Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions, Administrative Services, Human Resources Management, and Information Technology; the Office of Strategy and Policy, which includes Strategy and Policy and International Affairs; the Office of Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; and the Office of Security and Investigations.

Pursuant to the FY 2012 Appropriations Bill, the M&A appropriation also includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection. These offices provide the full range of business support services to ensure that programs operate effectively, as well as oversight responsibility to direct program policy and strategy, prioritize and determine resource allocation across programs, and oversee effective program execution.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests 379 positions, 322 FTE, and \$64.725 million for FY 2014. This includes adjustments to base that net to an additional 44 positions and 45 FTE, and a decrease of \$2.049 million from FY 2012. This also includes a program change for 115 positions, 58 FTE, and \$15.420 million to provide business and mission support to the increasing mission and footprint of NPPD.

D. Efficiencies:

Advisory & Assistance Services Efficiencies

\$0.894 million

Assistant Secretary Contract Reductions – This efficiency will be achieved by reducing contracts for business support services at the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications. These services will be provided by the Office of the Under Secretary through the additional capability provided by the program increase to strengthen NPPD’s core management functions and oversight capabilities.

Travel Efficiencies

\$0.085 million

Travel Reduction – This efficiency will be achieved by reducing travel conducted by employees of the Office of the Under Secretary.

II. Summary of FY 2013 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Management and Administration

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	204	203	46,454	204	203	46,641	379	322	64,725	175	119	18,271	115	58	15,420	60	61	2,851
Risk Management & Analysis	16	16	2,990	39	39	4,267	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	(2,990)	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	(2,990)
Subtotal, Discretionary	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281	115	58	15,420	44	45	(139)
Total, Management and Administration	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281	115	58	15,420	44	45	(139)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281	115	58	15,420	44	45	(139)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	220	219	49,444	243	242	50,908	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281	115	58	15,420	44	45	(139)

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. The discrepancy from the FY 2013 numbers in MAX is due to scheduling. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Directorate Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	204	203	46,454
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	60	61	2,851
2014 Current Services	264	264	49,305
2014 Program Change	115	58	15,420
2014 Total Request	379	322	64,725
Total Change 2012 to 2014	175	119	18,271

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) requests \$64.725 million and 379 positions/ 322 FTE for Directorate Administration. The request includes the following adjustments to the base:

- Increase of \$4.657 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE as a transfer to centralize Infrastructure Protection business support functions
- Increase of \$0.041 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of 1 FTE for the annualization of prior year/part year funding
- Increase of \$0.202 million for the FY 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 56 FTP/56 FTE and a decrease of \$1.070 million for Balanced Workforce contractor conversions
- Decrease of \$0.979 million for efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NPPD Directorate Administration consists of several offices and functions that provide management and oversight of NPPD’s programs. In FY 2013, funding to support two activities was transferred into Directorate Administration. The transfer to centralize Infrastructure Protection business support functions allows for the central management of IP’s business support contracts. Previously, these contracts were funded through several projects in the Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) appropriation. In addition, funding was transferred from DHS headquarters to Directorate Administration to support shared services activities that will now be funded through the Working Capital Fund.

A detailed list showing personnel and funding by office is provided in the table below. For comparison purposes, the table provides the personnel and funding associated with FY 2014 current services and the FY 2014 request. A description of each office and function is described following the table.

Offices in Management & Administration (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 Current Services					FY 2014 Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Directorate Administration	185	185	26,208	7,517	33,725	300	243	32,795	16,350	49,145
Office of the Under Secretary	7	7	996	251	1,247	7	7	996	251	1,247
Under Secretary	5	5	704	177	881	5	5	704	177	881
Deputy Under Secretary	2	2	292	74	366	2	2	292	74	366
Office of the Chief of Staff	37	37	5,384	1,482	6,866	45	41	5,742	1,748	7,491
Chief of Staff	5	5	743	162	905	5	5	743	162	905
Executive Secretariat	23	23	3,169	801	3,970	23	23	3,169	801	3,970
Public Affairs	6	6	903	188	1,091	14	10	1,261	455	1,716
Legislative Affairs	1	1	151	32	183	1	1	151	32	183
NPPD Transition	2	2	418	299	717	2	2	418	299	717
Office of the Director of Management	131	131	18,095	5,213	23,308	223	177	23,377	13,280	36,657
Director of Management	2	2	383	67	450	2	2	383	67	450
Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions	41	41	5,440	1,661	7,101	60	51	6,597	2,295	8,892
Administrative Services	14	14	1,842	761	2,603	39	27	3,242	1,594	4,836
Facilities Costs									5,000	5,000
Human Resources Management	36	36	4,784	1,457	6,241	59	47	6,009	2,224	8,233
Information Technology	38	38	5,646	1,266	6,912	63	50	7,146	2,099	9,246
Office of Strategy & Policy	6	6	1,006	441	1,447	6	6	1,006	441	1,447
Strategy and Policy	4	4	726	357	1,083	4	4	726	357	1,083
International Affairs	2	2	280	84	364	2	2	280	84	364
Office of Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	2	2	340	64	404	17	10	1,287	564	1,850
Office of Security & Investigations	2	2	387	67	454	2	2	387	67	454
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection	53	53	7,373	3,171	10,544	53	53	7,373	3,171	10,544
Office of the Assistant Secretary for CS&C	26	26	5,036	0	5,036	26	26	5,036	0	5,036
TOTAL	264	264	38,617	10,688	49,305	379	322	45,204	19,521	64,725

Note: The totals in this table account for rounding.

Office of the Under Secretary

The Office of the Under Secretary (OUS) provides Directorate leadership and management and coordinates activities throughout the Directorate. The office includes the Under Secretary and the Deputy Under Secretaries. OUS continuously reviews program activities and performance, and works to ensure that they are executed effectively and efficiently. OUS also provides a range of mission support services.

Office of the Chief of Staff

The Office of the Chief of Staff consists of the following: the Chief of Staff, the Executive Secretariat, Public Affairs, Legislative Affairs, and NPPD Transition. This office is ultimately responsible for managing the internal and external communication for NPPD and coordination of cross-component initiatives. Additional details regarding each function are outlined below.

Executive Secretariat

The Executive Secretariat is responsible for managing external communications for NPPD. It provides NPPD and DHS with an efficient and collegial process for document management, including tracking, monitoring, and editing all formal documents and taskers sent to/from NPPD. The Executive Secretariat is comprised of the following functions: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Records Management, Audit Liaison, Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness, and the Executive Briefing Team.

- *FOIA* - Works in concert with the Departmental FOIA office, providing requestors with timely, comprehensive access to NPPD documents while safeguarding sensitive information in accordance with Federal laws and regulations.
- *Records Management* - Provides leadership and direction for the NPPD records management program. Develops an overall records management strategy producing the policy, procedures, and guidance necessary to implement that program, develops policies and guidance on the application of technology to records management, and coordinates the program within and outside NPPD overall.
- *Audit Liaison* - Serves as a liaison among external Departmental offices, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and NPPD offices for all audit activities undertaken by either GAO or OIG. Activities include working with NPPD components and GAO or OIG to facilitate entrance/exit conferences, fieldwork, release of draft and final reports, and recommendation follow-up and closure.
- *Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness* - Develops and manages the continuity of operations of NPPD for a variety of emergency situations.
- *Executive Briefing Team* - Delivers integrated daily briefings for NPPD leadership and DHS Daily Component Highlights.

Public Affairs

Public Affairs (PA) is the nexus for all NPPD communications, outreach, and awareness. PA promotes the coordination and unification of messaging that increases visibility and awareness of NPPD missions in synchronization with DHS Headquarters PA and other DHS components to promote infrastructure, cyberspace, and Federal building protection efforts.

NPPD PA ensures coordination among Directorate subcomponents on outreach, public affairs strategies, and provides communications support to leaders to ensure that all of the key efforts in infrastructure protection are included in proper context in the DHS narrative on resilience and preparedness. Effective communications is vital to infrastructure protection since the Nation relies so heavily upon private sector leaders to voluntarily strengthen community resilience.

PA leads the Directorate's public affairs function, managing external communications -- specifically media relations and web content. PA also provides Directorate news, program updates, and Department initiatives for all employees through the *Vision* weekly newsletter and the Intranet.

Legislative Affairs

Though presently partially supported by DHS Headquarters, NPPD Legislative Affairs develops legislative action plans to ensure congressional awareness of the full breadth of activities underway within the NPPD mission area. Legislative Affairs responds to known congressional priorities and areas of interest with responsive engagements.

NPPD Transition

NPPD Transition leads the effort to evaluate the necessary resources to ensure NPPD's mission success, to include better aligning cybersecurity and physical infrastructure protection and resilience efforts, achieving synergies and efficiencies, and better integrating operational and mission support functions. In FY 2014, NPPD will continue to focus on seeking efficient and effective mission operation support services.

Office of the Director of Management

In FY 2012, NPPD created a new Director of Management position designed to enhance the Directorate's business lines of service by streamlining, integrating, and improving the various functions that support NPPD employees and the mission. The newly created Office of the Director of Management consists of the following: Director of Management, Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions, Administrative Services, Human Resources Management, and Information Technology. Details regarding each function are outlined below.

Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions (BFA)

BFA supports the NPPD mission by conducting financial management, oversight, and developing and enforcing fiscal services. BFA consists of the following activities and elements:

- *Requirements and Capabilities Planning* – Reviews program capabilities and requirements against NPPD leadership objectives to ensure the Directorate is pursuing the most critical capabilities to achieve its mission, and developing those capabilities in the most effective and efficient manner. This function drives resource allocation in a strategic manner across the Directorate.
- *Budget Formulation* – Guides programs in the development of resource requests, develops program funding levels based on NPPD Leadership direction (the output of Requirements and Capabilities Planning) and cost analysis, and builds and justifies funding requests to resource mission needs.
- *Budget Execution* – Responsible for the workflow and funds control process to ensure that resources are available when needed, do not exceed authorized levels, and are used in accordance with law and congressional intent.
- *Performance Management* – Constitutes the Performance Improvement Officer function, and includes managing internal and external performance management requirements; and the collection, analysis, monitoring, and reporting of performance data.
- *Financial Operations* – Responsible for the overall accounting operations of NPPD and ensuring that the Directorate meets financial execution and accounting requirements in support of DHS's centralized financial management program. Functions include commitment/obligations input and tracking, travel and purchase card processing, status of funds monitoring, and payroll reconciliation.

- *Financial Systems Reporting* – Responsible for the preparation and submission of financial reports to DHS and to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Works closely with the ICE CFO to monitor and reconcile Treasury Information Executive Repository reports and to provide analysis to validate accuracy of data. Responsible for the development and monitoring of NPPD internal control programs.
- *Internal Controls* - Responsible for developing and implementing NPPD’s internal controls program. Working in conjunction with the DHS financial management staff, the internal controls office manages the annual audit of financial statements, coordinates testing and corrective actions to improve improper payments, and coordinates the review of internal controls as required by OMB Circular A-123.
- *Acquisition Management and Oversight* – Reviews and monitors NPPD’s acquisition programs, ensures compliance with Federal and DHS acquisition regulations, and ensures effective and efficient acquisition of material solutions. With the creation of a new Director of Management position, NPPD has been able to transfer oversight of Acquisition and Procurement Operations from the NPPD Director of Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions to the Director of Management.
- *Procurement Operations* – Reviews and tracks NPPD contracts and other purchases and establishes and manages procurement procedures across NPPD. This office also represents NPPD procurement interests to the DHS Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.
- *Regulatory and Economic Analysis* – Ensures that NPPD guidance and regulatory actions consider alternatives and impacts. Ensures that regulatory analyses are completed following the requirements of statute, executive order, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) policy. Provides leadership with economic impact analysis related to NPPD programs and activities.

Administrative Services

Administrative Services provides operational services for facilities maintenance and leasing, personal property management, fleet management, environmental planning and execution, logistics management, and management for various NPPD-wide administrative functions. Responsibilities include the following activities and elements:

- *Facilities* – Ensures that existing facilities are available and ready for NPPD personnel and missions by providing operations and maintenance support. Support ranges from providing heating/ventilation/air conditioning preventative and emergency maintenance to working with GSA to ensure that NPPD properties are safe, secure, and operational. Other responsibilities include furniture procurement and maintenance.
- *Real Property Management* – Responsible for ensuring that the Directorates future facility needs are planned, developed, and executed to provide continuing support for NPPD personnel and missions. Support is provided in the form of leasing, planning, fit out construction, and space alterations to support higher security levels. Manages, tracks, and disposes of more than the 600 leases that NPPD holds.
- *Environmental Management* – Ensures that NPPD facilities and missions operate in the most sustainable manner practical, establishing environmental and sustainability plans, energy management systems, historic preservation, and environmental protection. Ensures that all NPPD activities are executed in compliance with environmental laws and statutes.

- *Personal Property* – Manages and records Directorate property, ensures that accountable and sensitive assets are accounted for, tracked, and disposed of in accordance with Federal rules and DHS directives.
- *Fleet* – Ensures that the Directorate has access to vehicles appropriate with mission requirements and that those vehicles are adequately outfitted to execute missions. Responsible for reporting, ordering, and disposal of vehicles and developing policies and procedures.
- *Administrative Support* – Ensures that administrative support needs for the Directorate are obtained and managed in the most efficient manner to support NPPD personnel and missions. Services include mail management, sedan services, parking, and transit benefits disbursement and tracking.

Human Resources Management

Human Resources Management (HRM) is responsible for classifying positions, recruiting, determining pay and compensation, and hiring and onboarding new personnel. In addition, the office provides guidance to and processes actions for all NPPD managers and employees in the areas of performance management, awards, payroll, and benefits, as well as in employee and labor relations. HRM also includes:

- *Professional Development and Training* – Assesses, designs, develops, implements, and evaluates training designed to address needed workforce skills, competencies, and certifications, so that NPPD employees are provided with training and professional development/educational programs that enhance and support their positions.
- *Employee and Labor Relations* - Leads, assists, and represents management in its efforts to address employee conduct, performance, and labor-management relations matters in a manner that promotes the development and retention of a high-performing workforce.

Information Technology

Information Technology (IT) actively participates in strategic planning by ensuring systems and processes are integrated and consistent with the DHS Chief Information Officer Strategic Plan and overarching Departmental goals and objectives. In addition, IT evaluates new technology and advises NPPD leadership as to how IT solutions might offer opportunities and options to support the successful implementation of policy decisions and organizational goals and objectives. IT approves, oversees, and monitors IT investment requests for NPPD subcomponents programs. IT provides governance and oversight over DHS enterprise architecture processes and objectives, and IT security policies. Finally, IT and staff serve as the NPPD representatives on various Departmental planning, oversight, leadership, and council committees sponsored by the DHS Chief Information Office.

Office of Strategy and Policy

The Office of Strategy and Policy (OSP) manages formal policy coordination within NPPD. As the principal catalyst for NPPD strategy and policy development, OSP ensures strategic coherence, promotes independent thinking and innovation, provides objective analysis and net assessment, and integrates program planning, performance, and accountability for the cyber and physical infrastructure resilience mission space. OSP represents NPPD on interagency and Departmental working groups that address crosscutting and integrated strategic objectives, policies, plans, and procedures that convey a

consistent and coherent vision, strategy, and perspective. OSP also conducts analyses to identify gaps in policy and initiates policy planning and formulation to fill these gaps.

Within OSP, NPPD is developing and executing a Directorate-wide international affairs prioritization and strategic planning process. The international staff is instituting mechanisms to ensure sub-component coordination and collaboration of their international affairs programs.

Office of Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Office of Privacy is responsible for developing internal policies to protect personal privacy, promoting awareness of and compliance with privacy requirements, and ensuring that NPPD technology systems have appropriate privacy protections in place. In FY 2014, NPPD is requesting to add the civil rights and civil liberties (CRCL) function to the Office of Privacy portfolio, renaming it the Office of Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. The budget request will be used to integrate full individual privacy and civil liberty protections into the management of a safe, secure, and resilient infrastructure.

Office of Security and Investigations

The Office of Security and Investigations (OSI) provides a safe and secure work environment and promotes organizational excellence, integrity, and accountability to NPPD stakeholders through its program areas of Internal Affairs and Program Review and Evaluation. OSI is currently staffed by reimbursable agreements for Federal Protective Service (FPS) investigators.

- Internal Affairs - Investigates and coordinates administrative and criminal allegations of employee misconduct in conjunction with the DHS Office of Inspector General, NPPD Employee and Labor Relations, Office of General Counsel, and component management, as appropriate.
- Program Review and Evaluation - Plans, coordinates, and provides headquarters-level oversight of program evaluations to measure operations against best practices and objective criteria to determine if the programs and operations are effective and efficient, achieve the desired results, and/or operate in accordance with laws and regulations. Also manages the NPPD Self-Inspection Program.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection (OASIP) represents a centralized locus for Infrastructure Protection (IP) mission support, including IP document and information management, human resources, budgeting, acquisition/procurement, security, facilities, planning, performance management, resource execution, policy, and legislative affairs. OASIP provides oversight while coordinating with external organizations—both national and international—to address the implications of the critical infrastructure global risk environment, in order to develop and implement specific strategic guidance and policies for U.S. and international critical infrastructure protection and resilience.

OASIP establishes and oversees management controls and a comprehensive governance structure to improve the planning, execution, and reporting activities performed within IP to manage major initiatives, drive mission accomplishments, and allocate resources that are consistent with approved

organizational goals. OASIP has established feedback loops—such as the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative—that adjust IP efforts and resources to where they are needed most.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for CS&C

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for CS&C manages cyber and communications policy initiatives and mission activities collaborations occurring across the United States Government. This staffing serves as a critical link to external stakeholders, OMB, and Congress. The requested salaries and support allow centralized resource allocation and outreach efforts with intergovernmental, international, private sector, and other stakeholders, in addition to providing staffing and oversight of the following functional areas: Strategic Planning and Policy, Mission Integration, External Affairs, Human Capital, Budget and Finance, Acquisitions and Procurement, Continuity of Government, and Facility Planning. The Office of the Assistant Secretary also establishes and oversees management controls and a comprehensive governance structure to improve the planning, execution, and reporting activities performed within CS&C to manage major initiatives, drive mission accomplishments, and allocate resources that are consistent with approved organizational goals.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Risk Management & Analysis
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Risk Management & Analysis

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	16	16	2,990
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(16)	(16)	(2,990)
2014 Current Services	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(16)	(16)	(2,990)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funding to support RMA program was transferred in FY 2012 to the DHS Office of Policy. Sixteen FTE that were not transferred to the Office of Policy were transferred into other programs within NPPD.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Strengthen Core Management Functions and Oversight Capabilities
PPA: Directorate Administration
Program Increase: Positions 115, FTE 58, Dollars \$15,420

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							264	264	49,305
Program Increase							115	58	15,420
Total Request	204	203	46,454	204	203	46,640	379	322	64,725

Description of Item and Justification

This request would provide an additional 115 positions/58 FTE and \$15.420 million to strengthen NPPD's core management functions and oversight capabilities. This increase would provide NPPD with an adequate mission support capacity to keep pace with the growth of its programs. The associated dollars are broken out as follows:

Offices in Management & Administration (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2014 Program Change				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Directorate Administration	115	58	6,587	8,833	15,420
Chief of Staff	8	4	358	266	624
Public Affairs	8	4	358	266	624
Director of Management	92	46	5,282	8,067	13,349
Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions	19	10	1,157	634	1,791
Administrative Services	25	13	1,400	833	2,233
Facilities Costs	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Human Resources Management	23	11	1,225	767	1,991
Information Technology	25	12	1,500	833	2,334
Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	15	8	947	500	1,447
TOTAL	115	58	6,587	8,833	15,420

Note: All program funding are, with the exception of facilities costs, for mandatory personnel-related costs (i.e. working capital fund, recruitment costs) that are derived from the OMB-approved modular cost table.

The overall mission of NPPD is to lead the national effort to protect and enhance the resilience of the Nation's physical and cyber infrastructure.

NPPD's current workforce consists of about 3,300 authorized Federal positions and 15,000 contractors. This workforce, of which more than 14,000 are outside of the National Capital Region (NCR), assesses the security and resilience of Federal, chemical, and other private sector facilities; provides law enforcement and security services to over 9,000 Federal facilities; and works to enhance the resilience of and protect the Nation's cyber and critical infrastructure. NPPD has a national footprint with offices in 236 U.S. cities. NPPD's cybersecurity and infrastructure protection programs interact daily with, and provide advice and support to, other Federal agencies, as well as State, local, tribal, territorial, international, and private sector partners.

As of 2008, NPPD's operational and mission support responsibilities were carried out with a budget of \$902 million, and a headquarters budget of only \$37.9 million or 4.2%. Today, through continual growth in cybersecurity and the addition of FPS, NPPD's total budget has grown by 175 percent to \$2.5 billion. At the same time, NPPD's current headquarters budget is \$46.5 million or 1.8%. The growth in the Management & Administration budget from \$37.9 to \$46.5 million is due entirely to the inclusion of the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of CS&C and IP in 2012—offices that were previously funded in the IPIS appropriation. NPPD's headquarters has not kept pace with the growth of its mission operations and is struggling to provide adequate service and oversight in critical functions such as budgeting, financial management, procurement, human resources, etc. This lack of capacity in business operations undermines NPPD's ability to support critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and Federal facility protection missions.

This program change is critical to NPPD's mission success and will raise the M&A overhead to 2.6% of the total NPPD budget authority. NPPD's request will support the overall development, establishment and integration of enhanced and expanded functionalities, which will be completed over the course of several years.

NPPD has targeted this increase in areas that perform essential management functions in order to provide for the increasing operational mission and national footprint of NPPD. This request will stabilize the most critical of these foundational functions in FY 2014:

- **Public Affairs** (\$0.624 million, 8 positions) – The additional resources would support:
 - Development of a consistent public affairs policy
 - Ensure coordination across NPPD subcomponents
 - Implement and ensure strategic representation across the following functions: internal communications, media relations, strategic communications, and stakeholder outreach
- **Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions** (\$1.791 million, 19 positions) – The additional resources would support budget formulation, execution, performance, financial reporting, and procurement planning functions. The increase is requested to support increased budget and financial management responsibilities for the Directorate:

- NPPD is requesting 3 positions to support financial systems transformation and develop business intelligence tools to increase efficiency, data reliability, and transparency. These resources will perform requirements development, systems implementation, and lifecycle management of the financial, procurement, asset, fleet, travel, and other feeder systems that impact the financial statements and reporting. These tools can also be leveraged for financial reporting and also analytical purposes.
- NPPD is also requesting 3 additional positions for audit and internal controls requirements. These positions would support NPPD's responsibilities under OMB Circular A-123, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, and the DHS financial statement audit. In order to meet OMB Circular A-123 requirements, NPPD must perform tests of design and operating effectiveness around its business processes by documenting business process narratives, flow charts, and control evaluation matrices, and testing the key controls for operating effectiveness. NPPD also tests and reviews more than 400 transactions of commercial disbursements between February and April, as well as associated documentation for open obligation and unfilled customer order balances and responds to a high volume of auditor inquiries between April and November. In the past, this function has been performed by contractors, but Federal employees are more appropriate and sustainable in these positions as they are required to review proprietary information and provide internal controls and process re-engineering guidance across the organization to maintain accountability and compliance with laws and regulations.
- 4 additional positions would be focused on increasing oversight for purchase card transactions and assuming the added workload of oversight and management of the FPS purchase card program from ICE. These positions would also support increased reporting requirements for open government financial reporting requirements. An additional accounting position will address a concern identified on the NPPD assurance statement to provide support and analysis to ICE, or financial systems service provider, on the development of journal voucher entries and other financial reporting concerns. Finally, these positions would establish a function to document and oversee NPPD procedures required by the DHS Financial Management Policy Manual, including oversight of conference-related expenses, official reception and representation funds, waiver requests, and other financial management functions within the Department.
- The final 9 positions would allow NPPD budget and planning capabilities need to keep pace with the increasing scope of the programs located across NPPD. These positions would provide increased support for budget execution functions, specifically financial plan oversight, monitoring, and reporting. This will support NPPD in its efforts to remove a reportable condition from its audit. In addition, these positions would increase NPPD's capability to perform budget planning and program analysis to better inform resource allocation decisions across the five-year Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP). NPPD would also dedicate staff to improve its performance measure development and reporting processes and increase the number of budget analysts managing cybersecurity budget requests and associated support.

- **Administrative Services** (\$2.233 million, 25 positions) – The additional resources would support the following activities for NPPD’s growing workforce:
 - **Facility Management:** Development of more than 200 reimbursable work authorizations to transfer funding for various building services; provide facility planning; develop scope, acquire and track funding for, and monitor work for preventive and emergency maintenance contacts; manage and maintain seating charts to control space and its use
 - **Construction Management:** Develop, procure funding for, and manage construction and large-scale renovation efforts
 - **Personal Property Management:** Ensure that all accountable and sensitive assets are accounted for, tracked, and disposed of in accordance with statutes, directives, and regulations

- **Facilities Costs** (\$5.000 million) – The additional resources would fund the facilities costs related to housing the new employees with existing Office of the Under Secretary employees. This would include funding the design and build out to ensure the facilities are adequate for all employees, as well as purchasing office equipment and other related costs.

- **Human Resources Management** (\$1.991 million, 23 positions) – The additional resources would support staffing and recruitment, position classification, payroll processing, workers compensation, medical requirements oversight, labor and employee relations, leadership development, and training administration and oversight. The additional support is necessary as a result of the delegation of human capital authority and responsibility from the Under Secretary for Management to the Under Secretary for NPPD, the need for more effective reporting capability, increasing assumption of professional development and training responsibility, increased leadership training requirements, and the need to provide more effective field support.

More specifically, the 23 additional positions would be used enable the number of human capital staff to catch up with the growth in total staff across NPPD. Since FY 2008, NPPD has grown from 483 to 3,066 Federal FTE. This includes critical areas such as cybersecurity and the Federal Protective Service. The additional human capital positions will provide a more manageable employee servicing ratio and assist in providing the full range of human capital services to the NPPD’s programs. The resources will be targeted at the most critical human capital functions. Almost a third of the new positions will be focused on enhancing personnel/payroll processing and supporting recruitment and hiring. This will allow NPPD to increase its ability to bring new employees onboard faster, meet hiring goals, and decrease the percentage of vacant positions. NPPD will also substantially increase its training and development function, in order to provide support for additional leadership development and training, increase instructional system design capability and e-learning programs, and provide competency development and training needs analysis. The remaining resources will reduce processing timelines for retirement estimates; service employee and labor relations actions/cases and other employee benefits actions; and increase NPPD’s capability to analyze its workforce and strategically plan.

- **Information Technology** (\$2.334 million, 25 positions) – The additional resources would support the following functions to accommodate NPPD’s growth:
 - Deliver IT solutions that support mission and business effectiveness, focusing on IT governance, commodity IT service delivery, program management, and information security
 - Implement capital planning and IT investment processes that link to budget formulation and execution
 - Optimize the IT business model that supports DHS IT Infrastructure Strategy and conduct program reviews and recommend and direct IT program improvements

- **Privacy/CRCL** (\$1.447 million, 15 positions) – The additional resources would accommodate the growing organization by:
 - Establishing a centralized civil rights and civil liberties function within NPPD to support NPPD’s mission and allow for streamlined processing of equal opportunity and reasonable accommodation requests
 - Ensuring resources to effectively mitigate privacy risks while maintaining transparency, mission support, and effective business operations
 - Allowing for the development and implementation of policies and standard operating procedures consistent with DHS policies and fair information practice principles to ensure privacy is implemented consistently across NPPD programs
 - Integrating privacy into information sharing efforts to ensure protection of personally identifiable information or information protected by the Privacy Act
 - Working with subcomponents to develop sustainable privacy and CRCL compliance processes, streamlined support to NPPD mission areas, and providing support to all NPPD subcomponents throughout the full compliance lifecycle
 - Increasing awareness in privacy and CRCL issues by developing and conducting training to Headquarter and field personnel
 - Ensuring compliance with DHS incident-handling guidelines and assisting with investigating and mitigating incidents to reduce privacy risks, and informing NPPD leadership of incident activities that may have significant impacts among NPPD stakeholders
 - Providing subject matter expertise and advice to NPPD leadership and program leads on emerging privacy issues

Impact on Performance

The additional resources are required to allow NPPD to oversee and support its programs properly. The additional funding will enable NPPD to:

Public Affairs – Coordinate NPPD strategic cybersecurity communications; management of media relations for cybersecurity, infrastructure protection, and FPS; and coordination across NPPD for internal communications, media relations, strategic communications, and stakeholder outreach. Expected impacts are as follows:

- Serve as coordinator of implementation efforts for the DHS Strategic Communications Plan for Cybersecurity, newly developed and approved in FY 2012 to inform and frame the

Department's cybersecurity communications plans and outreach on programs, issues, events, and responses to queries.

- Expand public affairs capabilities in the areas of media relations, website management, multimedia, graphic design, external affairs, and internal communications to reflect the Directorate's increased operational mission profile and associated public affairs requirements.
- Develop an in-house capability to develop and launch multimedia products to support internal employee communications and materials for external stakeholders.
- Improve private sector and stakeholder relations through timely and accurate external products, including guidance documents and fact sheets through improved product review processes.
- Improve support of reactive and proactive media engagement within NPPD subcomponents, develop a media relations strategy that promotes NPPD's mission, ensure crisis communication training and preparation for senior leaders, and deliver accurate and meaningful messaging that captures program goals and responsibilities.
- Develop and execute an internal communications plan to ensure cohesive Directorate-wide communications directed at employees. This plan would be a new approach versus the current reactive communications process that would increase both the quality and quantity of internal employee communications by adding creative content focused on employee resources and tools aimed at improving morale and leadership.
- Deploy the use of social media tools to communicate with internal and external audiences. This strategy will allow improved communications to the diverse Directorate workforce -- many of whom are in the field and do not regularly utilize traditional email and intranet sites for information.
- Realize efficiencies related to travel for public speaking engagements through improved NPPD speaker's bureau.

Budget, Finance, and Acquisitions –With the growth of the NPPD budget, the transition of FPS into NPPD, and the proliferation of budgetary and financial reporting requirements that have accompanied the growth of NPPD, this funding will ensure that NPPD has budget and financial analysts to manage resources appropriately and that all reporting requirement will be carried out thoroughly and in a timely manner. Expected impacts are as follows:

- Establish a financial systems capability to support system transformation and business intelligence tool development to increase data reliability and accuracy. This would automate the status of funds, account reconciliations, and payroll projections.
- Increase audit and internal controls staffing to meet the requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010, DHS financial audit and entity level control reviews.
- Assume FPS purchase card management from ICE and perform oversight and audits of the NPPD purchase card program.
- Ensure procurements and financial transactions for the \$2.5 billion in annual funds are processed in a timely manner and in accordance with the DHS established standards, to include funding allotments, funds approval, obligations, and invoice and IPAC payments.
- Establish a program planning and evaluation function to perform budgetary planning and program capability analysis across the FYHSP. This will enable leadership to make more informed resource allocation decisions in a constrained budget environment.
- Dedicate staff to the development and tracking of performance metrics to meet Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requirements.

- Meet reporting requirements for USA spending, efficiency efforts, and other open government initiatives.
- Perform budget execution functions, specifically financial plan oversight and monitoring as well as payroll tracking and analysis to ensure NPPD meets 99 percent obligation rates.
- Meet reporting and briefing requirements or other data requests from the appropriations committees and other oversight bodies.
- Enable NPPD to provide accurate and timely financial reporting, facilitating clean audit opinions, addressing systems security issues, and remediating financial control and financial system weaknesses.

Administrative Services – Provide facilities, property, fleet, asset, environmental, and administrative management, commensurate with increased staffing. Expected impacts are as follows:

- Reduce the average facility down time (i.e., failure of heating/ventilation/air conditioning, elevators, water, etc.) per incident from an average of 6 days down to 3 days outside of the NCR.
- Reduce the average furniture order and delivery time from between 6 and 12 months down to 5 months.
- Reduce the average time, from 15 months down to 12 months, to effectively and efficiently execute more than 200 lease renewals and construction projects annually.
- Increase the facilities management support for approximately 50 of the more than 350 occupied sites, which are located across the Nation. Current personnel can only support 11 sites at current staffing levels.
- Manage 8 direct leases that neither DHS Headquarters nor NPPD currently have the capacity to renew.
- Increase the ability to accurately and comprehensively account for, track, and/or dispose all property and assets in accordance with relevant statutes, directives, and regulations.-
- Increase the Directorate’s ability to fully comply with environmental requirements and documentation in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.
- Increase the percentage of completed NEPA assessments on eligible projects from 5 percent to 75 percent.
- Strengthen fleet management by submitting required reports on time and reducing the current validation and vehicle reorder time from 3 months to 2 months. On average, 233 of NPPD’s 1,400 vehicle fleet require renewal each year.

Information Technology – Deliver IT solutions that support mission and business effectiveness, focusing on IT governance, commodity IT service delivery, program management, and information security. This funding will allow NPPD to plan for, acquire, and maintain management information systems with the right hardware, software, processes, security, and governance to support the growth of NPPD’s mission and workforce. Expected impacts are as follows:

- Implement an Independent Verification & Validation (IV&V) program as required by DHS 4300A Sensitive Systems Handbook.
- Decrease required Federal Information System Management Act (FISMA) documentation review processing time from 45 days to 30 days.

- Increase IT security document validation from 2 systems per day to 4 systems per day.
- Decrease IT security incident ticket response time - from 2 days to 1 day.
- Improve the overall Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) review period by 25 percent.
- Improve Information Technology Acquisition Review (ITAR) processing time. Increased resources will improve program planning and improve oversight of NPPD information technology spending.
- Improve the System Engineering Life Cycle (SELC) document review process, including NPPD approval for each of the 11 SELC gates by 50 percent.
- Optimize the NPPD Change Control process through implementation of detailed review and validation for change control requests. Additional resources will enable a more thorough identification of technical risks and appropriate mitigation responses.
- Ensure the development and implementation of NPPD classified systems is adequately supported through by supporting the DHS Classified Infrastructure Control Board. Without this support, destabilizing changes could be made to NPPD's classified operational systems.
- Ensure NPPD compliance with mandated data center consolidation and migration efforts.
- Close productivity gaps by establishing and supporting IT managed services governance processes focused on supporting stakeholder mission requirements, improving return on investment, eliminating waste and duplication and improving overall effectiveness of IT solutions.

Human Resource Management – Ensure adequate staffing for a full-service human capital office that develops HR management strategies to accommodate NPPD's large, diverse, and growing workforce. This funding will allow NPPD to acquire and maintain sufficient staff to formulate HR standard operating procedures and regulatory guidance; manage organization and position structures; manage personnel performance, compensation, and benefits; and support the implementation of new policies and processes, as led by the DHS CyberSkills Management Support Initiative, for the strategic management of the cyber workforce. Expected impacts are as follows:

- Decrease the vacancy rate from 13 percent to 8 percent
- Reduce recruitment processing time by 19 days (from 98 to 80 days)
- Reduce processing time for position classification requests by from 15 to 12 business days
- Increase ability to do proactive recruitment of new employees for key areas
- Reduce processing time for new employees by from 4 days to within 24 hours
- Increase capacity to monitor human capital-related metrics
- Enhance labor relations support for recently unionized workforce
- Deliver eLearning and instructional design capability to support field staff
- Implement competency modeling for Infrastructure Protection and Cyber Security and Communications
- Increase supervisory and leadership training to address deficiencies identified in Employee Viewpoint Survey results
- Reduce processing time for retirement estimates by 20 percent

Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties – Serve NPPD’s growing workforce with a fully standardized and integrated Office of Privacy and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. This funding will enable NPPD to provide consistency and tailored services in these areas to its subcomponents.

Expected impacts are as follows:

- Provide full transparency to the public of how NPPD manages and respects privacy to increase public trust and encourage participation in programs involving members of the public.
- Achieve 100 percent privacy compliance through the establishment of a sustainable compliance lifecycle process to support assessments of privacy-sensitive activities across all NPPD mission areas.
- Establish a robust compliance and auditing capability to provide continuous monitoring of privacy controls. Compliance gaps will be identified and addressed in order to achieve 100 percent privacy compliance for each NPPD subcomponent.
- Ensure policies exist to cover new initiatives or activities that are privacy-sensitive, such as cybersecurity, social media or information sharing. Development of such policies and procedures serves to increase efficiency and to manage privacy risks.
- Develop role-based compliance training in order to execute more efficiently, reducing the time required to develop privacy compliance documentation.
- Maintain an inventory to manage Directorate information sharing agreements and to ensure new information sharing agreements with federal, international, and state and local partners contain the necessary provisions to protect privacy.
- Develop and implement sustainable, general and role based privacy and CRCL training to deploy to NPPD field forces.
- Enforce compliance with DHS incident-handling guidelines and assist with investigating and mitigating incidents to reduce privacy risks.
- Establish a new, centralized CRCL function within NPPD to support NPPD’s capabilities as an operational departmental component of DHS. This new function will:
 - Establish a new centralized Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity function within NPPD
 - Integrate and align CRCL policy objectives across NPPD subcomponents
 - Facilitate reasonable accommodation activities and comply with applicable laws, regulations, and departmental policies and procedures.
 - Develop a mechanism for handling CRCL complaints and redress requests.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary and the offices of the Assistant Secretaries¹ for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, support for operations, and information technology, [\$50,321,000] \$64,725,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$4,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

Change	Explanation
¹ ... <u>and the offices of the Assistant Secretaries</u> ...	Changed to reflect the inclusion of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of IP and CS&C in the M&A appropriation.
² ... [\$50,321,000] <u>\$64,725,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Management and Administration
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	220	219	49,444
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
IPIS transfer to Centralize IP Business Support Functions	4	4	4,657
Shared Services Transfer from DHS CAO	-	-	41
FY 2012 Enacted Transfer RMA to Policy	-	-	(2,990)
Total Transfers	4	4	1,708
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	202
Annualization of Prior Year/Part Year Funding	-	1	-
Total, Increases	-	1	202
Decreases			
Balanced Workforce	56	56	(1,070)
Closure of RMA Pursuant to P.L. 112-74	(16)	(16)	-
Efficiencies	-	-	(979)
Total, Decreases	40	40	(2,049)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	44	45	(139)
2014 Current Services	264	264	49,305
Program Changes			
Increases			
Strengthen Core Management Functions and Oversight Capabilities	115	58	15,420
Total, Increases	115	58	15,420
Total Program Changes	115	58	15,420
2014 Request	379	322	64,725
2012 to 2014 Change	159	103	15,281

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	220	219	49,444
FY 2013 Annualized CR	243	242	50,908
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	4	4	1,708
Increases	-	1	202
Decreases	40	40	(2,049)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	44	45	(139)
FY 2014 Current Services	264	264	49,305
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	115	58	15,420
Total, Program Changes	115	58	15,420
FY 2014 Request	379	322	64,725
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	159	103	15,281

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Directorate Administration	204	203	46,454	60	61	2,851	115	58	15,420	379	322	64,725	175	119	18,271
Risk Management & Analysis	16	16	2,990	(16)	(16)	(2,990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	(16)	(2,990)
Total	220	219	49,444	44	45	(139)	115	58	15,420	379	322	64,725	159	103	15,281

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources
N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Direct Obligations	-	-	-	-
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	22,373	23,456	33,902	11,529
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	448	469	678	230
11.5 Other personnel compensation	746	782	1,131	385
12.1 Benefits	6,265	6,567	9,493	3,228
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	29,832	31,274	45,204	15,372
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	550	1,024	285	(265)
22.0 Transportation of things	8	8	8	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,080	2,080	2,273	193
23.2 Other rent	65	65	65	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	17	17	90	73
24.0 Printing	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,256	9,801	2,002	(8,254)
25.2 Other services	344	344	587	243
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,320	4,320	12,790	8,470
25.4 O&M of facilities	9	9	9	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,028	1,028	432	(596)
26.0 Supplies and materials	345	348	313	(32)
31.0 Equipment	301	301	378	77
32.0 Land & structures	286	286	286	-
Total, Other Object Classes	19,612	19,634	19,521	(91)
Total, Direct Obligations	49,444	50,908	64,725	15,281
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	49,444	50,908	64,725	15,281
Full Time Equivalents	219	242	322	103

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Permanent Positions by Grade**

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Grades and Salary Ranges				
Total, SES	20	21	20	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	49	52	58	9
GS-14	46	52	59	13
GS-13	54	62	108	54
GS-12	27	31	71	44
GS-11	16	16	37	21
GS-9	4	5	16	12
GS-7	1	1	7	6
GS-4	1	1	1	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	220	243	379	159
Unfilled Positions EOY	1	1	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	219	242	-	(219)
Full Time Equivalents	219	242	322	103
Average ES Salary	167,236	167,236	168,908	-
Average GS Salary	108,396	105,034	97,633	(10,763)
Average Grade	13	13	12	(1)

Note: Due to Balanced Workforce conversions, NPPD projects that Directorate Administration will end FY 2012 with more than 204 positions.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Directorate Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,131	20,256	33,902	13,771
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	403	405	678	275
11.5 Other personnel compensation	671	675	1,131	460
12.1 Benefits	5,637	5,671	9,493	3,856
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,842	27,007	45,204	18,362
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	550	1,024	285	(265)
22.0 Transportation of things	8	8	8	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,080	2,080	2,273	193
23.2 Other rent	65	65	65	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	17	17	90	73
24.0 Printing	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,256	9,801	2,002	(8,254)
25.2 Other services	344	344	587	243
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,320	4,320	12,790	8,470
25.4 O&M of facilities	9	9	9	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,028	1,028	432	(596)
26.0 Supplies and materials	345	348	313	(32)
31.0 Equipment	301	301	378	77
32.0 Land & structures	286	286	286	-
Total, Other Object Classes	19,612	19,634	19,521	(91)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	46,454	46,641	64,725	18,271
Full Time Equivalents	203	203	322	119

Directorate Administration Mission Statement

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Directorate Administration includes the Office of the Under Secretary, which consists of: Office of the Chief of Staff; Office of the Director of Management; Office of Strategy and Policy; Office of Privacy/Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; Office of Security and Investigations; Office of the Assistant Secretary for CS&C; and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for IP.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,131	20,256	33,902	13,771
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	403	405	678	275
11.5 Other personnel compensation	671	675	1,131	460
12.1 Benefits	5,637	5,671	9,493	3,856
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,842	27,007	45,204	18,362

The FY 2014 Request includes \$45,204k for salaries and benefits for 322 FTE. This includes a program increase of \$6,587k and 58 FTE as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions. This also includes an increase of \$8,706k and 56 FTE for Balanced Workforce conversions, an increase of \$555k and 4 FTE to consolidate IP business support, and an increase of \$202k for the FY 2014 pay raise. The Request also includes an increase of \$2,312k to fully fund salaries.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$550	\$1,024	\$285	-\$265

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes decreases of \$180k to fully fund salaries and \$85k as part of the FY 2014 travel reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,080	\$2,080	\$2,273	\$193

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$193k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$17	\$17	\$90	\$73

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$4k that was reallocated to fully fund salaries and an increase of \$77k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$10,256	\$9,801	\$2,002	-\$8,254

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$2,402k to consolidate IP business support. It also includes decreases of \$9,331k for Balanced Workforce conversions, \$431k to fully fund salaries, and \$894k in contract reductions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$344	\$344	\$587	\$243

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$347k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions. It also includes a decrease of \$104k that was reallocated to fully fund salaries.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$4,320	\$4,320	\$12,790	\$8,470

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes increases of \$8,100k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions, \$1,700k to centralize IP business support, and \$35k as part of the transfer from DHS CAO. It also includes decreases of \$445k for Balanced Workforce conversions and \$920k that was reallocated to fully fund salaries.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$1,028	\$1,028	\$432	-\$596

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$596k that was reallocated to fully fund salaries.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$345	\$348	\$313	-\$32

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 Request includes increases of \$39k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions and \$6k that was transferred from DHS CAO. It also includes decreases of \$77k to fully fund salaries.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$301	\$301	\$378	\$77

Equipment includes all costs for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$77k as part of the program change to strengthen core management functions.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Management and Administration
Risk Management & Analysis
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,242	3,200	-	(2,242)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	45	64	-	(45)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	75	107	-	(75)
12.1 Benefits	628	896	-	(628)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,990	4,267	-	(2,990)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,990	4,267	-	(2,990)
Full Time Equivalents	16	39	-	(16)

Risk Management & Analysis Mission Statement

Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) mature and strengthen the Homeland Security Enterprise by leading the Department's efforts to establish a common framework addressing the overall management and analysis of homeland security risk. RMA also leads and executes the Risk Assessment Process for Informed Decision-making, a strategic, all-hazard risk assessment. In addition, RMA provides tools, training, technical assistance, and accountability frameworks to enhance the risk management capabilities throughout the Department and its stakeholders.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,242	3,200	-	(2,242)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	45	64	-	(45)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	75	107	-	(75)
12.1 Benefits	628	896	-	(628)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,990	4,267	-	(2,990)

There is no FY14 Request for salaries and benefits in this program. Funding to support the RMA program was transferred in FY 2012 to the DHS Office of Policy.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	184	219	242
Increases			
FY 2012 Enacted transfer of Offices of A/S CS&C and IP	58	-	-
Annualization of prior year position	-	-	1
IPIS Transfer to centralize IP business support functions	-	-	4
RMA CR Assumption	-	23	-
Mission Operations Support	-	-	58
Balance Workforce Initiative	-	-	56
Subtotal, Increases	58	23	119
Decreases			
RMA Transfer to DHS Office of Policy	(23)	-	(23)
Closure of office pursuant to PL 112-74	-	-	(16)
Subtotal, Decreases	(23)	-	(39)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	219	242	322
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	35	23	80

J. FY 2013 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Directorate Administration	\$6,719	\$6,719	\$8,143	\$1,424
Total Working Capital Fund	\$6,719	\$6,719	\$8,143	\$1,424

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high-performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience, and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

NPPD requests \$10.871 million in M&A salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$11.941 million in program/contract dollars for 56 FTP/56 FTE as part of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 CR Annualized		FY 2012 Annualization		FY 2012 Follow On		FY 2013 Increase		FY 2014 Increase		Total FY 2012 - FY 2014 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
AS IP - Program Analyst											16	16	16	16
OUS - IT Specialist									10	10			10	10
OUS - Financial Analyst									4	4			4	4
OUS - Information Management Analyst									2	2			2	2
OUS - Incident Management Analyst									5	5			5	5
OUS - Program Analyst									11	11			11	11
OUS - Business Operations Support									2	2			2	2
OUS - Procurement Analyst									5	5			5	5
OUS - Human Resources Analyst									1	1			1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	16	16	56	56

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o \$2.396 million for 16 FTP/16 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$3.466 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$1.070 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - o NPPD's FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2014.
 - o Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - o Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2013 Annualized CR DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o \$8.475 million for 40 FTP/40 FTE.

- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$8.475 million program/contract cost. There is no projected cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.

- Implementation timeline:
 - o NPPD's FY 2013 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2013 and FY 2014, due to the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution.
 - o Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - o Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Annualization of FY 2012 Revised Enacted DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- N/A

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o N/A

- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o N/A

- Implementation timeline:
 - o N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) seeks to understand and manage risk from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, or other disasters to the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).

Infrastructure Protection (IP) programs accomplish the IPIS mission by assisting security partners with identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities; increasing preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities; and assessing the impact of risk mitigation efforts.

IPIS also seeks to create a safe and secure cyber environment and promote cybersecurity knowledge and innovation by: enabling Federal departments and agencies to address cybersecurity challenges; partnering with the private sector, military, and intelligence communities to mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets; and facilitating collaboration and partnerships on cyber issues with public and private sector partners.

Finally, IPIS is responsible for maintaining effective telecommunications for government users in national emergencies and for establishing policies and promoting solutions for interoperable communications at the Federal, State, and local levels.

B. Budget Activities:

Infrastructure Protection

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning – Infrastructure Analysis and Planning includes projects and activities that support the identification, prioritization, and protection of the Nation's CIKR, as well as the assessment of CIKR vulnerabilities, consequences, and risks. These activities provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's CIKR assets. The program collects vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These CIKR protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects. The program provides strategic coordination, capabilities analysis, and information sharing to public and private stakeholders, including local law enforcement agencies, to combat the improvised explosive device threat to the Homeland.

Sector Management and Governance – Sector Management and Governance projects and activities increase the ability of all levels of government and private sector partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities. They support public awareness efforts, facilitate the sharing of CIKR protection-related best

practices and lessons learned, and enable infrastructure protection planning, readiness, and incident management. Sector Management and Governance is responsible for executing the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and coordinating the efforts of the 18 sectors to implement and execute their sector-specific plans.

Regional Field Operations – Regional Field Operations funds program areas, voluntary projects, and activities that enable security partners to: identify and mitigate vulnerabilities; implement protective measures and report on risk mitigation activities; and increase preparedness and resilience for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities. These activities foster information sharing and coordination between individual sector governance structures and facilitate the development of critical infrastructure partner governance and coordination structures.

Infrastructure Security Compliance – This funding supports regulatory activities that coordinate and manage of the Department’s regulatory authority over high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate.

Cybersecurity and Communications

Cybersecurity – Cybersecurity programs work collaboratively with public, private, and international entities to secure cyberspace and America’s cyber assets. Cybersecurity programs are comprised of the following PPAs:

Cybersecurity Coordination – The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Operations – As the cybersecurity operational arm of Cybersecurity and Communications, US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity posture, to promote cyber information sharing, and to manage cyber risks to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT analyzes and mitigates cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for national assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. US-CERT encompasses the activities that provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24-hour support in the NCCIC.

Federal Network Security – Federal Network Security manages activities designed to enable Departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Network Security Deployment – Network Security Deployment manages the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion prevention system utilizing hardware, software, and other components to support DHS responsibilities within the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) mission.

Global Cybersecurity Management – Global Cyber Security Management provides and facilitates access to training and education for cybersecurity professionals. This includes developing a common approach for Federal cyber education and development and ensuring that education and training keeps pace with technological changes. Global Cybersecurity Management also supports academic centers to invigorate the pipeline of talented cybersecurity professionals available for current and future employment. Finally, the program works to manage risks from the global information and communications technology supply chain through awareness, policies, and standards and practices.

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness – Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber CIKR and promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Business Operations – Business Operations ensures that NCSA has access to the appropriate resources to fulfill its mission. The program does so by resource and financial management, human capital activities, facilities management, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. The Business Operations program works to ensure these activities are integrated to sustain overall cybersecurity strategies, mission operational support, and short/long-term planning.

Communications – Communications programs provide mission-critical national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) telecommunications for Federal, State and local governments, and private industry. They also support and promote the ability of emergency responders and government officials to continue communicating in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, working to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable and operable emergency communications nationwide. Communications programs are comprised of the following PPAs:

Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) – OEC drives the development of emergency communications capabilities (operability, interoperability, and continuous communications) at all levels of government and across all public safety disciplines. To do so, OEC identifies and assesses interoperable emergency communications capabilities and drives Federal grants to meet emergency responder requirements and needs. OEC also engages with State, local, and tribal stakeholders to deliver targeted technical assistance and gather stakeholder input on policies, guidance, and initiatives. Additionally, OEC drives Federal emergency communications efficiencies through strategic planning, aligning grants, developing common investment and infrastructure planning approaches, representing Federal users on national-level policy and standards issues, and coordinates between domestic and international stakeholders along the borders.

Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) – The PTS PPA leverages the Nation’s public telephone networks, including cellular systems, to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and ensuring that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. These services are the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), the Wireless Priority Service (WPS), and the Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS).

Next Generation Network (NGN) – NGN will leverage Internet Protocol infrastructures to provide government and its industry organizations with NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency. It will supplement PTS services as commercial telecommunications carriers transition from circuit-switched infrastructures to Internet Protocol infrastructures. The NGN-Priority Services (PS) Program Office works with major carriers as they make the transition to deploy features enabling National Security/Emergency Preparedness priority service. Over the long term, the NGN-PS will deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services.

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications (PSET) – PSET conducts technical studies and analyses for identifying and improving approaches to assist Federal entities in fulfilling NS/EP telecommunications objectives. PSET models and analyzes priority communications capabilities, assists the State Department in recommending national and international telecommunications standards for networks supporting NS/EP goals, and maintains and supports the implementation of policy to address minimum communication capabilities requirements for departments and agencies to continue operations during emergency or crisis situations.

Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs – The Critical Infrastructure Protection Program supports operations to assist in the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications. This includes the operation, maintenance, and supporting activities of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, a joint industry-government body to coordinate the response to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. Additionally, the program conducts analyses of telecommunications

capabilities in the aftermath of a disaster, training, and exercises to prepare to respond to disasters and other crises, and a regulatory, administrative, and operational system to authorize and provide priority treatment of NS/EP services after a disaster.

C. Budget Request Summary:

NPPD requests 1,444 FTP/1,373 FTE and \$1,201.994 million for FY 2014. The request includes the following program changes:

- **Information Sharing and Analytics.....\$43.9M (6 FTE)**
This program change provides an increase to plan and develop advanced information sharing capabilities and to procure additional commercial information sources on cyber threats to support the NCPS. The resources will allow DHS to plan and design a foundational set of information and collaboration tools that focus on the most pressing cybersecurity operational needs and improve the Department’s interaction and collaboration with key constituencies.

- **Control Systems Security.....\$5.1M (3 FTE)**
This program change will enhance the Department’s capability to assist control systems asset owners and operators in the areas of incident response, training, and additional tool development. The additional funding will increase the overall effectiveness of the Control Systems Security Program through additional assessments, on-site responses, increased malware analysis capacity, additional tool development, and advanced training opportunities.

- **Cybersecurity Operational and Strategic Analysis.....\$12.6M (10 FTE)**
This program change will enable the NCCIC to provide enhanced Operational and threat analysis through 14x5 operational and analytic support to respond to high-priority threats. The program change will also support enhancing Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)’s strategic cyber-threat analysis capabilities in the information and analyses realms to contribute to reducing malicious actors exploiting vulnerabilities.

- **Cyber International Engagement.....\$0.5M (2 FTE)**
This program change will support helping nations build their own capacity to address cybersecurity issues and expand and regularize U.S. cybersecurity initiatives. This includes identifying and/or creating opportunities to promote/conduct capacity building, training, and technical assistance; establishing/enhancing training programs and developing training materials. DHS seeks to build capacity in its competency areas, such as national capabilities for incident management, including computer security incident response teams; public/private partnerships; control systems security, and promoting awareness.

- **Intrusion Prevention.....\$134.8M (25 FTE)**
This program change provides an increase to support active network defense capabilities preventing or limiting malicious activities from penetrating federal networks and systems. The increase will allow Network Security Deployment to reach an accelerated E3A intrusion prevention Full Operational Capability (FOC) in FY 2015.

- **Infrastructure Protection Tools.....\$1.3M (0 FTE)**
 This program change will enable DHS to strategically consolidate a number of infrastructure protection tools in order to gain efficiencies and curtail duplicative efforts. The program change will allow DHS to expand the capabilities of the system supporting its tools and incorporate a building assessment tool into a single assessment methodology. The cost of the expansion is partially offset by the elimination of several standalone tools.
- **Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center\$12.9M (0 FTE)**
 The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides an increase to support the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC). MS-ISAC a central point of coordination with NPPD and provides the opportunity to analyze information and correlation across its State, local, tribal, and territorial members, which then can be aggregated efficiently and shared with US-CERT, the NCCIC, and their public and private sector partners without requiring Federal personnel resources. MS-ISAC will use a consolidation of services for 50 States and 6 U.S. territories, to include hosting a 24x7x365 cybersecurity operations center, developing and rapidly distributing cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and directly responding to and assisting MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents.
- **US-CERT Operations\$16.9M (23 FTE)**
 This program change will provide support to US-CERT Operations in order to keep pace with NCPS E3A deployment and continuous monitoring initiatives. Additionally, US-CERT will deploy staff to DHS’s site at Corry Station in Pensacola, Florida, in order to meet critical continuity of operations objectives, facilitate continued defense of the Federal networks, provide expanded capability to do malware analysis, and support cross-sector information sharing in the event of a major disaster impacting US-CERT’s operations based in the Washington, D.C. area.
- **Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics\$165.9M (0 FTE)**
 This program change will provides hardware, software, and services, enabling continuous diagnostics, in support of the Administration’s Continuous Monitoring initiative, to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks. This includes directly supporting Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies in implementing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), enabling improved continuous monitoring at departments and agencies, and supporting other critical and high priority cybersecurity capabilities to thwart advanced persistent threats in a dynamic threat environment.
- **Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness.....(\$1.0M) (0 FTE)**
 This program change will reduce the number of evaluations conducted by the Cyber Security Evaluation Program (CSEP). The change will also reduce the number of exercises conducted by the Cyber Exercise Program (CEP). This program was reduced in

order to provide additional funding for higher priority cybersecurity programs.

- **Cybersecurity Facilities(\$5.5M) (0 FTE)**
This reduction will postpone facility plans that address real estate requirements, security, and critical infrastructure issues. This was reduced in order to provide additional funding for higher priority cybersecurity programs.
- **Infrastructure Protection Outreach and Engagement.....(\$1.0M) (0 FTE)**
This program change represents a decrease to the Critical Information Partnerships and Information Sharing Project in outreach and stakeholder engagement activities to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions. DHS is currently working to strategically consolidate its stakeholder engagement efforts to gain efficiencies and curtail duplicative efforts by consolidating contract functions needed to support outreach efforts.
- **Defer Investment in Critical Infrastructure Technology and Analysis (CITA) Tools.....(\$2.6M) (0 FTE)**
This program change represents a reduction in non-personnel mission support funds to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions. The CITA project’s development of a services-based architecture to facilitate interoperability and information sharing will be delayed without compromising the project’s primary mission.
- **Incident Planning and Exercises (IPE).....(\$7.8M) (0 FTE)**
This program change eliminates IPE as a discrete project in order to provide additional funding for higher priority efforts and transfers the Federal staff to other IP projects where the activities performed under IPE will continue to operate.
- **National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education.....(\$4.8M) (0 FTE)**
This program change will reduce support to three National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) efforts: the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies (NICS); the Cybersecurity Training and Career Roadmap; and the Individual Competency & Tracking System. These efforts are intended to lead and coordinate efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity education posture to ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce. The reduction would also delay efforts to provide cybersecurity education to 1.7 million high school students. This program change makes resources available for other cybersecurity priorities.
- **Next Generation Networks.....(\$5.3M) (0 FTE)**
This program change reflects a reduction to NGN-PS. This program funds the planning and acquisition of technology to replace Priority Telecommunications Services voice services from circuit-based technology to internet protocol (IP)-based technology. The reduction will have a limited impact on the transition from circuit-based to IP-based technology. This program was reduced in order to provide additional funding for higher priority cybersecurity programs.

- Protective Security Advisors.....(\$0.3M) (0 FTE)**
 This program change will reduce geospatial analyst contract support to the Protective Security Advisors program. The Protective Security Advisor (PSA) project will still meet the most critical (Level 1 and Level 2) owners’ and operators’ requirements to receive recurring and ad hoc Geospatial Information System (GIS) materials, compile various types of geospatial information into map and data products, and analyze geospatial data from accumulated sources to respond to diverse questions in support of National Special Security Events (NSSEs) and other events, incidents, and vulnerability reduction/resilience.
- Sector Specific Agency (SSA) Management.....(\$2.0M) (0 FTE)**
 This program change will be applied to work with the Chemical, Commercial Facilities, Critical Manufacturing, Dams, Nuclear, and Emergency Services sectors, and the Interagency Security Committee. IP will reduce costs by shifting training to more inexpensive forums.
- Contract Reductions to Maintain Staffing Levels.....(\$13.9M) (0 FTE)**
 This program change decreases contract funding across the IPIS appropriation in order to maintain current staffing levels. Contract reductions will occur in infrastructure protection and communications programs.
- Unfilled Positions Reductions.....(\$0.5M) (5 FTE)**
 This program change represents a reduction in salary and benefit funds to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions. Position reductions will be taken in the Cybersecurity Evaluations program and the Business Operations program.

D. Efficiencies

Travel Efficiencies

\$6.260 million

- Travel Reduction (\$4.936 million) – This will be achieved by reducing travel that is not mission critical/essential.
- TDY Travel Reduction (\$1.324 million) – This will be achieved by reducing the number of temporary duty assignments.

Advisory and Assistance Services Efficiencies

\$14.772 million

- Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) (\$9.212 million) – This will be achieved by reducing the number of advisory and assistance services contracts as part of the OFPP-directed reduction.
- Contract Reductions (\$5.560 million) – This efficiency will be achieved by eliminating and/or reducing non-critical advisory and assistance services contracts.

Other Services Efficiencies

\$0.134 million

- Contract Reductions (\$0.134 million) – This efficiency will be achieved by eliminating and/or reducing non-critical services contracts.

Purchase from Government Accounts Efficiencies

\$2.790 million

- Spending for National Labs (\$1.493 million) – This savings will be achieved by reducing the number of and amount on contracts with national laboratories and Federally Funded Research and Development Centers as part of the OFPP-directed reduction.
- Purchase Reductions (\$1.297 million) – This efficiency will be achieved by eliminating and/or reducing non-critical purchases from other government accounts.

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment Efficiencies

\$2.000 million

- OFPP (\$1.000 million) – This efficiency will be achieved due to the reduction in cost for operations and maintenance as part of the OFPP-directed reduction.
- Contract Reductions (\$1.000 million) – This savings will be achieved by reducing spending on operations and maintenance for non-critical infrastructure protection tools.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Protection	681	596	295,452	681	626	295,452	698	643	260,950	17	47	(34,502)	-	-	(23,253)	17	47	(11,249)
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	93	93	70,518	93	89	70,518	89	85	57,975	(4)	(8)	(12,543)	-	-	(9,110)	(4)	(8)	(3,433)
Sector Management and Governance	170	140	74,219	170	143	74,219	201	174	60,477	31	34	(13,742)	-	-	(10,368)	31	34	(3,374)
Regional Field Operations	165	149	57,367	165	152	57,367	155	142	56,708	(10)	(7)	(659)	-	-	329	(10)	(7)	(988)
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	214	93,348	253	242	93,348	253	242	85,790	-	28	(7,558)	-	-	(4,104)	-	28	(3,454)
Cybersecurity	398	310	440,615	432	395	725,176	552	536	810,409	154	226	369,794	80	64	380,914	74	162	(11,120)
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	12	4,480	14	14	4,500	14	14	4,338	-	2	(142)	-	-	-	-	2	(142)
US-CERT Operations	165	118	79,116	165	150	79,116	225	218	102,636	60	100	23,520	40	33	29,484	20	67	(5,964)
Federal Network Security	53	33	35,000	69	69	218,000	84	84	199,769	31	51	164,769	-	-	165,946	31	51	(1,177)
Network Security Deployment	73	64	229,000	91	82	328,000	126	119	406,441	53	55	177,441	38	31	178,753	15	24	(1,312)
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	23,369	23	19	23,992	23	23	19,057	-	-	(4,312)	-	-	(4,794)	-	-	482
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	37	35	58,297	37	28	60,000	51	49	73,043	14	14	14,746	6	4	17,406	8	10	(2,660)
Business Operations	33	25	11,353	33	33	11,568	29	29	5,125	(4)	4	(6,228)	(4)	(4)	(5,881)	-	8	(347)
Communications	172	138	152,176	172	167	149,615	194	194	130,635	22	56	(21,541)	-	-	(8,385)	22	56	(13,156)
Office of Emergency Communications	62	54	43,495	62	62	43,495	71	71	36,516	9	17	(6,979)	-	-	(648)	9	17	(6,331)
Priority Telecommunications Services	40	37	60,370	40	40	56,074	59	59	53,412	19	22	(6,958)	-	-	(648)	19	22	(6,310)
Next Generation Networks	2	1	24,366	2	1	25,253	12	12	21,160	10	11	(3,206)	-	-	(5,361)	10	11	2,155
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	20	13,018	28	28	13,441	14	14	10,102	(14)	(6)	(2,916)	-	-	(540)	(14)	(6)	(2,376)
Critical Infrastructure Protection	40	26	10,927	40	36	11,352	38	38	9,445	(2)	12	(1,482)	-	-	(1,188)	(2)	12	(294)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751	80	64	349,276	113	265	(35,525)
Total, Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751	80	64	349,276	113	265	(35,525)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751	80	64	349,276	113	265	(35,525)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Budget Estimates						3			4									
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,251	1,044	888,243	1,285	1,188	1,170,243	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751	80	64	349,276	113	265	(35,525)

Please note the numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	93	93	70,518
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(4)	(8)	(3,433)
2014 Current Services	89	85	67,085
2014 Program Change	-	-	(9,110)
2014 Total Request	89	85	57,975
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(4)	(8)	(12,543)

DHS requests \$57.975 million for Infrastructure Analysis and Planning, including 89 FTP/85 FTE. This is a decrease of \$12.543 million and 4 FTP/8 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$1.623 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE to centralize IP business support functions
- Decrease of \$0.277 million and 2 FTP/2 FTE for additional resources for the National Infrastructure Coordination Center
- Decrease of \$1.386 million and 10 FTP/10 FTE for the consolidation of exercise, training, and evaluation activities
- Increase of \$2.500 million from the Office of Cybersecurity & Communications for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis
- Increase of \$0.005 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.088 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 12 FTP/12 FTE for Balanced Workforce conversions
- Decrease of 4 FTE due to FY 2012 attrition
- Decrease of \$2.740 million in efficiencies

\$K	IP Transfers to Centralize Business Support				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(4)	(4)	(555)	(1,068)	(1,623)
Sector Management & Governance				(393)	(393)
Regional Field Operations				(925)	(925)
Infrastructure Security Compliance				(1,716)	(1,716)
Management & Administration	4	4	555	4,102	4,657

\$K	IP Transfers to National Infrastructure Coordinating Center				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(2)	(2)	(277)		(277)
Regional Field Operations	2	2	277		277

\$K	IP Transfers to Consolidate Exercise, Training, and Evaluation Activities				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(10)	(10)	(1,386)		(1,386)
Sector Management & Governance	27	27	3,698	265	3,963
Regional Field Operations	(17)	(17)	(2,312)	(265)	(2,577)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	93	93	70,518	93	89	70,518	89	85	57,975
IA&P Salaries & Benefits	93	93	11,619	93	89	11,619	89	85	11,217
Bombing Prevention			10,529			10,529			8,257
Incident Planning & Exercises			7,814			7,814			
Infrastructure Sector Analysis			21,336			21,336			20,501
Vulnerability Assessments			19,220			19,220			18,000

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning facilitates the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation’s Critical Infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure risk. These projects provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation’s Critical Infrastructure assets and collect vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These Critical Infrastructure protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increases partners’ understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices. DHS is focused on improving the quality of risk information and providing a better understanding of interdependencies and dependencies which were areas for improvement identified in the 2011 National Annual Report.

Bombing Prevention (BP)

The BP Project leads and coordinates DHS efforts to enhance the Nation’s counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities and reduce the threat of explosive attacks against critical

infrastructure. BP leads the Department's efforts to implement the National C-IED Strategy and coordinate national C-IED efforts.

The BP project enhances C-IED capabilities across the Nation through the following activities:

- Coordination of National and Intergovernmental Bombing Prevention Efforts: BP aligns DHS and national efforts through centralized and effective coordination of ongoing programs with national policy goals and recommends strategic adjustments based on understanding of global IED threats. Coordination and integration of national bombing prevention capabilities and programs is critical to effectively and efficiently reduce the risk of explosive attacks to critical infrastructure and the Nation. At the interagency level, BP leads DHS efforts in the development of the national policy for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices and serves as the Deputy Director of the Joint Program Office (JPO) for Countering IEDs, which coordinates the implementation of the national C-IED policy across DHS, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of State (DOS), and the Intelligence Community. At the Department level, BP chairs the DHS IED Working Group, which coordinates implementation of the national C-IED strategy among DHS Components with bombing prevention equities. At the State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) level, the Project enhances bombing prevention capabilities by closing existing gaps in a jurisdiction's IED security architecture through assessments and subsequent activities targeted to developing robust Multi-Jurisdiction IED Security Plans (MJIEDSP). These efforts result in MJIEDSP vulnerability reduction and capability enhancements that optimize resources and mitigate the risk of IED attacks within a complex, multi-jurisdiction area. MJIEDSP is also a key component in the development of IED-relevant national prevention and protection plans within the National Planning System.
- Bombing Prevention Requirements, Capabilities, and Gap Analysis: BP systematically identifies and assesses the Nation's capabilities to counter IED threats and drive capability improvement through enhanced strategy, investment, and planning-based resource optimization. The National Capabilities Analysis Database (NCAD) is the single, authoritative data source on C-IED capabilities and readiness throughout the United States, with data collected from assessments of unit-level bomb squads, SWAT teams, explosives detection canine units, and public safety dive teams. NCAD information supports national-level preparedness policy and grant guidance, as well as state and local planning and resourcing efforts.
- Information Sharing and Bombing Prevention Awareness: BP increases stakeholder knowledge of IED threats, incidents, and their implications, along with C-IED principles, policies, and programs that increase capability and capacity to conduct critical functions of the C-IED strategy. BP provides numerous resources:
 - the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP), developed in partnership with the FBI to educate law enforcement and private-sector suppliers on home-made explosives, suspicious purchasing behavior, and reporting suspicious activity;
 - specialized, SME-led IED Awareness & Risk Mitigation Training, which includes a series of courses designed for bomb technicians, law enforcement, first responders, and

- private sector security partners to enhance awareness of IED and strategies for detecting and mitigating vulnerabilities to explosive attacks;
- *TRIPwire*, DHS's secure, online network that combines expert analyses and reports with relevant documents, images, and videos to enhance awareness of terrorist IED tactics, techniques, and procedures to inform the law enforcement and bomb squad communities; and
- *TRIPwire* Community Gateway, which provides bombing prevention guidance specifically tailored for the private sector and the public.

Incident Planning and Exercises (IPE)

The IPE Project supports critical infrastructure partners through the writing, testing, and exercising of DHS incident management plans, policies, and procedures in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). It also implements practices and accountability measures so that the mission of NPPD/IP can continue during incidents that affect the National Capital Region (NCR).

- Develop IP-wide Incident Management Plans and Standard Operating Procedures: This initiative forms the basis of the Contingency Planning Program. Established plans and procedures are necessary for an organization to have mature and repeatable processes that improve over time. The initiative directly supports cross-divisional coordination and collaboration with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other critical infrastructure partners. This initiative includes developing and maintaining DHS's incident management plans, supporting the development of national interagency plans, and improving internal DHS incident management processes.
- Coordinate the IP Exercise Program: This initiative includes DHS-sponsored exercises with critical infrastructure stakeholders across the homeland security enterprise via sector-specific and regionally focused exercises, as well as DHS's effective integration into the National Exercise Program's (NEP's) 2-year progressive exercise cycle, scheduled to formally begin in January 2013. It also supports Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8 and the Secretary's vision of an effective exercise program as "the cornerstone of our Nation's collective preparedness and resilience."
- Conduct After-Action Reviews of Exercises: This initiative aligns with the NEP Base Plan and HSEEP guidance for evaluation of exercises and real-world events. Utilizing the HSEEP-compliant Corrective Action Program System (CAPS), IPE ensures that issues identified in After-Action Reviews for exercises and real-world events are properly documented and that corrective actions are implemented when appropriate. This initiative is in direct alignment with higher level guidance, such as the NIMS Preparedness Cycle and HSEEP.
- Promote resilience and preparedness for continuity of essential missions: This initiative ensures DHS compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-8 and Federal Continuity Directive requirements through Continuity of Operations and Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness programs. Under this initiative, DHS also maintains continuity facilities and capabilities so that DHS's ability to carry out essential missions is not degraded in

the event of an incident disrupting operations in the NCR.

- Support Incident Management Activities: Under this initiative, DHS ensures that personnel are properly trained and equipped for staffing IP incident management positions in the IP Critical Infrastructure Crisis Action Team (CI-CAT), the DHS Operations Coordination and Planning Crisis Action Team (OPS-CAT), and FEMA's National Response Coordination Center. Providing NPPD/IP support to these incident management entities supports NPPD/IP's capability to execute operational activities in response to incidents and ensures coordination on issues impacting our Nation's critical infrastructure.

Infrastructure Sector Analysis (ISA)

The ISA Project provides strategic, operational, and tactical products and services to DHS and its partners. The ISA Project combines NPPD's risk analysis, including the expertise of Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) in critical infrastructure analysis and prioritization, and the advanced modeling, simulation, and analysis work of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC). The proposal to consolidate an integrated analysis capability for analyzing risks to cyber and physical critical infrastructure and leveraging HITRAC/NISAC, is described further in NPPD Budget Addendum on creating the NPPD Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis under a the new PPA. This section describes the ISA Project under existing authorities, and is an essential element of the implementation of the Presidential Policy Directive on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (PPD-21) and the Executive Order on "Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity." The ISA Project includes an increase of \$2.5 million from CS&C for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis described under the Operational Analysis functional area.

ISA supports all of NPPD by analyzing threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects from incidents to critical infrastructure. The successful execution of this helps NPPD and other leaders better understand potential impacts and inform risk decisions to improve security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure.

Specifically, the ISA Project conducts operational and strategic analysis on incidents, threats, and emerging risks. ISA collates, assesses, and integrates vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to:

- Aid in prioritizing assets and managing risk to critical infrastructure;
- Anticipate interdependencies and cascading effects;
- Support the recommendation of security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident; and
- Support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure.

ISA supports DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and support both NPPD operational centers, the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC) and the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure.

ISA provides infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners. Current product lines include standardized risk assessment methodologies and tailored products for use by critical infrastructure owners and operators, and Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial government partners. These products identify and provide risk management options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure from both man-made and natural disasters and incidents.

ISA includes four primary capability areas: Prioritization, Operational Analysis, Modeling and Simulation, and Strategic Analysis. These capabilities are derived from mission needs and operational requirements. Each capability works in concert to provide models, products, and decision support analysis for a variety of NPPD, DHS, and external partners.

- Prioritization enables cross-functional national-level understanding of what systems and assets constitute critical infrastructure across 16 sectors. The three National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) steady-state lists are the Level 1 and Level 2 lists for domestic assets and the Critical Foreign Dependencies Initiative for international assets. The ISA Project develops Infrastructure of Concern (IOC) lists during an incident or crisis action. The IOC lists are tailored to a location and potential critical infrastructure impacts (e.g., physical and economic) specific to a particular incident. The lists help in the prioritization of Federal, State, and local response and recovery activities as they relate to critical infrastructure.
- Operational Analysis identifies and characterizes potential impacts to specific critical infrastructure sectors as well as cross-sector consequences within an affected region or as impacted by a particular threat. In addition, the Operational Analysis function plans, prepares for, and manages crisis action activities by coordinating with partners, developing Standard Operating Procedures, conducting exercises, and managing the development of decision support products for DHS leadership and public-private sector critical infrastructure partners. The Operational Analysis responds during a threat or incident, identifying appropriate staffing, planning for shifts and rotations, managing Requests for Information and Assistance, and training and deploying liaisons to FEMA and other organizations as the situation warrants. The Operational Analysis function includes the Integrated Analysis Cell, which per PPD-21 will support the NICC and NCCIC by collating, assessing, and integrating vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to aid in prioritizing assets and managing risks to critical infrastructure, anticipate interdependencies and cascading impacts, recommend security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident, and support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure.
- Modeling and Simulation (M&S) builds and leverages unique capabilities of critical infrastructure modeling, simulation and analysis resources and capabilities of the NISAC to understand the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. M&S ensures that all analytical products are authoritative, valid, and standardized by developing and promulgating analytic tools, methodologies, and capabilities through the NISAC. NISAC conducts modeling, simulation and analysis for steady-state products, including in-depth

studies on critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies, and provides crisis action support for quick-turn analysis.

- Strategic Analysis assesses the likelihood and consequence of emerging and future risks to depict a holistic risk horizon for critical infrastructure across sectors and regions. This analysis identifies and provides risk management and mitigation options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure. For example, a National Risk Estimate would provide focused analysis of current and emerging critical infrastructure risks from a specific threat or event across a three to five year timeframe.

Infrastructure Sector Analysis is also receiving a transfer from US-CERT for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis. This funding will be used to support DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and support both NPPD operational centers, the NICC and the NCCIC, with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure. The funding will allow DHS to provide integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners.

Vulnerability Assessments (VA)

The VA project, in coordination with other projects across the Office of Infrastructure Protection, provides national leadership with the capability to identify infrastructure vulnerabilities and enhance security and resilience by developing and deploying a scalable assessment methodology, and tracking protective measures of other Federal, SLTT, and private-sector security partners. The VA project supports implementation of the NIPP by identifying vulnerabilities, supporting collaborative security planning, and recommending protective measures and risk mitigation strategies. These vulnerability assessments provide the foundation for DHS and critical infrastructure stakeholders' risk-informed implementation of protective programs designed to prevent, deter, and mitigate risk to infrastructure while enabling timely, efficient response and restoration in an all-hazards post-event situation.

The VA project includes the following efforts:

- Assess Critical Infrastructure Vulnerabilities: The VA project assesses the vulnerability of the Nation's critical infrastructure, with a focus on Level 1 and Level 2 critical infrastructure, through assessments such as Site Assistance Visits (SAVs) and new nuclear reactor security consultations. SAVs are voluntary, non-regulatory vulnerability assessments conducted onsite to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure assets and systems by identifying vulnerabilities and resilience gaps, while also providing options for consideration to mitigate identified gaps and vulnerabilities. DHS conducts site assistance visits in coordination with critical infrastructure owners and operators and other federal and SLTT government entities. In FY 2014, DHS plans to help SLTT and private sector partners identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, implement protective measures, strengthen resilience, and increase preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities by conducting approximately 180 voluntary vulnerability assessments. The VA project, in cooperation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), also analyzes potential vulnerabilities of proposed sites for new commercial nuclear reactors, as required under Section 657 of the Energy Policy

Act of 2005.

- Infrastructure Protection Reports Series: The VA Project provides Infrastructure Protection Reports Series (IPRS), a comprehensive series of reports that contains targeted information for stakeholders of critical infrastructure from all 16 sectors. With a focus on infrastructure characteristics and common vulnerabilities, potential indicators of terrorist activity, potential threats, and associated protective measures, the IPRS is available to vetted private sector critical infrastructure owners and operators with a clear need to know through the Homeland Security Information Network-Critical Sectors (HSIN-CS) (<https://cs.hsin.gov/>) online secure portal as well as to NPPD/IP's government partners through the IP Gateway.
- Assess Critical Infrastructure Resilience: The VA project's Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP) provides a regional analysis of the Nation's critical infrastructure within a geographical area. The RRAP is a cooperative, IP-led assessment of specific critical assets and a regional analysis of the surrounding infrastructure. In FY 2014, DHS will conduct ten tentatively planned RRAPs. The RRAP evaluates critical infrastructure on a regional level to examine vulnerabilities, threats, and potential consequences from an all-hazards perspective to identify dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, resilience characteristics, and gaps. Each RRAP lasts approximately 1 year and involves the close coordination and participation of Federal, SLTT, and private-sector partners. Critical infrastructure listed on the Level 1 and Level 2 lists is being analyzed to identify clusters that will benefit from a comprehensive regional assessment. While the PSA project leads the outreach and field activities of the RRAP, the VA project provides the majority of the support and analysis. The VA project also develops and oversees the production of the Resiliency Assessment, which is the RRAP deliverable to the State.
- Assess Critical Infrastructure Supporting Special Events: The VA project uses existing capabilities to assess critical infrastructure that supports NSSEs and Special Event Activity Rating (SEAR) events. These capabilities include Computer Based Assessment Tool (CBAT) imagery captures and SAVs. The CBAT system captures 360-degree spherical color video of facilities, routes, and other specific areas of interest and combines it with technical site-assessment data, structural schematics, and other relevant site data to create an interactive visual guide of any location. The VA project jointly conducts the CBAT with Federal and SLTT officials, along with critical infrastructure owners and operators, in support of vulnerability assessments, special events, and contingency operations.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Sector Management and Governance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Sector Management and Governance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	170	140	74,219
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	31	34	(3,374)
2014 Current Services	201	174	70,845
2014 Program Change	-	-	(10,368)
2014 Total Request	201	174	60,477
Total Change 2012 to 2014	31	34	(13,742)

DHS requests \$60.477 million for Sector Management and Governance, including 201 FTP/174 FTE. This is a decrease of \$13.742 million and an increase of 31 FTP/34 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$0.393 million to centralize IP business support functions
- Decrease of \$3.572 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE to consolidate geospatial analyst activities into the PSA Project
- Increase of \$3.963 million and 27 FTP/27 FTE for the consolidation of exercise, training, and evaluation activities
- Increase of \$0.013 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.142 million for pay raise
- Increase of 3 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.630 million and increase of 7 FTP/7 FTE for Balanced Workforce conversions
- Decrease of \$2.897 million in efficiencies

\$K	IP Transfers to Centralize Business Support				Total
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(4)	(4)	(555)	(1,068)	(1,623)
Sector Management & Governance				(393)	(393)
Regional Field Operations				(925)	(925)
Infrastructure Security Compliance				(1,716)	(1,716)
Management & Administration	4	4	555	4,102	4,657

IP Transfers to Align Geospatial Analysts					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Sector Management & Governance	(3)	(3)	(432)	(3,140)	(3,572)
Regional Field Operations	3	3	432	3,140	3,572

IP Transfers to Consolidate Exercise, Training, and Evaluation Activities					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(10)	(10)	(1,386)		(1,386)
Sector Management & Governance	27	27	3,698	265	3,963
Regional Field Operations	(17)	(17)	(2,312)	(265)	(2,577)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Sector Management & Governance	170	140	74,219	170	143	74,219	201	174	60,477
SM&G Salaries & Benefits	170	140	18,970	170	143	18,970	201	174	23,365
Critical Infrastructure Technology & Analysis			21,458			21,458			14,007
Facilities			10,666			10,666			8,655
National Infrastructure Protection Plan Management			7,393			7,393			6,227
Sector Specific Agency Management			15,732			15,732			8,223

Sector Management and Governance increases the ability of all levels of government and private sector critical infrastructure partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. These projects support the framework that governs the Nation’s approach to critical infrastructure protection and resilience providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support NIPP implementation. Sector Management and Governance also provides a strategic and coordinated approach for enterprise critical infrastructure data management and IT development and employs a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of critical infrastructure data and analysis with our partners.

Critical Infrastructure Technology and Architecture (CITA)

DS’s mission requires the use of information technology to collect, store, protect, and manage data concerning the Nation’s critical infrastructure. The CITA project provides a strategic and coordinated approach for enterprise data management and IT development at DHS and employs a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of DHS data and analysis with our partners to enhance their understanding of the Nation’s critical infrastructure. CITA centralizes technical services and data management activities within IP and implements the governance necessary to ensure interoperability and consistency with established DHS Enterprise Architecture standards.

The CITA project includes the following activities:

- Enterprise Architecture Governance: The Enterprise Architecture Governance initiative provides a framework to ensure that IT investments and projects across the IP enterprise are delivering desired outcomes and that IT investments align closely with business goals and

processes.

- Infrastructure Data Management: The Infrastructure Data Management initiative provides infrastructure data collection, management, storage, and protection to increase the usability and availability of infrastructure data for DHS and partners' mission needs.
- IT Systems Development: The Systems Development initiative provides consistency in the development of technical solutions that meet end user's requirements for IP's regulatory IT. The initiative limits duplication of effort in order to meet IP's mission in a cost effective and efficient manner. The System Development Section is primarily responsible for the build phase of a project, which includes Technical Project Management, Requirements Analysis, Systems Development, Testing and Integration, and Systems Documentation. Technical Project Management has the responsibility for the planning and execution of the technical activities during the development of technical solutions. Requirements Analysis encompasses the tasks that determine the needs or conditions to be met by the system. Systems Development includes the design and construction of the complete technical solution, both software and the underlying physical infrastructure. Systems Documentation includes the development of documented artifacts supporting the system, including training and user's manuals.
- IT Logistics Support: The Logistics Support initiative is responsible for the implementation, operation, and maintenance phases of a project, which includes Lifecycle Logistics and Customer Care support. Lifecycle Logistics is the planning, development, implementation, and management of a comprehensive, affordable, and effective systems support strategy. Customer Care is end-user support in regards to system specific training, system monitoring, and system health support.
- Information Security Office: The Information Security Office provides a single point for review, guidance, and approval for certification and accreditation of IP's regulatory and non-regulatory IT systems and applications to comply with Federal security standards.
- Project Management: The Project Management initiative provides strategic and capital investment planning; budget planning and execution; contract management and oversight; life cycle cost estimation; stakeholder relationship and communication management; development, implementation, and oversight of the project management strategy; oversight of performance management; and ensured compliance with Acquisition Directive 102-1 (Acquisition Project Management) through the execution of standard project management principles to control project cost, scope, schedule and performance.

Facilities

Facilities includes costs for all IP office spaces, such as IP's General Services Administration (GSA) rent and non-GSA facility items such as Heating, Ventilation, and Air Condition services, Federal Protective Service (FPS) guard services, building escort services, furniture, building renovations, Continuity of Operations (COOP) facility costs, utilities, building overtime engineering services, parking, and miscellaneous repairs. Facilities also develops and maintains IP facilities policies and processes that ensure appropriate and equitable work environment in order to effectively and

efficiently execute IP's mission. The Facilities project is responsible for the coordination of office moves and provides facilities planning, space management, and fleet oversight.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) Management

The NIPP Management project supports the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical infrastructure protection and resilience. The project oversees NIPP implementation processes by reporting progress and measuring effectiveness across the SSAs, SLTT partners, and private-sector critical infrastructure owners and operators, as well as across NPPD/IP programs and activities.

The NIPP Management project actively engages critical infrastructure partners in making risk-informed decisions and achieving protection and resilience outcomes in accordance with the NIPP. Through the Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative (CIRMEI), the project has developed—and continues to refine—clear outcomes and metrics that inform resource allocation for DHS, the 16 critical sectors, and SLTT entities. In this way, CIRMEI drives an enhanced process for measuring progress and assessing the state of critical infrastructure protection and resilience efforts across the country through improved reporting and action-oriented planning to inform programmatic and resource-allocation decisions.

The NIPP Management project includes the following activities:

- Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience Policy Planning and Implementation: Provides critical infrastructure risk management planning, NIPP implementation support, and sector engagement and coordination capabilities and guidance to the 16 sectors, SLTT partners, and owners and operators.
- Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Reporting and Metrics: Provides critical infrastructure measurement and analysis support as well as national-level reporting requirements support to partners.
- Stakeholder Preparedness, Education, and Academic Engagement: Provides a framework for education and training to support implementation of the NIPP; includes development and delivery of cross-sector, Web-based and in-person preparedness and educational programs and supporting materials for critical infrastructure protection and resilience.
- Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Program Management Office (PMO): Has the responsibility for executing the ISC mandate to issue and monitor the implementation of standards to enhance the security of nonmilitary buildings and facilities in the United States occupied by federal employees and other personnel.

Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) Management

The SSA Management Project executes the DHS mission to lead the unified public-private sector effort to coordinate, develop, and implement comprehensive protection and resilience strategies for six critical infrastructure sectors (Chemical; Commercial Facilities; Critical Manufacturing; Dams; Emergency Services; and Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste) and provides communication, coordination, and collaboration support for the 12 sectors whose programs are managed by other Federal agencies.

SSA Management executes this capability through strong partnerships with the private sector, academia, and all levels of government. The SSA Management Project executes its mission through five primary program areas: effective planning and project integration, education and training, information sharing and communication, exercises and incident management, and assessment and mitigation.

SSA Management includes the following activities:

- Planning and Project Integration: Effective planning and project integration enables the SSA Management Project to build and sustain partnerships both internal and external to DHS; to synchronize and communicate common objectives, responsibilities, and initiatives across the six NPPD/IP SSAs and the ISC PMO; to readily share relevant cross-sector information; and to better understand the security needs and requirements of sector partners.
- Education and Training: These activities help raise the security bar of critical infrastructure sectors and provide easy-to-use, accessible tools that enable sector partners to share best security practices across the entire range of critical infrastructure protection and resilience activities.
- Information Sharing and Communication: The foundation of effective critical infrastructure protection and resilience planning and program implementation is robust public-private partnership and information sharing. SSA Management has established strong partnerships with government and public-private-sector partners to ensure development of holistic and inclusive critical infrastructure security strategies that reflect sector needs and priorities.
- Exercises and Incident Management: The SSA Management Project works with DHS Components and sector partners to develop and participate in sector-specific, as well as national-level, cross-sector exercises. These initiatives assist the private sector in readiness by providing important avenues to test their state of preparedness, resilience, information-sharing processes, and best-practices sharing.
- Assessment and Mitigation: The SSA Management Project identifies sector-specific risks, and develops protective strategies to reduce those risks. This includes the development and implementation of sector risk self-assessment tools and security standards. In addition, thru the ISC, security standards and guidance for mitigation of risks associated with non-DOD and DOS federal facilities are developed.

The SSA Management Project prepares the IP-led sectors for responding to or recovering from all-hazards events. The private sector relies on the knowledge, skills, abilities, and tools provided through the SSA Management Project to enable it to be more prepared and more resilient. SSA Management measures its success by the number of partners trained, the number of partners who request products and tools, and the feedback received from partners on SSA Management-developed products and services.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<i>IP Gateway/Linking Encrypted Network System (LENS)</i>	The IP Gateway, formerly the LENS, is a secure portal and the infrastructure on which various NPPD/IP applications are hosted. The IP Gateway infrastructure facilitates interoperability and data sharing between the applications and their associated databases, and makes NPPD/IP IT more efficient by sharing bandwidth, hardware and software for all of the applications on it. It will facilitate ease of use by replacing multiple sign ons for users with single sign-on.	
0*	\$10,805	\$12,184

*Funding for IP Gateway/LENS was tracked as part of a consolidated CITA investment in FY 2012. Funding was not separately tracked for this project in that fiscal year.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Regional Field Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Regional Field Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	165	149	57,367
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(10)	(7)	(988)
2014 Current Services	155	142	56,379
2014 Program Change	-	-	329
2014 Total Request	155	142	56,708
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(10)	(7)	(659)

DHS requests \$56.708 million for Regional Field Operations, including 155 FTP/142 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.659 million and 10 FTP/7 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$0.925 million to centralize IP business support functions
- Increase of \$0.277 million and 2 FTP/2 FTE for additional resources for the National Infrastructure Coordination Center
- Increase of \$3.572 million and 3 FTP/3 FTE to consolidate geospatial analyst activities into the Protective Security Advisor (PSA) Project
- Decrease of \$2.577 million and 17 FTP/17 FTE for the consolidation of exercise, training, and evaluation activities
- Increase of \$0.009 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.158 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 3 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies Decrease of \$0.300 million and increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE for Balanced Workforce conversions
- Decrease of \$1.202 million in efficiencies

IP Transfers to Centralize Business Support					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(4)	(4)	(555)	(1,068)	(1,623)
Sector Management & Governance				(393)	(393)
Regional Field Operations				(925)	(925)
Infrastructure Security Compliance				(1,716)	(1,716)
Management & Administration	4	4	555	4,102	4,657

IP Transfers to National Infrastructure Coordinating Center					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(2)	(2)	(277)		(277)
Regional Field Operations	2	2	277		277

IP Transfers to Align Geospatial Analysts					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Sector Management & Governance	(3)	(3)	(432)	(3,140)	(3,572)
Regional Field Operations	3	3	432	3,140	3,572

IP Transfers to Consolidate Exercise, Training, and Evaluation Activities					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(10)	(10)	(1,386)		(1,386)
Sector Management & Governance	27	27	3,698	265	3,963
Regional Field Operations	(17)	(17)	(2,312)	(265)	(2,577)

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Regional Field Operations	165	149	57,367	165	152	57,367	155	142	56,708
RFO Salaries & Benefits	165	149	20,955	165	152	20,955	155	142	19,792
CIKR Partnerships			15,143			15,143			11,443
National Infrastructure Coordinating Center			10,337			10,337			9,524
Protective Security Advisors			10,932			10,932			15,949

Regional Field Operations builds a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure through the deploying of NPPD/IP products and services for the SLTT governments and the private sector partners. These Projects support the regional implementation of Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance Projects, provide effective legal and policy-compliant structures and procedures for engagement within and among critical infrastructure public-private partnerships, and create a unifying information-sharing environment for the critical infrastructure community, from the national to the local level.

Critical Infrastructure Partnerships and Information Sharing

The Critical Infrastructure Partnerships and Information Sharing Project enhances critical infrastructure protection and resilience by building and sustaining a comprehensive network of stakeholder engagement structures and processes, through which critical infrastructure stakeholders coordinate and communicate within their communities and across sectors and geographic jurisdictions. The project provides effective legal and policy-compliant structure and procedures for engagement within and among critical infrastructure public-private partnerships and a unifying information-sharing environment for the stakeholder community, from the national to the local level.

The Critical Infrastructure Partnerships and Information Sharing Project support more than 120 sector partnership councils and working groups. Implementation and operations of the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment includes more than 40 stakeholder portals on the HSIN-CS, incorporating more than 12,000 information products. The project also includes the Private Sector Security Clearance Program coordination and compliance activities with the national Information Sharing Environment framework.

The Critical Infrastructure Partnerships and Information Sharing project includes the following activities:

- Critical Infrastructure Stakeholder Engagement Capabilities: Provides partnership council and regional forum operational support that includes logistical coordination and communication and the oversight of the regulatory and policy compliance framework under which these mechanisms must operate. This initiative also provides necessary analytical support to collect information on requirements; develop studies, reports, and action roadmaps; mediate and facilitate issue resolution; and provide an additional means of meaningful feedback to the Federal government on the efficacy of the partnership and progress in its role in achieving the critical infrastructure protection and resilience mission. Such support is particularly essential for the effective functioning of the National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC) and the SLTT Government Coordinating Council.
- Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing: Implementation and operation of the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment, which includes the Critical Sector component of the Homeland Security Information Network, made available to all critical infrastructure owners and operators to access DHS sensitive information or by cyber and physical threats, vulnerabilities, and protective measures; policy development and planning elements of the Private Sector Clearance Program, which supports classified information sharing for both physical and cyber security activities, and information-sharing policy compliance with the requirements of the national Information Sharing Environment. In FY 2014, DHS will achieve outreach to 55,000 new critical infrastructure stakeholders, inclusive of all delivery mechanisms within the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment.
- Infrastructure Coordination, Analysis, and Integration: The Infrastructure Liaisons provide sector coordination, expertise, coordination with, partnership relationship management, and

mission integration with the Government Coordinating Councils, Sector Coordinating Councils and SSAs for the sectors external to DHS.

National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC)

The NICC is the information and coordination hub of a national network dedicated to protecting critical infrastructure essential to the Nation's security, health and safety, and economic vitality. The NICC project consolidates, from a national perspective, reports regarding significant primary, secondary, and cascading impacts caused by operational degradation at critical infrastructure by maintaining a constant level of operational awareness of the Nation's critical infrastructure through ongoing contact with SSAs, other IP entities, and critical infrastructure private sector partners to include; Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, and private sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers. The project also provides the structures necessary to maintain effective steady-state monitoring and incident-management information sharing for conditions and events that threaten the Nation's critical infrastructure. As the 24/7/365 operational component of IP and as the critical infrastructure functional element of the DHS National Operations Center (NOC), the NICC provides situational awareness and monitoring of incidents affecting critical infrastructure nationwide. This steady-state monitoring, alerting, and response planning enables a rapid transition to incident management in a crisis. The NICC is responsible for vetting, creating, disseminating, and tracking request for information (RFIs) and requests for action from internal and external critical infrastructure partners, enabling partners to address the most demanding restoration priorities and make the most informed decisions throughout a crisis.

The operational elements of the NICC project include:

- Maintaining and Sharing Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness: As the critical infrastructure-focused element of the NOC, the NICC plays an integral role in the restoration of critical infrastructure after a catastrophic event, acting as the primary information hub for partners at the federal and SLTT levels of government. The NICC also acts as a crucial information resource for critical infrastructure owners and operators. During steady state, the NICC's key value to partners is its ability to rapidly assess an incident and quickly determine if a particular occurrence warrants further action by the critical infrastructure community. By maintaining a comprehensive information portal—HSIN-CS which ensures vetted critical infrastructure stakeholders have access to the most current and relevant reporting and products regarding an incident/event. This initiative supports a necessary need to exchange information with respect to National Coordinator Outcome Statement number seven.
- Operational Readiness, Training, and Exercises: This initiative supports all NICC activities related to maintaining and enhancing the readiness and preparedness posture of the NICC and DHS's incident response capabilities by maintaining and enhancing the NICC Watch and Warning, Critical Infrastructure Crisis Action Team (CI-CAT), and NPPD/IP's incident management responsibilities enabling risk-based decisions and recommendations to manage impacts to the Nation, by identifying and prioritizing critical infrastructure issues during incident response. It also supports PPD-8 and the Secretary's vision of an effective exercise program. Activities supported under this initiative include DHS-sponsored exercises with

partners across the homeland security enterprise via sector-specific and regionally focused exercises

- Operational Coordination: The NICC leverages the SSA Management partnerships to enhance operational information-sharing capabilities among federal, SLTT, and private-sector partners.

Protective Security Advisors (PSAs)

The PSA project's overarching mission is to proactively engage with SLTT government mission partners and members of the private sector stakeholder community to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure. PSAs are strategically deployed across the United States and provide the SLTT and private sector stakeholders with steady-state DHS risk-mitigation efforts and support response to all hazard incidents through field level coordination and information sharing as well as expertise on reconstituting critical infrastructure and surge capabilities to more effectively support threat-driven actions. They serve as onsite DHS critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists, while giving a local perspective to—and supporting the development of—the national risk picture by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and minimizing the risk to critical infrastructure at the State, local, and regional levels.

The PSA project includes the following activities:

- Security Surveys and Assessments: PSAs are responsible for planning, coordinating and leading critical infrastructure security survey and assessment activities in their respective districts. These include conducting Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection (ECIP) security surveys that employ the Infrastructure Survey Tool to generate Protective Measure Indices (PMI) that can be used to compare and contrast security preparedness aspects of similar facilities; working with the Vulnerability Assessment (VA) Project to coordinate SAVs, RRAP, and CBAT imagery captures. ECIP survey data and metrics support the findings and metrics of the National Annual Report (NAR), which contributes to the larger critical infrastructure Risk Management Enhancement Initiative (CIRMEI) to identify risks to the Nation's critical infrastructure.
- Outreach Activities: In support of the NIPP management framework, PSAs forge strong relationships with Federal, SLTT government mission partners and private sector stakeholders to enhance public/private collaborative efforts to protect critical infrastructure. The PSA project also provides support to projects and programs across DHS, such as cyber assessments from the Office of CS&C, training and products from the BP project, self assessments from the Sector Specific Agency Executive Management Office, the Private Sector Security Clearance Program, the Critical Infrastructure Information Sharing Environment through the HSIN-CS delivery to critical infrastructure owners/operators, in addition to many other tools and capabilities to critical infrastructure owners/operators and SLTT mission partners.
- Support to NSSEs and SEAR Events: PSAs provide support to officials responsible for planning and leading NSSEs and SEAR events. This includes providing expert knowledge of local critical infrastructure, participating in planning committees and exercises, conducting security surveys and assessments of event venues and supporting infrastructure, and

coordinating the development and delivery of geospatial products. DHS maintains authority and responsibility for the Geospatial Support Team.

- Incident Response: PSAs deploy, in response to natural or man-made incidents, to State and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), and when appropriate, FEMA Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs). PSAs provide situational awareness and facilitate information exchange to and from the field. During major incidents, and when designated by the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Infrastructure Protection, PSAs perform duties as Infrastructure Liaisons at Joint Field Offices (JFOs) or Unified Area Coordination Groups.
- Coordinate and Support Improvised Explosive Device Awareness and Risk Mitigation Training: PSAs work in conjunction with the BP Project to deliver IED preparedness strategies. PSAs collaborate with the BP Project to provide training products and services to SLTT partners to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, and respond to IED threats.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Infrastructure Security Compliance

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	253	214	93,348
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	28	(3,454)
2014 Current Services	253	242	89,894
2014 Program Change	-	-	(4,104)
2014 Total Request	253	242	85,790
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	28	(7,558)

DHS requests \$85.790 million for Infrastructure Security Compliance (ISC), including 253 FTP/242 FTE. This is a decrease of \$7.558 million and an increase of 0 FTP/28 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$1.716 million to centralize IP business support functions
- Increase of \$0.019 million the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.248 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 28 FTE due to filling FY 2012 vacancies Decrease of \$2.005 million in efficiencies

\$K	IP Transfers to Centralize Business Support				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	(4)	(4)	(555)	(1,068)	(1,623)
Sector Management & Governance				(393)	(393)
Regional Field Operations				(925)	(925)
Infrastructure Security Compliance				(1,716)	(1,716)
Management & Administration	4	4	555	4,102	4,657

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Security Compliance Program	253	214	93,348	253	242	93,348	253	242	85,790
ISC Salaries & Benefits	253	214	32,965	253	242	32,965	253	242	33,213
Infrastructure Security Compliance			60,383			60,383			52,577

The ISC project has made the Nation safer by fostering infrastructure security planning that meets risk-based performance standards for high-risk chemical facilities, through the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulatory program. In addition, the ISC project manages the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, which creates a proposed framework that would “regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate by an ammonium nitrate facility to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism.”

As directed by law, the Infrastructure Security Compliance project develops regulations, monitors regulatory compliance, conducts inspections, and performs outreach and communications activities. The two primary initiatives are the CFATS program and the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program.

The Infrastructure Security Compliance project was established in response to Section 550 of the FY 2007 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act which directed the Department to develop and adopt within six months a regulatory framework to address the security of chemical facilities that the Department determines pose high levels of risk. Specifically, Section 550(a) of the Act authorized the Department to adopt regulatory requirements for high-risk chemical facilities, to complete Security Vulnerability Assessments, develop Site Security Plans (SSPs), and implement protective measures necessary to meet risk-based performance standards established by the Department.

Consequently, the Department published an Interim Final Rule, known as CFATS, on April 9, 2007. Section 550, however, expressly exempts from the regulation certain facilities that are regulated under other federal statutes, specifically those regulated by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) pursuant to the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA), drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities as defined by Section 1401 of the Safe Water Drinking Act and Section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, facilities owned or operated by the Departments of Defense or Energy, and facilities subject to security regulation by the NRC.

The CFATS rule establishes enforceable risk-based performance standards (RBPS) for the security of our Nation’s chemical facilities. High-risk facilities have the flexibility to develop appropriate site-specific security measures that will effectively address risk by meeting these standards through SSPs or, if the facility so chooses, through Alternative Security Programs (ASPs). Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) will analyze all final high-risk facility SSPs and ASPs to ensure they meet the applicable RBPS and will approve those that do. If necessary, ISCD will work with a facility to revise and resubmit an acceptable plan and can disapprove security plans if an acceptable plan is not submitted.

Implementation of the CFATS regulation requires the Department to identify which facilities it considers high-risk. ISCD developed the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) to help the Department identify potentially high-risk facilities and to provide capabilities facilities can use to conduct SVAs and to develop SSPs. CSAT is a suite of online applications designed to facilitate compliance with the program; it includes user registration, the Top-Screen, an SVA tool, and an SSP template. CSAT is a secure system that can be accessed only by Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) authorized users.

The Department continues to move forward with the Ammonium Nitrate Security Program's rulemaking process and expects to develop a final rule within a timeframe that ensures that DHS can consider and respond appropriately to issues and concerns raised during the public comment period and that enables DHS to comply with applicable federal rulemaking requirements and procedures. As the rulemaking process continues, the Department will properly plan and develop the information technology systems that will be necessary to support the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program:

The Infrastructure Security Compliance project includes:

- Legislation Policy, Business Process Analysis & Development, and Regulation Communications: This initiative provides support for assessment of issues that affect CFATS implementation, communications, and new policy development, as well as the development of new regulations affecting the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate. It also supports development of the information technology systems to meet the statutory and regulatory requirements of CFATS and the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program. The initiative seeks to ensure that the public, federal and SLTT governments, private sector, and the regulated community are aware of the potential security risks associated with high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate, of their potential roles and mitigation measures regarding high-risk chemical facilities and ammonium nitrate, of CFATS regulatory requirements, and of proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program regulatory requirements. The initiative covers the on-boarding and training of staff in CFATS and proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program regulations, as well as inspection requirements.
- CFATS Regulation Compliance Determination: This initiative covers the review of facility documents to determine whether they fulfill regulatory requirements; the conduct of compliance assistance visits, authorization inspections and enforcement proceedings; and reporting on compliance, inspection, and enforcement progress. In FY 2014, DHS will complete authorization inspections at all remaining Tier 2 facilities with authorized or conditionally-authorized SSPs (orASPs), initiate authorization inspections of Tier 3 facilities with authorized or conditionally-authorized SSPs(orASPs), and initiate compliance inspections at Tier 1 facilities to ensure that they are fully complying with their approved SSPs.
- CFATS Technical Engineering: This initiative includes the development of methodologies for assessing risks, as well as identifying and evaluating security measures for categories of high-risk facilities using risk-based performance standards. This includes the CSAT, which will help the Department identify potentially high-risk facilities and to provide capabilities facilities can use to conduct SVAs and to develop SSPs. CSAT is a suite of online applications designed to facilitate compliance with the program; it includes user registration, the Top-Screen, an SVA tool, and an SSP template. CSAT is a secure system that can be accessed only by Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) authorized users.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<i>Chemical Security Assessment Tool</i>	The Infrastructure Security Compliance Project has been implemented in response to Public Law 109-295, that provides DHS with the authority to regulate chemical facilities that present a high level of security risk. This investment provides for developing the Chemical Security Assessment Tool and the Chemical Security Management System collectively tagged “CSAT suite” (CSATs). It will include future development efforts addressing requirements resulting from: new regulation affecting the sale/purchase of Ammonium Nitrate, future Chemical Anti-terrorism Standards legislative changes, processes reengineering initiatives, and system migration to a DHS Data Center. This investment fills the gap of non-existing capabilities by providing for: the electronic submission of extensive facility data, controlled use of such data, inspection related and correspondence materials, and workflow processes.	
20,005	19,106	16,014

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Cybersecurity Coordination
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Cybersecurity Coordination

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	14	12	4,480
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	2	(142)
2014 Current Services	14	14	4,338
2014 Total Request	14	14	4,338
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	2	(142)

DHS requests \$4.338 million for Cybersecurity Coordination, including 14 FTP/14 FTE. This is a decrease of \$0.142 million and 2 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.001 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.018 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 2 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.181 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.020 million due to the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	12	4,480	14	14	4,500	14	14	4,338
CC Salaries & Benefits	14	12	2,460	14	14	2,460	14	14	2,478
Cybersecurity Coordination			2,020			2,040			1,860

The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities facilitating integration and other actions at the federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and IT support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

Operational Analysis

FY 2014 Funding: \$3,338,000

The FY 2014 current services funding level will enable operational and threat analysis support on a 14x5 basis. The NCCIC will leverage US-CERT capabilities, the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), and the National Coordination Center (NCC), in the areas of cyber analytics; cybersecurity and communications infrastructure; indications and warnings; on-site fly away vulnerability assessments; collaboration and coordination; and cyber and communications incident response, to provide cohesive cyber incident response capabilities. The integrated capabilities will support Federal Government and private sector senior leadership with a fused operational picture combining intelligence and operations information into actionable products.

Strategic Threat Analysis

FY 2014 Funding: \$1,000,000

At the FY 2014 current services funding level, the NCCIC will continue limited strategic cyber-threat analysis on a 14x5 support basis, to reduce malicious actors exploiting vulnerabilities. Threat management decisions must incorporate cyber threats based on technological as well as non-technological factors, and consider varying levels of security required by different activities. NPPD will address this gap in strategic cybersecurity analytic capabilities through integrated NCCIC, US-CERT, Cybersecurity Evaluations, and Supply Chain Risk Management activities.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: US-CERT Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	165	118	79,116
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	20	67	(5,964)
2014 Current Services	185	185	73,152
2014 Program Change	40	33	29,484
2014 Total Request	225	218	102,636
Total Change 2012 to 2014	60	100	23,520

DHS requests \$102.636 million for the US-CERT, including 225 FTP/218 FTE. This is an increase of \$23.520 million and 60 FTP/100 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$2.500 million for the transfer to the Office of Infrastructure Protection for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis
- Increase of \$0.011 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.150 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 32 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Increase of 15 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Decrease of \$1.600 million and increase of 20 FTP/20 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$2.025 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
US-CERT Operations	165	118	79,116	165	150	79,116	225	218	102,636
US-CERT Salaries & Benefits	165	118	20,056	165	150	20,056	225	218	29,449
Coordination & Integration			21,658			21,658			24,874
Operations			25,836			25,836			38,365
Technology & Readiness Planning			11,566			11,566			9,948

The US-CERT Operations is the operational arm of the NCSA. Its primary functions include analyzing and reducing cyber threats and vulnerabilities, disseminating cyber threat warning information to public and private sector partners, coordinating with government and industry partners to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure, providing response and recovery support for national assets, and advising senior leadership on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance.

US-CERT Operations improves national efforts to address threats and incidents affecting the Nation's critical information technology (IT) assets and cyber infrastructure and serves as a key component of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP). US-CERT Operations leads cross-sector efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, coordinates cyber information sharing, and manages cyber risks to the Nation while protecting constitutional liberties. US-CERT Operations' mission space includes federal civilian agencies; the intelligence community; State, local and tribal governments; private sector partners; critical infrastructure owners and operators; international partners, as well as the public.

US-CERT Operations activities provide immediate customer support and incident response, including 24x7x365 support to the NCCIC, which has connectivity to all major federal cyber operations centers, industry, international, and communications partners. Its analysts examine raw and summarized data from a wide variety of information sources to make determinations about potential attacks detected by the NCPS. US-CERT Operations also maintains a 24x7 operations center that provides situational awareness and risk mitigation information and support to the Federal Government customers and the public.

US-CERT Operations is comprised of the following three activities:

- **Operations**: Identifies, triages, and analyzes cyber activity to rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies. It also ensures DHS representation during operational planning and the planning and implementation of technology development programs. Operations consist of the three areas: Incident Management, Detection and Analysis, and Digital Analytics.
- **Coordination and Integration**: Builds and manages trusted relationships to share information and coordinate with constituents to facilitate shared situational awareness and better protect assets against cyber threats.
- **Technology and Readiness Planning**: Develops plans, processes, and technology requirements to advance US-CERT Operations towards its strategic vision and ensure US-CERT matures in a coordinated and strategic fashion in response to a dynamic operational environment. It also manages and coordinates organizational resources critical to increasing US-CERT Operations' mission responsibilities

In FY 2014, US-CERT will leverage automated information delivery of feedback information (i.e. EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated data (E³A)). This data, when used in conjunction with current EINSTEIN 1, and EINSTEIN 2 data, will enable US-CERT to identify, triage, and analyze cyber activity, and rapidly develop and disseminate mitigation and risk management strategies. Analysts' workload will increase

in FY 2014, as E³A provides more information for the analysts to process. Within FY 2014 current service funding levels, annualization of positions will serve to partially ensure that US-CERT's analytical information is shared promptly across the Federal Government.

In FY 2014, US-CERT Operations' priorities will be:

1. Add new/unique Government protection capabilities to augment managed security services for all departments and agencies.
2. Maintain current protection measures.
3. Leverage automated delivery of E³A data augmented.
4. Leverage classified Intrusion Detection System (IDS) signatures/indicators to detect malicious network activity.
5. Support additional operational requirements, data, and volume sources from the Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation, Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS), and Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Collaboration (CISCP) programs.

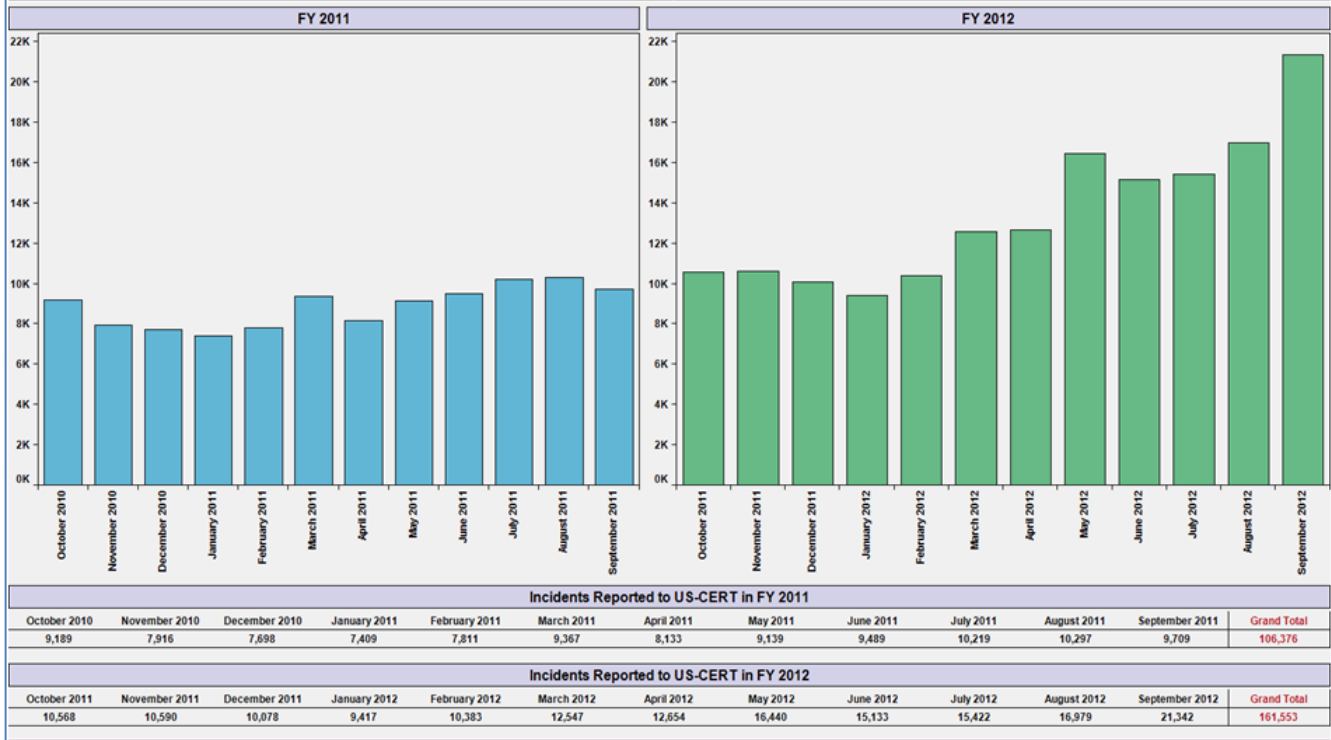
US-CERT will incorporate countermeasure data into US-CERT analysis only when; 1) the data is relevant to a specific cyber threat; and 2) an IDS signature/indicator signals that the information is a match to a known or suspected cyber threat.

US-CERT will also transfer funds to the Office of Infrastructure Protection for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis. This funding will be used to support DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and support both NPPD operational centers, the NICC and the NCCIC, with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure. The funding will allow DHS to provide integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners.

Incident Patterns:

The chart below illustrates incidents reported to US-CERT from FY 2011 to FY 2012. In FY 2011, US-CERT received a total of 106,376 reports. Approximately 43,000 of those were Federal incidents and approximately 55,000 were reported phishing incidents. In FY 2012, US-CERT received over 161,000 incidents. That is a 52% increase from last fiscal year.

Total Incidents Reported to US-CERT



**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Federal Network Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Federal Network Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	53	33	35,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	31	51	(1,177)
2014 Current Services	84	84	33,823
2014 Program Change	-	-	165,946
2014 Total Request	84	84	199,769
Total Change 2012 to 2014	31	51	164,769

DHS requests \$199.769 million for Federal Network Security, including 84 FTP/84 FTE. This is an increase of \$164.769 million and 31 FTP/51 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.004 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.044 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 9 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Increase of 11 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of 31 FTP/31 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$1.225 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Federal Network Security	53	33	35,000	69	69	218,000	84	84	199,769
FNS Salaries & Benefits	53	33	5,874	69	69	8,836	84	84	10,995
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics			3,150			183,000			165,946
Cybersecurity Assurance			15,058			14,837			12,408
Cybersecurity Performance Management			4,571			3,662			3,297
Network & Infrastructure Security			3,747			5,028			4,523
Requirements & Acquisition Support			2,600			2,637			2,600

Federal Network Security (FNS) serves as the single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the federal enterprise. Overall, the activities within FNS will work collaboratively to more effectively execute its mission in two key areas:

1. On-site Agency compliance assessments to improve FNS' analytical and reporting capabilities, which will also allow FNS to address the increased implementation of Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics capabilities within departments and agencies.
2. Obtaining the quantity and quality of data necessary to definitively understand agency critical needs for Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics, and address organizational threats, vulnerabilities, and risks, thereby allowing DHS and its partner agencies to make deliberative and measurable improvements in securing agency networks and the federal enterprise. The above are crucial activities to FNS ensuring and measuring compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and guidance outlined in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) M-10-15 and M-10-28.

Cybersecurity Performance Management (CPM): Provides operational support to federal departments and agencies in securing federal information systems, consistent with the implementation of OMB M-10-15, M-10-28, and subsequent memoranda and directives relative to evolving federal cybersecurity requirements.

CPM executes DHS FISMA responsibilities by drafting the annual FISMA report to congress for OMB review, conducting Chief Information Officer/Chief Information Security Officer (CIO/CISO) interviews with agencies, and developing updated quarterly and annual FISMA metrics, including the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) measures. Further, CPM assesses the effectiveness of federal civilian agency's security programs and tracking the civilian Federal Executive Branch's progress affecting improvement against the enterprise cybersecurity baseline established in FY 2011. CPM also addresses any identified solution gaps to provide federal agencies clear guidance for migrating existing infrastructure and implementing new capabilities in a manner consistent with the overall federal security strategy.

CPM provides analysis of government-wide agency program reviews, which consist of an analysis of federal department and agency's information security profiles. These provide insight into the posture and maturity of federal department and agency's information security programs.

CPM measures an agency's security capability through metrics it collects via CyberScope from the each agency's CIO and OIG. Annually, CPM reviews, refines, and, if necessary, creates new security metrics measuring performance and identifying cyber risks across the Federal enterprise. CPM provides input to agency-specific and enterprise-wide cybersecurity posture assessments from data analysis of quarterly and annual FISMA reports; automated data feeds such as, Cybersecurity Compliance Validations; OIG US-CERT data agency-submitted action plans; Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Plan of Action and Milestones; and agency CIO FISMA interviews.

CPM conducts CyberStat reviews, at the direction of the Executive Office of the President's National Security Staff and OMB; by coordinating high-level meetings with agencies selected from the 24 Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agencies, to address negative high risk FISMA results. These meetings

provide the agencies information and assistance enabling them to take remedial action and improve their security posture. For agencies not receiving a CyberStat Review, CPM is responsible for conducting FISMA interviews with the agency CIOs, CISOs. These reviews focus on threats and security issues specific to the respective agency and on fostering a partnership for improving the Federal security posture. The discussions center on unique security challenges to the agency's mission priorities based on risks, needs, and capabilities.

CPM will utilize the requested FY 2014 funding to further the following key initiatives:

- Compile input for the annual FISMA report to Congress to serve as the initial drafts of agencies' OMB congressional reports. The FISMA report captures the current state of the cybersecurity posture of the federal civilian agencies, as well as cybersecurity progress made during the previous fiscal year.
- Conduct recurring, quarterly and annual department and agency analysis and comparing year-over-year performance results to the baseline. This shows authorizing officials more complete, reliable and trustworthy information; thus facilitating more informed security authorization decisions.
- Continue developing and enhancing the Federal Cybersecurity Maturity Roadmap (FCMR) for departments and agencies, based on existing regulations, standards, and best security practices. This further enhances FISMA implementation through a risk-based approach coupled with a means of measuring the integrity of department and agencies' information security programs.
- Conduct and coordinate annual CyberStat reviews and agency CIO/CISO interviews to assist federal civilian agencies in implementing key strategic enterprise cybersecurity capabilities.
- Continue to refine and develop CyberScope FISMA metrics collected from each agency's CIO and OIG to measure performance and identify cyber risks across the Federal enterprise.

Cybersecurity Assurance Program (CAP): Addresses DHS's responsibilities to certify and enforce Federal and civilian agency implementation of network and security operational standards and best practices, ensure agencies comply with federal standards and policies, and assess the state of operational readiness and cybersecurity risk for unclassified networks and systems across Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies.

CAP engages with departments and agencies to improve their cybersecurity posture by assessing capabilities; identifying vulnerabilities; evaluating risks; and providing prioritized guidance optimizing remediation activities to close capability gaps, limit exposure, reduce exploitation, and increase the speed and effectiveness of cyber-attack responses.

CAP engages in three crucial activities providing access to specialized skills and services; promoting a healthy, secure and resilient IT infrastructure across the Federal government; measuring mandatory

cybersecurity capabilities implementation; and providing an enterprise view of the Federal government's cybersecurity posture.

- **Cybersecurity Capability Validation (“CCV”)** assessments are conducted to assess and validate each agencies' implementation of technical (tools and technologies) and operational (people, processes, security program maturity) cybersecurity capabilities required by Federal laws, policies, and initiatives. CCV assessments incorporate document reviews, staff interviews, operational observations, and direct testing (when possible) to provide an objective, repeatable, and consistent methodology ensuring fairness, and facilitating government-wide trending and analysis.
- **Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (“RVA”)** combine national threat and vulnerability information with data collected through on-site assessment activities to provide agency specific risk analysis reports with actionable remediation recommendations prioritized by risk. Service capabilities include network (wired and wireless) mapping and system characterization; vulnerability scanning and validation; threat identification and evaluation; social engineering; application, database, and operating system configuration review; and incident response testing.
- **Cyber Hygiene** activities assess Internet accessible federal unclassified civilian systems for known vulnerabilities and configuration errors on a recurring basis. CAP works with impacted agencies to mitigate risks prior to their exploitation as potential issues are identified.

CAP is the only centralized federal civilian program proactively engaging with agencies to provide information and services helping them prepare for and prevent cyber incidents, mitigating risks, and continuously improving their cybersecurity capabilities. CAP's services and activities improve the cybersecurity posture of the Federal Government, reduce risk, and achieve significant government-wide cost avoidance through enhanced prevention and decreased incident recovery expenditures. Analysis of the data collected through CAP activities aids policymakers and federal departments and agencies in developing sound security and risk mitigation strategies.

CAP will utilize the requested FY 2014 funding to conduct between 26 – 30 CCV assessments, and 26 – 30 RVA of selected civilian departments and agencies. Additionally, CAP will provide stakeholders with prioritized access to agency assessments from the CFO Act, and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) agencies impacted by cyber incidents requiring post-incident strategic remediation support. Stakeholders include individual agencies and departments receiving a distinct report detailing their findings and recommendations, as well as policy makers and the cyber community having access to aggregated reports not attributable to any agency.

CAP will also conduct recurring, Cyber Hygiene vulnerability scans, and configuration reviews of Internet accessible federal systems on a monthly basis. CAP will communicate findings to affected departments and agencies; working with them to mitigate publicly exploitable vulnerabilities. Affected departments and agencies will receive a distinct report detailing their findings and recommendations. In addition, policy makers include those in the commercial cyber community having access to aggregated reports not attributable to any department and agency.

CAP will produce annual enterprise-level reports and white papers detailing the Federal Government's cybersecurity posture, information security trends and challenges, and remediation suggestions for short and long term mitigation activities, based on NCSD-wide data sets (i.e., US-CERT incident data, NCPS data, FNS assessment data, and agency FISMA submissions). CAP will provide these enterprise-level reports and white papers to stakeholders, including policy makers and the cyber community members such as: State and local governments, the Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, software/hardware vendors, and academic institutions.

Network and Infrastructure Security (N&IS): Lead the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI)/TIC Initiative with OMB. It will optimize network security capabilities into a common solution for the federal information enterprise and facilitate reducing and consolidating external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points.

Reducing and consolidating external access points affords a number of benefits to the Federal government, particularly when coupled with risk mitigation and added security measures. Among the benefits are identifiable locations for EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection system sensor deployments, as well as a series of critical security capabilities that agencies must establish for TIC-compliance.

While OMB maintains oversight of the TIC Initiative, implementation will rely on the technical expertise of N&IS, who will synchronize the efforts of all participating Federal partners. N&IS will also monitor and oversee Federal partners' TICAP transition, managing their baseline information systems security capabilities required under the TIC Initiative.

N&IS will provide individualized cybersecurity support to micro-agencies (i.e., agencies with less than 125 staff). Micro-agencies often lack the full-time IT security staff and expertise requisite to completing strategic cybersecurity initiatives on their own. A shared cadre of specialists will work with the smallest agencies on strategic cybersecurity initiatives. Support will include assistance developing appropriate policies; preparing technical solutions satisfying mandates or directives; validating solutions meet specific agency mission requirements; and coordinating with budget planners for each organization. Micro-agency support will not include day-to-day IT operations.

N&IS will utilize focused, short (3 – 6 month) inter-agency teams to develop government-wide reference architectures for individual cybersecurity initiatives, track agency TIC progress, coordinate inter-agency agreements for TIC services with GSA, and stand up a small cadre of cybersecurity experts to work collaboratively with small and micro-agencies.

N&IS will also track performance against the following series of measures and deliverable milestones:

- Approving of TIC Reference Architecture v2.0, communicating with federal civilian agencies and implementing new capabilities;
- Tracking TIC performance of agencies;
- Preparing 4 reference architectures;
- Ensuring TICAP agencies' technical compliance with TIC critical capabilities;
- Ensuring TICAP agencies' connection/traffic consolidation; and
- Seek service agencies' connection/traffic consolidation.

Network & Infrastructure Security will utilize the requested FY 2014 funding to advance the following key initiatives:

1. Developing three technical reference architectures – a cross-agency effort to develop practical, implementable, schematic designs for common information security functions. By sharing best agency designs and lessons learned across the Federal executive branch, agencies can reduce costs and improve their cybersecurity by not re-inventing technical reference architectures.
2. Identifying common cybersecurity requirements across agencies, enabling DHS to help save agencies money conducting and sharing market research in areas identified as critical by agency CISOs. N&IS will also produce cybersecurity market research white papers (i.e. data protection, data loss prevention).
3. Providing a small cadre of cybersecurity specialists dedicated to assisting small and micro-agencies, allowing DHS to improve its mission by helping small and micro-agencies respond to government-wide cybersecurity policies and directives. N&IS will also develop small and micro-agency specific cybersecurity strategies and implementation guidance.

Requirements and Acquisition Support (RAS): Supervises the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies. RAS works to assess and prioritize common cybersecurity needs and solutions; promote actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines; enable implementing cybersecurity risk mitigation strategies; and measure agency strategies and compliance implementation.

More specifically, RAS delivers strategic sourcing solutions enabling government-wide cost savings for IT security products and services. It also oversees and monitors the Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLOB) Shared Service Center (SSC) performance, manages the daily operations of the ISSLOB Program Management Office (PMO), and collaborates with other national cybersecurity and FNS programs to assess and maintain the Federal government's strategic cybersecurity plan.

As the PMO for the ISSLOB, RAS identifies information systems security solutions that reduce costs through shared services; eliminate duplication; and increase specialized expertise, freeing up resources for mission-specific requirements and other tailored security requirements. RAS initiates strategic sourcing efforts for investments in security solutions, commoditized technologies, and processes, through cross-agency collaboration.

RAS also monitors federal cybersecurity policies implemented by federal partners, providing coordination, guidance, and progression tracking, creating an environment of improved protection for federal information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. RAS will also build and provide Federal departments and agencies access to five FNS risk management training modules housed in a FNS risk management resource library or website.

Additionally, RAS sponsors strategic sourcing and requirement development activities to identify and pursue strategic information security product and service acquisitions. Further, RAS supervises updating and maintaining the federal knowledge repository of information security technologies, tools, and services established in FY 2011. It also maintains and updates the Federal Cyber Resiliency Model and assessment methodology and supporting tools, while developing performance metrics for cybersecurity risk management.

RAS will utilize the requested FY 2014 funds to achieve \$15 million in annual cost savings Government-wide by using ISSLOB Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) or SSCs. The ISSLOB BPAs are an efficient way of providing security solutions using specific tools and services. The main beneficiaries of such savings are federal, state, local, and tribal entities. These cost savings are achieved through the reduced acquisition cycle and ability to further negotiate pre-existing GSA schedule prices. The solutions are then vetted based on requirements gathered across the Government to meet the needs of end-users, who facilitate two ISSLOB BPAs or SSCs within FY 2014.

Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics FY 2012 - 2014 Obligation and Expenditure Plan			
FNS PPA	FY 2012 Total	FY 2013 Total	FY 2014 Total
Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD)	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 183,000,000	\$ 168,061,000
Sensor Licensing (Seat Cost) Hardware & Software	\$ 1,446,666	\$ 65,014,000	\$ 75,750,000
Licensing	\$ -	\$ 65,014,000	\$ 75,750,000
Tool Installation & Sensor Feeds to DHS	\$ 846,667	\$ 50,361,000	\$ 73,821,000
Sensor Installation for DHS Summary Analysis	\$ -	\$ 14,070,000	\$ 16,394,000
Sensor Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	\$ -	\$ 13,003,000	\$ 30,300,000
Diagnostic Report Utilization and Risk Reduction	\$ -	\$ 13,003,000	\$ 15,150,000
Department Sensor Deployment & Program Management	\$ -	\$ 10,285,000	\$ 11,977,000
Federal-wide Dashboard - Department Priority Lists	\$ 296,667	\$ 55,625,000	\$ 11,125,000
Federal Enterprise-wide Cyber Status Summary	\$ -	\$ 22,250,000	\$ -
Department Prioritized Diagnostics	\$ -	\$ 22,250,000	\$ -
DHS Dashboard O&M	\$ -	\$ 11,125,000	\$ 11,125,000
Assisted Automation & Continuous Reauthorization	\$ 480,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,250,000
Contract for Test of Assessors' Use of Automated Diagnostics	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -
Contract to Develop Assessor Retraining Curriculum	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Contract for Assessor Toolkits to Use Automated C&A	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 1,250,000
EINSTEIN, US-CERT CM Data Integration	\$ 80,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
TOTAL CMD Budget	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 183,000,000	\$ 165,946,000

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p><i>Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB)</i></p>	<p>The Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLoB) is a government-wide initiative that provides leadership and direction for improving effectiveness and consistency of information systems security across the Federal government. Its purpose is to analyze current government sector conditions, determine immediate and root causes of security vulnerabilities and gaps, and provide leadership and direction for mitigating those causes. This cross-Agency initiative is sponsored by OMB and managed by the DHS Federal Network Security Branch. Program outcomes are common solutions in the form of products and/or managed services that can be utilized government-wide to address information systems security mandates, policy, and National Institute of Standards and Technology guidance.</p>	
3,021	3,021	3,021
<p><i>Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics (CMD)</i></p>	<p>Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD) provides hardware, software, and services, enabling continuous monitoring and diagnostics in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks. Available to all federal civilian agencies, the CMD program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal levels. With CMD, agencies can identify which network security issues to address first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. DHS will receive aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the federal level on network security.</p>	
3,150	183,000	168,061

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Network Security Deployment
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Network Security Deployment

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	73	64	229,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	15	24	(1,312)
2014 Current Services	88	88	227,688
2014 Program Change	38	31	178,753
2014 Total Request	126	119	406,441
Total Change 2012 to 2014	53	55	177,441

DHS requests \$406.441 million for Network Security Deployment, including 126 FTP/119 FTE. This is an increase of \$177.441 million and 53 FTP/55 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.005 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.074 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 8 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Increase of 1 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Decrease of \$1.200 million and increase of 15 FTP/15 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$0.191 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Network Security Deployment	73	64	229,000	91	82	328,000	126	119	406,441
NSD Salaries & Benefits	73	64	9,827	91	82	10,894	126	119	16,387
Analytics			23,761			27,059			60,024
Core Infrastructure			17,396			53,287			48,875
Information Sharing			5,337			12,251			32,861
Intrusion Detection			20,700			13,470			9,334
Intrusion Prevention			109,068			141,030			169,436
Program Planning & Operations			42,911			70,009			69,524

Network Security Deployment (NSD) will use the FY 2014 full funding request to sustain currently deployed capabilities and expand intrusion prevention, and information sharing and analytics capabilities of the NCPS. Expanding upon NCPS's existing capabilities is a critical element in the shift from a passive to active role in cyber defense and the delivery of enterprise cybersecurity services to decision-makers across cybersecurity communities.

CS&C is responsible for enhancing the protection of federal civilian departments' and agencies' information technology (IT) infrastructure from cyber threats. To achieve this mission, NSD develops, deploys, and sustains the NCPS, operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system delivering intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing capabilities to public and private stakeholder groups across the Homeland Security Enterprise.

In 2009, NSD began deploying EINSTEIN 2, which passively collects network flow traffic to and from participating federal executive agencies' networks, and provides intrusion detection that alerts when pre-defined specific cyber threats are detected. EINSTEIN 2's network intrusion detection capability uses signatures¹ derived from numerous sources such as commercial or public computer security information, incidents reported to US-CERT, information from federal partners, and independent US-CERT in-depth analysis.

NCPS's analytic capabilities capture, organize, and analyze data collected from EINSTEIN sensors and other data feeds. These capabilities enable US-CERT to fuse information, correlate malicious network activities across participating Federal Executive Branch agencies to achieve situational awareness of high profile cyber threats. US-CERT shares situational awareness about current and potential cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities with Federal, State, and local governments and agencies; private sector partners and infrastructure owners and operators; and the public.

Keeping pace with the ever-changing nature of cyber threats poses technological as well as financial challenges. To address these challenges, NSD seeks to ensure currently deployed NCPS technology remains relevant and reliable, while developing valuable new services for a broad cybersecurity community. The FY 2014 NSD funding request reflects this strategy by focusing on four key program elements:

1. Sustaining deployed capabilities;
2. Expanding active defense;
3. Providing enterprise services;
4. Adopting tactical engineering and acquisition approaches.

Sustaining Deployed Capabilities

In FY 2014, NSD will sustain the operational elements of NCPS, including detection, analytics, and significant core infrastructure. NSD delivers EINSTEIN 2 services directly to federal department and agencies through TICAPs or through ISPs at Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) locations. As of February 2013, NSD has deployed 83 data collectors and 68 EINSTEIN 2 sensors across 17 Federal departments and agencies and 4 MTIPS providers.

¹Signatures are specific machine readable patterns of network traffic that affect the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of computer networks, systems, and information. For example, a specific signature might identify a known computer virus that is designed to delete files from a computer without authorization.

EINSTEIN sensors and NCPS are supported by extensive IT and capital infrastructure. The Mission Operating Environment (MOE) is a dedicated IT network environment that hosts NCPS intrusion detection, intrusion prevention, analysis, and information sharing capabilities. The MOE serves as the foundational infrastructure for the NCPS, including those exclusive communications tools and operating system used by US-CERT to conduct its daily operations.²

All data collected from the EINSTEIN sensors is stored and accessed on this dedicated network, which does not directly connect to any DHS networks, to protect the Department from harm resulting from potentially malicious data. The MOE allows NSD and US-CERT analysts to securely access, share, and analyze NCPS data. EINSTEIN sensors and the MOE are administered at the 50,000 square foot NCPS Operations and Service Center facility. This facility houses a majority of NCPS's operations support. NSD also maintains a significant communications infrastructure that connects the NCPS Operations Center with DHS Data Centers and headquarters' facilities in the Washington, D.C. area.

NSD maintains NCPS to meet an operational system availability of 99.5 percent. Achieving this standard requires significant operations support; maintenance of hardware and software and technical refresh of both primary and redundant system locations.

- *Operations.* The mission critical nature of the NCPS requires system and network administrators to be available 24x7x365. Help Desk professionals are located on-site at the NCPS Operations and Service Center and perform hourly physical system checks and visual inspections, taking users' calls, isolating problems using standard troubleshooting procedures, opening trouble tickets, and forwarding trouble tickets to system administrators that administer fielded equipment on-site and remotely.
- *Hardware and Software Maintenance.* As NCPS hardware fails it is replaced with spares or through vendor warranty agreements. Replacement components are shipped as soon as possible to reduce potential system downtime.³ Some software for deployed systems, such as antivirus products, is purchased on the software support model with an annual renewal.
- *Technology Refresh.* Current network hardware is on a three-year refresh cycle, based on industry best practices. System overhaul, upgrade, or migration is considered to address the pace of innovation, technology advancement, and IT obsolescence- particularly in the area of cybersecurity.
- *Redundancy.* NSD utilizes the two DHS Data Centers to provide redundancy for NCPS's critical systems. Deployment to both Data Centers provides complete failover capability, which allows continued operations in the event of a system or catastrophic failure at one data center, or while a data center site is undergoing a technology refresh.

Expanding Active Defense

Currently deployed EINSTEIN 2 technology is passive – it monitors federal network traffic and allows DHS to analyze Federal Executive Branch traffic and detect malicious traffic. In 2010, NSD began planning for an intrusion prevention capability complementary to EINSTEIN 2. The FY 2013 request

² As the system developer and operator, NSD also uses the MOE to provide user support to US-CERT and to deploy and maintain NCPS capabilities.

³ The NCPS Program Office provides maintenance and supply chain services directly to the Data Centers.

supports deployment of an initial operational capability known as E³A; the FY 2014 request expands this capability. With the adoptions of E³A, DHS will assume an active role in defending .gov network traffic and significantly reduce the threat vectors available to malicious actors seeking to harm federal networks.

Once fully deployed, E³A will leverage the latest available information from commercial and government sources to apply in-line protection measures to a wide set of federal network traffic protocols. When a signature alerts on a known or suspected cyber threat, E³A will act on that threat to stop malicious traffic and prevent harm to the intended targets.

Providing Enterprise Services

DHS is in a unique position to coordinate an aggregated, national-level cyber situational awareness view to a broad set of cybersecurity stakeholders. Today, the NCPS consists of technological solutions for incident detection and collecting and analyzing information largely driven by the needs of US-CERT. In addition, the NCPS capacity to share US-CERT analysis with decision makers and stakeholders is limited and highly manual. Going forward, NSD will focus on working with Federal partners to enhance and expand cybersecurity enterprise services, access to information, and analytic capabilities to a broader set of stakeholders, including constituencies within the federal government, State and local authorities, and the private sector. The goal of this system will be to “connect the dots” in identifying cybersecurity threats by making relevant pieces of information easily accessible to those who need it, regardless of where they are in the government: within the constraints of policy and law.

In FY 2014, NSD will expand its development of secure mechanisms for the cyber community. These mechanisms will provide DHS with cyber-related data from the community, and community members will receive back trusted high-confidence information to enhance their own operational and decision processes.

Tactical Engineering and Acquisition Approaches

NSD employs technical and acquisition approaches to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of NCPS.

- *Enterprise Architecture Principals.* NSD’s IT enterprise architecture principles establish a common vision for the NCPS enterprise architecture while ensuring tactical decisions are made without compromising overall program mission and objectives. These principals focus on designing a more service-oriented architecture that allows for greater flexibility in developing and integrating new components while improving system security.
- *Managed Services.* In FY 2011, NSD began evaluating whether acquiring managed security services could reduce the costs of developing and delivering cybersecurity services. This analysis concluded that managed security services offer an efficient and effective approach for delivering certain intrusion prevention services by leveraging services ISPs already provide to private sector customers. The FY 2014 full funding request reflects a managed service acquisition approach for delivering intrusion prevention security. As NSD develops new capabilities, it will evaluate whether managed services is a technologically and financially preferred acquisition approach.

NSD is comprised of the following six activities:

Intrusion Prevention: The FY 2014 full funding request supports the continued expansion of NCPS's active defense capabilities for all federal network traffic. With FY 2013 funding, NSD will begin deploying an intrusion prevention capability for all federal network traffic protocols. The FY 2014 current services funding will partially sustain this prevention capability including operations and maintenance of all traffic aggregation facilities and fees for one ISP, including the following services: Domain Name System (DNS), email traffic protocols, and intrusion prevention.

Information Sharing: Access to DHS threat analysis and increased collaboration opportunities will help members of the cybersecurity community prevent incidents and reduce response time when incidents occur. The FY 2014 full funding request will support information sharing efforts aimed at protecting federal and private sector critical infrastructure. This request includes DHS' voluntary Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS), which will allow DHS to share information with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to enhance the protection of private sector critical infrastructure. NSD will also begin to deploy advanced tools and technologies to expand the broader cybersecurity community's access to DHS threat information and analysis.

With FY 2013 funding, NSD is planning and designing a foundational set of information and collaboration tools focused on DHS' most pressing operational needs. This effort will produce a roadmap for incrementally deploying information sharing tools tailored to a broad set of cybersecurity customers across multiple security levels. These tools will include portals, identity credentialing and access management, document/content management, synchronous and asynchronous collaboration, automated data exchange, content discovery, and an operating environment infrastructure. FY 2014 funding supports completing the design of the initial increment of the information sharing and collaboration capability.

FY 2014 funding will also sustain applications currently used by US-CERT Operations' to develop its common operating picture and threat landscape of the Federal Executive Branch civilian network. Information Sharing sustainment costs include operations services, hardware and software maintenance, and technical refresh of equipment.

Analytics: FY 2014 will fund sustainment of NCPS's advanced analytic tool suite, including deployment of redundancy for the Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) solution. The SIEM, which organizes threat data to support threat analysis, became operational in FY 2012. In FY 2014, NSD will fund deployment of SIEM at the DHS Data Centers to improve system availability and reduce vulnerability to system failure.

NSD will also sustain existing NCPS analytic tools that capture, organize, and analyze data collected and produced by the NCPS to improve the understanding of current or emerging cyber threats. These tools include Packet Capture (PCAP) which allows US-CERT analysts to see "inside" the packet and inspect the payload to analyze a specific cyber threat and the Digital Media Analysis Environment (Forensics) and Advanced Malware Analysis Center (AMAC) which provide mechanisms to collect and contain information on cyber threats in a highly secure environment for evaluation by expert analysts. Analytics sustainment costs include operations services, analytics hardware and software maintenance, equipment technical refresh, and data center facility costs. The FY 2014 full funding

request supports the incorporation of more extensive commercial threat feed information into NCPS analytics.

Intrusion Detection: FY 2014 funding will sustain EINSTEIN 1 and 2 technologies and provide for EINSTEIN 2 expansion to departments and agencies signing new Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) for detection services. Intrusion Detection sustainment and expansion costs include new sensor hardware and software; operations services; maintaining 83 deployed flow collectors and intrusion detection sensors; technical refresh of equipment; and data center facility costs.

Core Infrastructure: FY 2014 funding will sustain existing classified and unclassified MOE at the DHS Data Centers and ISP traffic aggregation locations, the NCPS Development and Test Environment, and communications infrastructure, including operations services, hardware and software maintenance, equipment technical refresh, data center facility costs, and communications circuit leases. NSD will also fund utilities, telephones, and maintenance services for the NCPS Operations and Services Center.

Program Planning and Operations: Program Planning and Operations consists of mission support services and common operating costs.

- *Program Management, Planning, & Systems Engineering:* The FY 2014 request includes funding for NSD-level strategic and technical planning and assessments; system-level planning, architecture, and engineering; procurement support and contracts oversight; cost estimating and financial management; front office support for information management, executive secretariat, and personnel management; federal travel; and training.
- *Mission Support Services:* FY 2014 costs associated with NSD’s contribution to enterprise-level IT, Human Capital, and support services, including those provided through the DHS Working Capital Fund.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Total ATBs	FY 2014 Current Services	Total Intrusion Prevention Enhancement	Total Information Sharing Enhancement	FY 2014 Revised Request
\$K						
FTP/FTE	73/72	15/16	88/88	29/25	9/6	126/119
Budget	\$ 229,000	\$ (1,312)	\$ 227,688	\$ 134,849	\$ 43,904	\$ 406,441
Salaries & Benefits Funding	\$ 9,827	\$ 2,189	\$ 12,016	\$ 3,469	\$ 902	\$ 16,387
Program Funding	\$ 219,173	\$ (3,501)	\$ 215,672	\$ 131,380	\$ 43,002	\$ 390,054
Program Funding	\$ 219,173	\$ (3,501)	\$ 215,672	\$ 131,380	\$ 43,002	\$ 390,054
Intrusion Prevention	\$ 109,067	\$ (49,137)	\$ 59,930	\$ 109,506	\$ -	\$ 169,436
E ³ Sensing	\$ 21,577	\$ (21,577)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Traffic Aggregation	\$ 36,805	\$ 6,180	\$ 42,985	\$ 31,315	\$ -	\$ 74,300
E ³ A IPSS	\$ 32,735	\$ (15,790)	\$ 16,945	\$ 69,339	\$ -	\$ 86,284
E ³ A Analytics	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,852	\$ -	\$ 8,852
MOE	\$ 17,950	\$ (17,950)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Information Sharing	\$ 5,337	\$ 4,030	\$ 9,367	\$ -	\$ 23,494	\$ 32,861
System Enhancements	\$ 4,462	\$ 4,030	\$ 8,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,492
Planning	\$ 875	\$ -	\$ 875	\$ -	\$ 23,494	\$ 24,369
Analytics	\$ 23,761	\$ 18,883	\$ 42,644	\$ -	\$ 17,380	\$ 60,024
SIEM	\$ 14,534	\$ 7,449	\$ 21,983	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,983
System Enhancements	\$ 9,227	\$ 11,434	\$ 20,661	\$ -	\$ 17,380	\$ 38,041
Intrusion Detection	\$ 20,700	\$ (11,366)	\$ 9,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,334
EINSTEIN 2	\$ 19,053	\$ (9,719)	\$ 9,334	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,334
System Enhancements	\$ 1,647	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Core Infrastructure	\$ 17,397	\$ 22,017	\$ 39,414	\$ 9,461	\$ -	\$ 48,875
Communications	\$ 2,054	\$ 3,552	\$ 5,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,606
MOE	\$ 8,568	\$ 903	\$ 9,471	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,471
MOE-C	\$ -	\$ 17,950	\$ 17,950	\$ 9,461	\$ -	\$ 27,411
Facilities	\$ 6,775	\$ (1,426)	\$ 5,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,349
System Enhancements	\$ -	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,038	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,038
Program Planning and Operations	\$ 42,911	\$ 12,072	\$ 54,983	\$ 12,413	\$ 2,128	\$ 69,524
Program Management, Planning, & Systems Engineering	\$ 16,469	\$ 12,258	\$ 28,727	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,727
Mission Support Services	\$ 25,812	\$ 5	\$ 25,817	\$ 12,413	\$ 2,128	\$ 40,358
Travel/ Training/Supplies	\$ 630	\$ (191)	\$ 439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 439

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p><i>National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) – EINSTEIN Program and Support</i></p>	<p>Network Security Deployment is responsible for the development, acquisition, deployment, operations, and maintenance of the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system comprised of four increments - intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing—that are used to defend Federal civilian departments’ and agencies’ information technology infrastructure from cyber threats. It consists of the hardware, software, supporting processes, training, and services that are being developed and acquired to support Network Security Deployment’s mission requirements as delineated in the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI).</p> <p>NCPS addresses a capability gap by defending Federal civilian departments and agencies information technology infrastructure from cyber threats. NCPS plans to accelerate Department/Agency adoption of EINSTEIN 3.0 Accelerated (E3A) services, conducting Department/Agency outreach and education on the E3A capability. NCPS employs an incremental modular approach to developing and contracting for its IT solutions.</p>	
229,000	328,000	406,441

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Global Cybersecurity Management
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	23	23	23,369
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	482
2014 Current Services	23	23	23,851
2014 Program Change	-	-	(4,794)
2014 Total Request	23	23	19,057
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(4,312)

DHS requests \$19.057 million for Global Cyber Security Management, including 23 FTP/23 FTE. This is a decrease of \$4.312 million from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.001 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.020 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 4 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Decrease of 4 FTE for FY 2012 attrition
- Decrease of \$0.162 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.623 million due to the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	23,369	23	19	23,992	23	23	19,057
GCSM Salaries & Benefits	23	23	2,712	23	19	2,712	23	23	2,732
Cybersecurity Education			13,360			13,849			8,969
Research & Standards Integration			1,554			1,570			1,531
Software Assurance			1,614			1,690			1,680
Supply Chain Risk Management			4,129			4,171			4,145

The FY 2014 Global Cybersecurity Management (GCSM) request facilitates development and promulgation of sound cybersecurity practices and strategies for protecting the Nation's CIKR. This includes further development and implementation of the initiative to provide cybersecurity education to the Nation; vulnerability analysis, software threat and risk assessments for the Information and

Communications Technology (ICT) supply chain; and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders to ensure alignment with CS&C/DHS cybersecurity-interests.

Cybersecurity Education Office: Cybersecurity Education leads the national effort for cybersecurity formal education, workforce planning, training, and professional development, enabling our Nation to protect against and respond to threats to the Homeland. It assists in implementing the NICE by leading and coordinating efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity education posture and ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce.

FY 2014 funding will further advance Cybersecurity Education's current efforts, all of which support NICE. It will continue supporting rolling out the National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework, Federal and non-Federal cybersecurity workforces, and promoting cyber competitions and professionalization. Cybersecurity Education will continue the Scholarship for Service (SFS) and National Centers of Academic Excellence (CAE), enhancing the pipeline of well-trained information security professionals. It also will expand their Integrated Cybersecurity Education Communities (ICEC) project, strengthening cybersecurity at the high school level, on track to affect 1.7 million students over the next ten years.

Training availability for Federal employees will increase in FY 2014 as Cybersecurity Education continues managing its successful training programs - the Federal Virtual Training Environment (FedVTE) and the Federal Cybersecurity Training Events (FedCTE) program. These programs expect to deliver role-based cybersecurity training to 60,000 personnel in FY 2013, and 70,000 in FY 2014. The funding request also enables development and implementation of Cybersecurity Education's top priority, the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies (NICS) Portal. The NICS Portal will provide nationwide access to cybersecurity education, training, and professional development resources. NICS provides an online resource to enhance the nation's ability to secure cyberspace and is critical to the success of related efforts.

Research and Standards Integration (RSI): RSI advances the future state of cybersecurity through efforts in both Research and Development (R&D) and standards activities. RSI serves as CS&C's technology transition facilitator, accelerating the integration of technologies from cutting-edge research into CS&C systems and programs. This encompasses promoting the development of needed new technologies and transitioning them to operational programs. RSI also promotes the advancement of cybersecurity standards and advocates the adoption of relevant standards into CS&C's operational systems and programs. On national and international levels, RSI influences cybersecurity standards and frameworks promoting interoperability and automation supporting CS&C's mission.

The FY 2014 funding will continue R&D efforts in CS&C's identification, collaboration and integration of new, innovative technologies to further CS&C operational systems and programs. RSI will identify and propose three technologies for transition into the CS&C operating environment. Additionally, RSI will initiate a full technology transition for one of these proposals and manage its progress through the transition lifecycle, made of four phases: 1. Proposal, 2. Planning, 3. Execution, 4. Closeout.

The FY 2014 funding request will further advance RSI's ability to promote advancement and adoption of ICT and cybersecurity standards. RSI will emphasize cooperative partnerships and information

sharing between Departments and Agencies, the private sector, and standards organizations on national and international levels. Further, RSI will identify and communicate emergent needs for enhancements to existing standards or the development of additional standards, based on identified gaps with respect to DHS interests.

FY 2014 funding enables expanded leadership in four standards committees across three standards developing organizations; and exerts influence in developing at least five standards critical to the CS&C mission in the areas of incident information sharing/exchange and security automation, identity and access management, privacy, and cloud computing security. These FY 2014 activities ensure the development and dissemination of standards and frameworks align with national interests to enhance cybersecurity postures of networks, software, and other cyber domains.

Software Assurance (SwA): SwA improves software security by collaboratively advancing standards-based technologies, tools, processes, and practices in both the public and private sectors. SwA works to reduce software vulnerabilities, minimize exploitation, automate sharing, and address improving capabilities to routinely develop and deploy resilient and trustworthy software products, thus foster more resiliencies within the Nation's critical infrastructure.

The FY 2014 request funds SwA's continuing joint efforts with standards organizations and Departments/Agencies in establishing standards and certification mechanisms from which tools verify software is free of security vulnerabilities. This work supplements efforts to establish the enabling mechanisms (standards, processes, and technologies) for a SwA infrastructure capable of sharing test information, integrated tools and certified software information.

SwA promotes a collaborative partnership and information sharing with private industry, academia, Federal agencies, and international entities, for improving software development and acquisition processes through various engagement opportunities and publishing best practices and methodologies. The FY 2014 funding will advance security automation standards and community standards and sharing information adoption relevant to software analysis, and continue supporting the SwA Community of Practice infrastructure, thus enhancing communications in support of stakeholder needs for software assurance best practices in developing, acquiring, and post-release support.

Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM): SCRM helps protect the Federal civilian government ICT supply chain. To execute this mission, SCRM works to support three mission critical objectives:

- ICT Supply Chain Risk Model Development and Analysis
- Supply Chain Incident Response and Analysis
- Community of Practice Engagement (e.g., Standards and Best Practices)

The FY 2014 funding continues advancing SCRM's ability to protect the Federal civilian ICT supply chain and critical infrastructure. SCRM will address increasingly advanced supply chain threats by conducting projects that utilize a comprehensive set of technical risk assessment capabilities, including: Destructive and non-destructive analysis; code review and assessment; development of attack graphs, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation recommendations. These projects provide specifics into potential threats and vulnerabilities of ICT equipment acquired by Federal civilian Departments and Agencies. The project findings inform SCRM acquisition language, standards and

best practices, and the development of an ICT supply chain risk model for telecommunications sector transactions that could impact the security of the U.S. Government. Risk model development requires: Surveying various sectors' risk management and assessment techniques, determining the appropriate model to capture the risk to national security of a transaction, and finally testing and validating the risk scoring algorithm to ensure quality control and reliability of the model. The risk model will evolve into an automated tool initially for DHS-wide use, and eventually other Federal civilian Departments and Agencies.

In FY 2014, SCRM will continue efforts with US-CERT integrating analysis and response capabilities for supply chain incidents into their existing missions. This includes creating a scalable and repeatable framework that will enable US-CERT and the NCCIC to manage more incidents with the same resource level. Near-term, these efforts will improve ease of response (e.g., requiring less training) and quickness of response (e.g., due to the automated connections between observables and attack patterns). Long-term, efforts will improve the ability to fully express, and therefore automatically share and process, information about security incidents and activities.

FY 2014 funding advances standards and best practices within the Supply Chain Community of Practice (SCCP). SCRM is developing a Supply Chain Exploitation Frame of Reference (SCEFOR), defining government categories of SCRM-related concerns and establishing common language and assumptions around SCRM issues. The SCEFOR will standardize common areas of supply chain concern across the Federal civilian Government, facilitating understanding across the public-private sectors and streamlining future efforts to focus on the most pressing concerns. As part of the SCCP objectives, SCRM will continue collaboration with the DHS CIO inserting SCRM requirements into the DHS information technology acquisition process, increasing mission and system owners' accountability for SCRM, and will support the creation of National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) guidance.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA)

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	37	35	58,297
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	8	10	(2,660)
2014 Current Services	45	45	55,637
2014 Program Change	6	4	17,406
2014 Total Request	51	49	73,043
Total Change 2012 to 2014	14	14	14,746

DHS requests \$73.043 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness, including 51 FTP/49 FTE. This is an increase of \$14.476 million and 14 FTP/14 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.002 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS OCRSO
- Increase of \$0.030 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 9 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Decrease of \$0.640 million and increase of 8 FTP/8 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of 7 FTE due to FY 2012 attrition
- Decrease of \$3.755 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$1.703 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

America's national security and economic prosperity are increasingly dependent upon the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure. With today's physical and cyber infrastructure growing more inextricably linked, critical infrastructure and emergency response functions are inseparable from the information technology systems that support them. The government's role in this effort is to share information and encourage enhanced security and resilience, while identifying and addressing gaps not filled by the market-place. In February 2013, the President issued Executive Order 13636 on Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity as well as Presidential Policy Directive 21 on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience, which will strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure through an updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the increased role of cybersecurity in securing physical assets.

Executive Order 13636 expands the voluntary DHS Enhanced Cybersecurity Service program, which promotes cyber threat information sharing between government and the private sector. This engagement helps critical infrastructure entities protect themselves against cyber threats to the systems upon which so many Americans rely. The CICPA PPA manages the Program Management Office for the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services program, including engagement and validation with Commercial Service Providers (CSPs) and critical infrastructure partners, coordination with interagency data providers, and research into development of new countermeasures. CICPA coordinates closely with the NCCIC technical staffs who develop, vet and transmit the indicators to the providers and with the Network Security Deployment team that reviews and accredits the CSPs. In FY14, CICPA will develop a program to support the Voluntary Framework implementation for CIKR.

In FY 2014 Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA) will collaborate with public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation’s cyber CIKR, and promote cybersecurity awareness, maintain relationships with Governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information regarding cybersecurity initiatives, and develop partnerships promoting cybersecurity collaboration.

§K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	37	35	58,297	37	28	60,000	51	49	73,043
CICPA Salaries & Benefits	37	35	3,983	37	28	3,983	51	49	5,847
Control Systems Security			26,605			27,804			31,734
Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cybersecurity			5,208			5,317			4,769
Cyber Exercises			10,041			10,143			8,191
Cybersecurity Evaluations			5,287			5,507			4,537
MS-ISAC Support									12,891
Outreach & Awareness			7,173			7,246			5,074

Control Systems Security Program (CSSP): The CSSP will utilize its FY 2014 funding to reduce cyber risk to industrial control systems integrated in the Nation’s CIKR. Specifically, CSSP will dedicate the majority of its funding to the ICS-CERT, including malware analysis, vulnerability handling, incident response, a projected 75 voluntary cybersecurity assessments, production of alerts, advisories and other informational products and other operational duties. These activities will ensure CSSP continues to be the premier government organization and clearinghouse dedicated to the cybersecurity of industrial control systems in our Nation’s critical infrastructure. CSSP will also dedicate funding to cybersecurity training courses for industrial control systems (32 courses and over 2,000 attendees), revise and update the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool, a self-assessment tool provided freely to critical infrastructure partners and support ICS cybersecurity standards development. CSSP will continue to work actively with law enforcement and the intelligence community to provide timely and actionable information with all CIKR stakeholders. Additionally, CSSP will continue to grow and use the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG) public-private partnership to collaborate with private sector asset owners and control systems vendors while jointly addressing emerging cybersecurity issues.

Critical Infrastructure Protection – Cyber Security (CIP-CS): The FY 2014 request includes funding for CIP-CS to continue leading national planning efforts to prioritize and protect cyber

elements of U.S. Critical Infrastructure (CI) sectors, and address requirements driven by HSPD-7, and the NIPP, by supporting, promoting, and developing sector-wide cybersecurity risk management strategies. CIP-CS has visibility and access to partner cyber activities, performs national-level prioritization of cyber critical infrastructure and sector-wide capabilities and functions, performs sector-wide cybersecurity risk prioritization, and supports formal risk management evaluations supporting partner cyber risk decisions and cyber capabilities prioritization. CIP-CS will use the funding to manage and strengthen cyber CI partnerships with public and private entities, mature national cyber resiliency efforts, and implement cybersecurity strategies that build assurance and resilience into CI across the cyber sector community. This funding also will enable CIP-CS to integrate information from internal and external cyber capabilities and address National-level risk. Further, CIP-CS will collaborate and provide assistance to internal and external partners, including the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network cyber risk assessment planning efforts, and SLTT entities, to develop, communicate, and utilize planning frameworks and supporting capabilities to implement functions-based risk management approaches.

Cyber Exercises Program (CEP): The CEP plans, coordinates and conducts cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for DHS, Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners. The FY 2014 request includes funding to further support two premiere cyber exercises, the Cyber Storm Exercise Series (the fifth iteration, “Cyber Storm V”) and the National Level Exercise (NLE) effort. Cyber Storm and NLE both enable CEP to bring together its broad spectrum of partners and resources to bolster the Nation’s readiness and preparation for a significant cyber incident. Other CEP activities, such as numerous exercises with other Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners, will be planned and executed as a way to further develop and grow CEP’s ability to positively impact its diverse partnerships – these relationships are instrumental in strengthening national defenses to a cyber-attack.

Cybersecurity Evaluations Program (CSEP): CSEP conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments across all 16 CIKR Sectors and SLTT Governments and provides regionally placed support through its Cyber Security Advisor initiative. Cybersecurity Advisors are the principle field liaisons and provide a Federal resource to regions, communities, and businesses. Their primary goal is to assist in protecting cyber components within the Nation’s CIKR by acting as individual representatives of the Department, forming personal, on-the-ground connections with CIKR owners and operators. The FY 2014 request will facilitate 75 Cyber Resilience Reviews (CRRs), deploy two additional regional Cyber Security Advisors, and provide cyber expertise to the RRAP and other joint operational activities within NPPD.

Outreach and Awareness: The FY 2014 request includes funding to support Outreach and Awareness, which coordinates domestic and international engagement and outreach by promoting cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key stakeholder communities. Outreach and Awareness will support key outreach events as well as ongoing CS&C speaking and media engagements. Funding will also support the planning, coordination, and execution of various Outreach and Awareness activities, including National Cybersecurity Awareness Programs (such as National Cyber Security Awareness Month and the Stop.Think.Connect.TM Campaign); research and participation in large scale outreach opportunities; material development; digital outreach; and new partner engagement. FY 2014 funding will allow Outreach and Awareness to continue building international partnerships through various international forums, bilateral and multilateral venues, representing DHS programs and

advancing U.S. cybersecurity objectives. Such participation promotes information sharing and collaboration, cooperation, and planning to achieve cybersecurity goals. Finally, Outreach and Awareness will utilize FY 2014 funding to further publicize the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) program, a voluntary information sharing program aimed at protecting Federal and private sector critical infrastructure. Outreach and Awareness' stakeholder engagement, coordination and management activities enable a streamlined public-private partnership, thus providing valued cybersecurity service to the private sector and Federal entities.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Business Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Business Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	33	25	11,353
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	8	(347)
2014 Current Services	33	33	11,006
2014 Program Change	(4)	(4)	(5,881)
2014 Total Request	29	29	5,125
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(4)	4	(6,228)

DHS requests \$5.125 million for Business Operations, including 29 FTP/29 FTE. This is a decrease of \$6.228 million and 4 FTP and an increase of 4 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.002 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.036 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 8 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.600 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.215 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Business Operations	33	25	11,353	33	33	11,568	29	29	5,125
BO Salaries & Benefits	33	25	4,418	33	33	4,418	29	29	4,022
Business Operations			895			1,049			451
Facilities			6,040			6,101			652

The FY 2014 Business Operations will support Cybersecurity and Communications leadership by establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. Business Operations also oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity

policies and ensures that appropriate resources are available to support its mission and specialized information technology systems.

Business Operations is comprised of two areas:

- Business Operations, which provides oversight to financial management, human capital, information and personnel security, performance management, policy development, and strategic planning capabilities. Financial Management provides accounting and reporting activities and oversees the management of appropriated funding and expenditures, and prepares budgetary reports required by OMB and Congress. Human Capital manages staffing plans and processes, develops and institutes training and mentoring programs for current employees, provides personal development incentives to improve employee morale, and refines and supplements the existing workforce training programs. Human Capital also manages full-scale accelerated, promotional cybersecurity fellowship and internship programs. Information and Personnel Security establishes IT architecture enhancements, integrates system modifications to provide redundant capabilities, and provides collective resources necessary to support contingency of operations planning and sustainment. Performance Management manages process improvements to reduce response timelines for internal business processes and external informational inquiries. Policy Development and Implementation manages information and system security controls, oversight, and accreditation programs and processes. Strategic Planning supports standard budgeting, acquisition collaboration tools, operating policies and procedures to streamline budgeting, execution activities, and strategies throughout the Division.
- Facilities, which coordinates the development of comprehensive facility plans that address real estate requirements, security, and critical infrastructure issues. Facilities also manage real estate, IT, and supporting resources.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Office of Emergency Communications
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Office of Emergency Communications

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	62	54	43,495
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	9	17	(6,331)
2014 Current Services	71	71	37,164
2014 Program Change	-	-	(648)
2014 Total Request	71	71	36,516
Total Change 2012 to 2014	9	17	(6,979)

DHS requests \$36.516 million for the Office of Emergency Communications, including 71 FTP/71 FTE. This is a decrease of \$6.979 million and an increase of 9 FTP/17 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.006 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.070 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 8 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.737 million and increase of 9 FTP/9 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$5.670 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Office of Emergency Communications	62	54	43,495	62	62	43,495	71	71	36,516
OEC Salaries & Benefits	62	54	9,226	62	62	9,226	71	71	10,562
Business Support			6,351			6,351			5,926
Interoperability Support			8,696			8,696			6,908
Outreach & Coordination			9,165			9,165			5,738
SAFECOM			1,200			1,200			1,200
Technical Assistance & Grants			8,857			8,857			6,182

In FY 2014, the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) will support and promote continuing communications for emergency responders and government officials in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and work to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable

and operable emergency communications nationwide. OEC serves as the coordination point for interoperable communications policies and holds key responsibilities, such as its leadership role in developing and implementing the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP).

Emergency communications encompasses operability, interoperability, and continuity of communications across a full range of current and future voice, data, and video information exchange capabilities. OEC is committed to ensuring emergency response personnel government-wide and across all disciplines can communicate as needed, on demand, and as authorized. To achieve this vision, OEC developed six key strategic goals to improve emergency communications and support the DHS goals.

Goal 1: Fostering coordination between federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector emergency communications stakeholders.

Goal 2: Improving emergency communications capabilities through targeted interaction with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies.

Goal 3: Targeting federal grants to the most critical emergency communications needs of states and localities in alignment with the NECP.

Goal 4: Developing policies and plans guiding, promoting, and enhancing efforts to improve emergency communications nationwide.

Goal 5: Developing innovative methods to address emergency communications gaps.

Goal 6: Creating a unified OEC headquarters and regional staff committed to ensuring programmatic success.

Interoperability Support: Provides administration and support of Critical Infrastructure Outreach, NECP, federal grants, and emergency responder training programs, Project 25 (P25) support, developing support. Title XVIII of the Homeland Security Act directs OEC to coordinate with federal, state, local, and tribal representatives in developing national policy and planning priorities targeting emergency communications gaps and vulnerabilities, and assesses progress regularly in strategically targeting resources and ensuring program effectiveness.

Requested FY 2014 funding will support increasing stakeholder input through various outreach mechanisms (e.g., SAFECOM, Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) to shape and inform policy and planning activities. OEC also collects data from these stakeholders toward measuring progress and identifying areas for follow-up improvement support.

OEC will provide approximately 150 requested technical assistance engagements to states, territories, and localities in supporting implementing statewide communication interoperability plans (Statewide Plans), including planning for deploying the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN), targeting those jurisdictions with the lowest capability and highest risk.

In FY 2014, OEC will execute approximately 10 technical assistance engagements for tribal governments based upon tribal NECP Goal 2 capabilities data submitted to DHS in 2013. Through the collection of this data and through engagements, OEC will implement recommendations and initiatives to the NECP.

SAFECOM: An advisory group of public safety and intergovernmental associations plus at large emergency responders, assists DHS with developing guidance, policies, and products related to emergency communications. SAFECOM activities engage stakeholders at State, local, and tribal governments, across all disciplines, in addressing and improving interoperable emergency communications by sharing lessons learned, best practices, and priorities with DHS and among themselves. Through SAFECOM, products are developed to educate policymakers and the emergency communications community across all disciplines, and provide recommendations on OEC services.

FY 2014 funding will allow OEC to continue in-depth stakeholder engagements through recurring in-person and virtual meetings. State, local, and tribal stakeholders are engaged through the SAFECOM Executive Committee and the Emergency Response Council. In coordination with the SAFECOM community, FY 2014 funding will support developing 10 quality products to educate policy makers and the emergency response community on stakeholder-identified lessons learned and best practices, plus other key priorities.

Stakeholder engagements and partnerships will inform stakeholders of DHS policies and activities, as well as providing the venue to receive feedback and guidance.

Outreach and Coordination: Supports convening and engaging stakeholders at all levels– Federal, State, tribal, and local – and the private sector, to address and improve interoperable emergency communications. Through this program, OEC informs stakeholders DHS policies and activities, and provides the venue for receiving feedback and guidance on improving emergency communications capabilities. This includes policy development, investment planning, and direct assistance, such as facilitating collaborating, information sharing, identifying interoperability gaps, and standardization.

The requested FY 2014 funding will enable OEC to conduct stakeholder engagements through in-person and virtual meetings. The funding will continue supporting workshops and webinars to approximately 25 – 30 States and territories. The goal of these workshops and webinars is to overhaul Statewide Plans, which set strategic planning priorities across each State and focus on improving public safety emergency communications. These updated Statewide Plans will address activities across all lanes of the Interoperability Continuum plus various technologies, such as land mobile radio, wireless broadband, satellite, amateur radio, etc. The funding will also allow OEC to continue in-depth stakeholder engagements with the National Council of Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (NCSWIC) through recurring in-person and virtual meetings, coordinated with SAFECOM as appropriate. In coordination with the NCSWIC and SAFECOM community, FY 2014 funding will support developing 10 quality products to educate policy makers and the emergency response community on stakeholder-identified lessons learned and best practices, plus other key priorities.

The funding will also continue supporting the 10 Regional Coordinators (RC) within the 10 Federal Emergency Management Agency regions, who work with stakeholders at all levels building and improving emergency communications capabilities. RCs travel for face-to-face meetings with stakeholders in their assigned regions to foster relationship building, identifying and correcting emergency communications interoperability issues, and supporting future capabilities development. These efforts result in continuing reinforcement of emergency communications interoperability activities, as well as improving first responder preparedness and emergency communication capabilities.

The requested FY 2014 funding will allow OEC to continue and expand upon Federal and international stakeholder engagements through in-person and virtual meetings, and development of tools and products of working and focus groups. OEC will provide focus for inter-governmental (Emergency Communications Preparedness Center) coordination efforts and intra-Departmental (OneDHS Emergency Communications Committee) activities, to improve emergency communications capabilities and coordination government-wide.

Emergency Communications Preparedness Center (ECPC) activities will coordinate and lead the Federal stakeholder community's involvement in deploying the NPSBN. The ECPC will continue to develop products, such as recommendations for long-term Federal participation in network governance to support FirstNet's NPSBN planning, coordinate activities focused on common Federal broadband R&D priorities, and incorporate broadband requirements and expenditures proposed by FirstNet and other authorities into the annual update of the ECPC's Federal grants recommendation document. Through the (OneDHS EC Committee) efforts, OEC will manage completion of the DHS tactical communications segment architecture transition plan, leading DHS Components to the target architecture developed previously. The resulting plan will determine department-wide efficiencies in business processes and resource investments.

The funding will also provide focus for border region efforts supporting the Southwest Border Communications Working Group (SWBCWG) the Canada-United States (CANUS) Communications Interoperability Working Group (CIWG) as part of the Beyond-the-Border initiative, as well as participation in the High-Level-Consultative-Commission (HLCC) as a member of the United States (U.S.) delegation in discussions with Mexico on border-region communications issues.

The SWBCWG will continue building upon the increasing coordination and alignment of Federal, State and local activities in the border regions, resulting in increased opportunities for infrastructure and asset sharing, along with developing plans and procedures that will increase the responsiveness and capabilities of participating organizations. Support for the CIWG will enable developing protocols for cross-border information sharing to enhance situational awareness, inform emergency management planning and improve emergency response between U.S. and Canadian Federal organizations, operationally and technologically.

The HLCC efforts will support the overall U.S. position in negotiations with Mexican officials on spectrum resource availability in the southwest. Successful coordination of departmental requirements is essential to ensuring contiguous radio frequency spectrum availability for DHS component organizations.

Furthermore, OEC is assisting the Executive Office of the President (EOP) Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in meeting the requirements as outlined in Executive Order (EO) 13616, "Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment", which charges the Broadband Deployment of Federal Property Working Group with ensuring a coordinated and consistent approach in implementing streamlined agency procedures, requirements and policies related to wired and wireless broadband infrastructure deployment on Federal lands, buildings, Rights of Way, Federally assisted highways and Tribal lands. Successful execution of this EO will assist in the deployment of the NPSBN.

Technical Assistance (TA) and Grants: Consists of activities providing support to State, local, and tribal governments to mitigate emergency communications gaps identified by national or statewide strategic planning through on-site and virtual technical assistance and NECP Goal 2 efforts. OEC collaborates and coordinates grant policy across the numerous federal grant programs that support interoperable emergency communications.

The requested FY 2014 funding will provide direct assistance to stakeholders via in-person TA engagement workshops, webinars, on-line tools, and guidance documents to develop and ensure common grant policy and guidance dissemination. The FY 2014 funding will also facilitate executing approximately 150 TA engagements for State, local, regional, and tribal governments, and support implementing Statewide Plans, including development planning for the NPSBN – targeting those jurisdictions with the lowest capability and highest risk.

This funding will also allow 20 TA engagements to tribal nations based upon tribal NECP Goal 2 capabilities data submitted to DHS in 2013. Additionally, this funding will allow ECPC's Grants Focus Group to release the 4th version of the *ECPC Recommendations to Federal Agencies: Financial Assistance for Emergency Communications*, as well as release the *Fiscal Year 2014 SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants*. This document is updated annually to provide guidance for State, local, tribal, and territorial grantees on eligible activities and equipment standards applicable to Federal grants funding emergency communications projects. Through this funding OEC will meet its statutory requirements under Title 18 to provide technical assistance to State, territorial, tribal, and local governments to improve interoperable communications.

Business Support: Consists of mission-support functions including budget and finance, executive secretariat, human capital, training and development, and other administrative functions. In addition, Business Support includes OEC's external affairs functions. The external affairs team is responsible for strategic communications; legislative affairs; public affairs and media relations; external speaking engagements and conferences; internal communications; developing publications and educational materials; and supporting stakeholder outreach.

In FY 2014, OEC will develop and roll out a competency model targeting employee training to enhance staff ability to achieve the OEC mission, as well as improve mission alignment by defining workforce competencies and aligning resources to workforce needs. The requested FY 2014 funding will allow the external affairs team to continue and further develop its stakeholder support through strategic communications related to enhancing day-to-day communications capabilities and the ongoing planning involving the NPSBN.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p><i>SAFECOM</i></p>	<p>SAFECOM serves as DHS’ program to coordinate standards, policies, procedures and research to improve response through more effective and efficient interoperable communications nationwide. SAFECOM is coordinated with the input of the public safety community to drive the strategy for the improvement of public safety interoperable communications. The SAFECOM Executive Committee and Emergency Response Council have been instrumental in the creation of key documents such as the interoperability Continuum, the Statement of Requirements (SoR), the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan (SCIP) Methodology, and the NECP to assist emergency responders nationwide in improving communications and interoperability. Consistent with public safety user requirements, the SAFECOM Program addresses capability gaps by identifying and promulgating interoperability solutions that provide the vital links between local and State systems and Federal Government networks. For example, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Emergency Communications, in coordination with the Office for Interoperability and Compatibility, develops the annual SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants. The guidance provides recommendations to grantees seeking funding for interoperable emergency communications projects, including allowable costs, items to consider when funding emergency communications projects, grants management best practices for emergency communications grants, and information on standards that ensure greater interoperability. The guidance is intended to ensure that Federally-funded investments are compatible and support national goals and objectives for improving interoperability nationwide.</p> <p>SAFECOM addresses a capability gap by identifying and promulgating interoperability solutions that provide the vital links between local and State systems and Federal Government networks. SAFECOM will incrementally deliver this services system throughout its lifecycle.</p>	
1,434	1,434	1,438

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Priority Telecommunications Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Priority Telecommunications Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	40	37	60,370
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	19	22	(6,310)
2014 Current Services	59	59	54,060
2014 Program Change	-	-	(648)
2014 Total Request	59	59	53,412
Total Change 2012 to 2014	19	22	(6,958)

DHS requests \$53.412 million for Priority Telecommunications Services, including 59 FTP/59 FTE. This is a decrease of \$6.958 million and an increase of 19 FTP/22 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.914 million and 9 FTP/9 FTE for transfers of National Communications System staff alignment
- Increase of \$0.003 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.040 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 3 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.881 million and increase of 10 FTP/10 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$2.090 million in efficiencies
- Decrease of \$4.296 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

\$K	NCS Staff Alignment Transfers				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	9	9	914		914
Next Generation Networks	10	10	1,296		1,296
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	(16)	(16)	(2,222)	▶	(2,222)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	(3)	(3)	12		12

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	40	37	60,370	40	40	56,074	59	59	53,412
PTS Salaries & Benefits	40	37	5,253	40	40	5,253	59	59	7,607
Facilities			2,956			2,956			2,956
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service			19,268			19,268			18,093
Government/Industry Planning & Management			1,603			1,603			21
Plans & Programs									405
Special Routing Arrangement Service			2,267			2,267			2,267
Wireless Priority Service			29,023			24,727			22,063

EO 13618 assigns DHS the responsibility for providing NS/EP communications, including: communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal emergency preparedness and response communications under all circumstances, including conditions of crisis or emergency.

The PTS leverages the Nation’s public telephone networks, including cellular systems, to enable voice communications for response and recovery coordination efforts and ensuring that essential government functions and operations are maintained during a disaster. PTS accomplishes this by maintaining priority services that provide NS/EP voice telecommunications for the government and its industry organizations during times when networks are congested or degraded. PTS significantly enhances call completion capabilities for national leadership, other NS/EP users, and first responders. DHS will continue providing and sustaining the PTS services, i.e., Government Emergency Telecommunications Service, Wireless Priority Service, and the Special Routing Arrangement Service under EO 13618.

Priority Telecommunications Services provides the availability of NS/EP communications during efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS): Provides priority communications on commercial landline communications networks, supporting the President, federal, state, local, tribal, and other authorized users during times of commercial telephone network congestion caused during natural or man-made disasters. In FY 2014, GETS will continue providing priority services covering the United States and its territories, and traverse three major long distance communications carriers and most of the local exchange carriers (LECS). GETS will continue to interoperate with the Defense Switched Network (DSN), GSA’s Networx, and the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS). This architecture provides a greater than 90 percent call completion rate for GETS.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS): Enhances NS/EP user’s ability to complete wireless calls during a crisis. WPS provides nationwide wireless subscriber coverage for the President, federal, state, local and tribal users during commercial cellular telephone network congestion which may be caused during times of natural or man-made disasters. These services coordinate response and recovery efforts while also facilitating COOPs and Continuity of Government (COG).

In FY 2014, WPS will provide service covering 97 percent of the population of the U.S. and some of its territories through nationwide and regional wireless providers. WPS will also complete deployment

of the WPS Enhanced Overload Performance priority signaling capability and finish implementing a readiness testing capability for all nationwide WPS service providers.

Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS): This program provides non-traceable, priority communication service over commercial wireless and wireline telecommunications networks for a special user community. SRAS operates under all conditions, including natural and man-made disasters, cyber-attacks, and threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

In FY 2014, SRAS will continue to provide this priority service for special users.

Government Industry Planning & Management (GIP&M): Executes the following priorities:

- Managing the President’s National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) under EO 12382
- The NS/EP Communications Executive Subcommittee (EXCOMM) under EO 13618
- Managing the Communications Sector and its activities under HSPD-7

GIP&M manages relationships with key Government and industry representatives across the communications sector and other critical infrastructure sectors, to assure information sharing among stakeholders and planning for all hazards responses to disruptions of communications infrastructure and services.

The President’s NSTAC was established under EO 12382, to advise the President on NS/EP telecommunications policy. The NSTAC is comprised of up to 30 presidentially-appointed, executive-level industry leaders representing various elements of the telecommunications industry. The NSTAC meets quarterly with the EOP and DHS leadership to prioritize NS/EP communications matters and identify specific topics of study. GIP&M provides the EOP with analysis for NSTAC membership, updates NSTAC authorities such as its charter and bylaws, and ensures that the NSTAC remains compliant with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

In FY 2014, GIP&M will support one – two subcommittees, resulting in final reports to the President.

The NS/EP EXCOMM, created in 2012 by EO 13618, co-chaired by DHS and Department of Defense, serves as a government forum to address all NS/EP communications matters. The JPO, housed within GIP&M, is responsible for providing full-time, expert, and administrative support for the Executive Committee.

In FY 2014, the JPO will continue coordinating programs supporting NS/EP missions, priorities, goals, and policy; and, when directed by the Executive Committee, convene governmental and nongovernmental groups, coordinate activities, and development of policies for senior official review and approval. The JPO intends supporting four EXCOMM meetings in FY 2014, and assisting the EXCOMM in developing quarterly updates to the Assistant to the President, Homeland Security and Counterterrorism; and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

DHS serves as the SSA for the communications sector in accordance with HSPD-7 – Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection. GIP&M supports the Communications Government Coordinating Council (GCC) and the Communications Sector Coordinating Council (SCC). GIP&M is also responsible for the Communications Sector Specific Plan (CSSP) detailing the application of the NIPP risk management framework to the unique characteristics, risk landscape of the communications sector.

In FY 2014, GIP&M intends supporting four joint GCC/SCC meetings and one annual quad meeting with IT and communications sectors’ stakeholders. GIP&M will also update the CSSP and the Sector Annual Report as well as the National Sector Risk Assessment for the communications sector.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<i>NS/EP Priority Telecommunications Services</i>	PTS is a White House-directed national-level NS/EP Telecommunications program that leverages the commercially owned Public Switched Network (PSN) to provide specially designed telecommunications services for the NS/EP user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. Specifically, PTS enhances the ability of NS/EP users to complete calls during a crisis or emergency through a degraded PSN using any of the following three PTS components:GETS;WPS;SRAS, a classified service for special users.	
50,838	46,542	44,725

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Next Generation Networks
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Next Generation Networks

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	2	1	24,366
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	10	11	2,155
2014 Current Services	12	12	26,521
2014 Program Change	-	-	(5,361)
2014 Total Request	12	12	21,160
Total Change 2012 to 2014	10	11	(3,206)

DHS requests \$21.160 million for Next Generation Networks, including 12 FTP/12 FTE. This is a decrease of \$3.206 million and an increase of 10 FTP/11 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$1.296 million and 10 FTP/10 FTE for transfers of National Communications System staff alignment
- Increase of \$0.002 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 1 FTE for the annualization of prior year positions
- Decrease of \$0.030 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.887 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

NCS Staff Alignment Transfers					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	9	9	914		914
Next Generation Networks	10	10	1,296		1,296
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	(16)	(16)	(2,222)		(2,222)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	(3)	(3)	12		12

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Next Generation Networks	2	1	24,366	2	1	25,253	12	12	21,160
NGN Salaries & Benefits	2	1	140	2	1	140	12	12	1,578
Next Generation Networks			24,226			25,113			19,582

EO 13618 assigns DHS the responsibility for satisfying priority communications requirements using commercial, government, and privately-owned communications resources, when appropriate.

This PPA encompasses the NGN- PS program. NGN-PS facilitates the continuation of priority services currently provided by the PTS PPA, as commercial carriers replace their current circuit-switched technology with IP-based packet switching. To continue to provide authorized users with the ability to communicate during crises, DHS must ensure the new network infrastructures are also capable of satisfying priority telecommunications requirements as the commercial carriers evolve to their next-generation networks.

The first NGN-PS program objective addresses the transition of legacy, priority voice capabilities in the commercial carriers’ long distance core networks. The acquisition strategy selected will achieve cost-effective priority services by continuing to leverage the highly survivable, commercially-owned public telecommunications network assets. When deployed, NGN technologies will provide the Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide communications networks at a fraction of the cost required to build and maintain a government-owned system.

Effective communications capabilities are essential during an emergency or crisis to mitigate damage to critical infrastructures, save lives, maintain a strong national defense posture, mitigate damage to the national economy, and maintain public confidence. When commercial communications services are congested or degraded, including natural or man-made emergencies, the NGN-PS program will provide authorized personnel with IP-based voice communications for response and recovery efforts. It will ensure essential government functions and operations such as Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government. The program uses commercial networks, as they are more cost effective than private networks and provide ubiquity of service.

In FY 2014, the NGN-PS program will continue evolving outdated PTS program circuit-based priority features and functions, and phasing in IP/packet-based priority features. This will enable DHS to leverage highly survivable commercially owned public switched network assets. NGN-PS will complete deployment of priority voice features in Sprint’s core long distance network, providing the initial operational capability for the NGN core.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Next Generation Network (NGN) Priority Services Program responds to Executive Order 13618, which directs the Secretary of DHS to “oversee the development, testing, implementation, and sustainment of NS/EP communications, including: communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal emergency preparedness and response communications...” Legacy PTS provides priority over commercial service provider (SP) networks.

SPs are replacing their aging circuit-switched networks with packet-switched networks creating the operational gap met by NGN. NGN addresses a capability gap by providing highly survivable, commercial telecomm assets to provide the Government with priority communications capabilities over robust and diverse nationwide networks. NGN is a multi-phase/multi-increment tech insertion.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	28	20	13,018
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(14)	(6)	(2,376)
2014 Current Services	14	14	10,642
2014 Program Change	-	-	(540)
2014 Total Request	14	14	10,102
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(14)	(6)	(2,916)

DHS requests \$10.102 million for Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications, including 14 FTP/14 FTE. This is a decrease of \$2,916 million and 14 FTP/6 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$2.222 million and 16 FTP/16 FTE for transfers of National Communications System staff alignment
- Increase of \$0.002 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.028 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 8 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies
- Decrease of \$0.098 million and increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$0.509 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.423 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

\$K	NCS Staff Alignment Transfers				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	9	9	914		914
Next Generation Networks	10	10	1,296		1,296
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	(16)	(16)	(2,222)	*	(2,222)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	(3)	(3)	12		12

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

§K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	20	13,018	28	28	13,441	14	14	10,102
PSET Salaries & Benefits	28	20	3,327	28	28	3,727	14	14	1,813
Classified Program			1,432			1,432			1,132
Commercial Network Survivability/Advanced Technology									
Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network									
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments			6,152			6,175			5,048
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Standards			2,107			2,107			2,109

The PSET PPA has a large role in EO 13618 by supporting the development of studies, standards, and assessments of communications infrastructures in support of National Security Emergency Communications. The PSET PPA encompasses programs supporting each of the other PPAs, by developing tools used by Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) and ensuring cost effective modeling and analysis of advanced telecommunications network technology for PTS and NGN.

PSET includes the following four activities:

Modeling, Analysis, and Technical Assessment (MATA): Predicts and mitigates the effect of communications failures on the national leadership’s ability to communicate during times of crisis. MATA provides specialized modeling and analyses of current and future protocols, algorithms, network designs, and capabilities affecting priority service communications in legacy and NGNs. DHS uses the modeling team’s analysis tools to provide critical infrastructure and key resource risk assessments for the communications sector during the response to a man-made or natural disaster, as well as assisting in restoration and recovery efforts. MATA also provides technical assistance to the DHS Office of Policy for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) and Team Telecom in support of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

In FY 2014, MATA will develop end-to-end integrated data priority services testing and prototyping capabilities, using a mixture of modeling, simulation and actual test beds for various NGN technologies. The requested FY 2014 funding will allow MATA to complete 75 percent of AT&T, 65 percent of Sprint, and 45 percent of Verizon core networks models to support NGN Voice Priority Services. MATA will also gain Internet Engineering Steering Group approval for designated email to receive priority treatment during server/network congestions.

National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Standards: Provides leadership and representation in international and national standards bodies to advance U.S. interests. The program authors, defends, and advances contributions to technical standards in support of NCS and national goals. NS/EP focuses on a suite of standards regarding IP-based networks, the latest technology. These standards are critical to the success of the NGN-PS program’s ability to ensure the continuity of priority communication for national, state, and local leadership during times of NSSE.

In FY 2014, the standards team will attend over 20 standards engagements within five national and international standards bodies worldwide where they will track over two hundred contributions

traversing the approval processes of the different bodies. They will also work with the commercial industry and collaborate on new communications standards in the WiFi, Satellite, and IP arenas.

Commercial Network Survivability/Advanced Technology: EO 13618 directs DHS to be a forward-looking group, assessing new and advanced technologies, for the communications arena. This activity provides vulnerability assessments of new communications technologies and evaluates their impacts on commercial and government infrastructures. Efforts also include identifying and assessing satellite communications systems' vulnerabilities; and coordinating with commercial vendors in conducting DHS-wide studies to determine and ensure sufficient satellite capabilities to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and natural disasters.

In FY 2014, the team will review over four-hundred CFIUS cases, in addition to researching future technologies and evaluating their applicability for future National Security and Emergency Communications.

Classified Program: Justification for this program will be made available under a separate cover.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Critical Infrastructure Protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	40	26	10,927
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(2)	12	(294)
2014 Current Services	38	38	10,633
2014 Program Change	-	-	(1,188)
2014 Total Request	38	38	9,445
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(2)	12	(1,482)

DHS requests \$9.445 million for Critical Infrastructure Protection, including 38 FTP/38 FTE. This is a decrease of \$1.482 million and 2 FTP/0 FTE and an increase of 0 FTP/12 FTE from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.012 million and decrease of 3 FTP/3 FTE for transfers of National Communications System staff alignment
- Increase of \$0.004 million for the shared services administrative funding transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.036 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Increase of 4 FTE for annualization of prior year positions
- Increase of 10 FTE for filling FY 2012 vacancies.
- Decrease of \$0.097 million and increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative
- Decrease of \$0.674 million in efficiencies
- Increase of \$0.425 million for the removal of one-time, non-recurring transfers

NCS Staff Alignment Transfers					
\$K	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Priority Telecommunications Services	9	9	914		914
Next Generation Networks	10	10	1,296		1,296
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	(16)	(16)	(2,222)	✓	(2,222)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	(3)	(3)	12		12

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

\$K	FY 2012 Rev EN			FY 2013 Ann CR			FY 2014 PBR		
	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	40	26	10,927	40	36	11,352	38	38	9,445
CIP Salaries & Benefits	40	26	4,277	40	36	4,677	38	38	4,866
Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans & Policy			1,206			1,206			587
National Coordination Center Operations			3,811			3,836			2,931
Network Security Information Exchanges			392			392			56
Telecommunications Service Priority			550			550			410
Training & Exercises			691			691			595

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) addresses EO 13618, specifically by receiving, integrating, and disseminating NS/EP communications information to the Federal Government and SLTT governments, as appropriate, to establish situational awareness, priority setting recommendations, and a common operating picture for NS/EP communications information as required by Sec 5.2.(d) of the EO.

CIP also facilitates leveraging this situational awareness and common operational picture by each of the other PPAs. CIP ensures the continued availability of NS/EP telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution. CIP performs analyses on the communication infrastructure; ensures continuity planning and operational support are in place; conducts Title Globe continuity communications testing and certification training for communications emergency response personnel; and produces operational procedures, policies, and support tools. CIP is comprised of the following activities:

National Coordinating Center (NCC) Operations: NCC is a joint industry-government body providing a response mechanism to NS/EP telecommunications incidents. The NCC is collocated with the NCCIC and provides 24x7, real-time situational awareness during the initiation, coordination, restoration, and reconstitution of NS/EP telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions. The NCC is the primary mechanism within DHS for executing Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 (Communications) under the National Response Framework (NRF) during an incident.

The NCC also administers the SHARED RESOURCES (SHARES) high-frequency (HF) radio program, which is a network of approximately 1,500 high-frequency radio stations forming a nationwide emergency message-handling network.

The requested FY 2014 funding will allow the NCC to continue 24x7 watch operations and improve real-time situational awareness reporting for NS/EP communications for federal departments and agencies, and maintain baseline operational readiness to respond to events. Per DHS responsibilities under National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 39, the NCC will continue to support coordination between operations center responsible for radiated frequency interference events that impact government and private sector communications systems. Further, these funds will facilitate NCC IT system readiness (NCCLAN, station logs, tools) at 99 percent - available to support 24x7 operations. Additionally, it will support information sharing such as the weekly NCC government and industry meetings to ensure coordination and understanding of emergency communications. The

funding will also support weekly SHARES Federal-State-Local-Volunteer operable/interoperable HF communications capability testing to ensure readiness.

Operations, Plans, and Policy: Provides telecommunication analyses during both emergency preparation and actual disaster response operations, and is responsible for assessing the national continuity communications system.

In FY 2014, Operations, Plans and Policy will co-lead and enhance ESF #2 response and restoration efforts when activated, to support regional and state communications events. Additionally, the program will improve agency readiness and provide reporting to the EOP, for Category II – IV departments and agencies' compliance with NCS Directive 3-10.

Training and Exercises (T&E): Maintains a cadre of more than 100 emergency response personnel prepared to respond across the spectrum of crises and emergencies. In response to the recommendations of the *Hurricane Katrina After Action Report*, DHS is enhancing its readiness for emergency response operations with an increased tempo of training and exercises for multiagency personnel with ESF #2 collateral duties.

In FY 2014, T&E will host 10 training webinars, an annual training event in which the focus will remain on training personnel in post-disaster infrastructure restoration, and two regional training events. T&E will also conduct one major ESF #2 exercise involving the entire ESF #2 community (FEMA, FCC, NTIA, Industry, and State Emergency Managers) and at least five National Team exercises involving the NCCIC/NCC and the NRCC teams. T&E will also participate in the planning, control and execution of the NCCIC's participation in the annual Eagle Horizon Continuity of Operations (OOP) national exercise and DHS National Level Exercise events.

National Security Information Exchanges (NSIE): Supports the Government NSIE, which represents federal departments and agencies having responsibilities related to the public network and also departments and agencies that are major telecommunications users. The President's NSTAC NSIE provides a trusted environment in which industry and government representatives exchange threat and vulnerabilities information to reduce risk in the public network.

In FY 2014, NSIE will increase industry information sharing partner membership, and increase the Government NSIE membership by 10 percent. NSIE will also complete and provide an assessment informing the NSRA cyber working group of the threat and vulnerability data.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP): Established by an FCC Report and Order 88-341 in 1988, TSP is the regulatory, administrative, and operational system authorizing and providing priority treatment of NS/EP telecommunications services. The TSP program provides NS/EP users with priority restoration and provisioning of telecommunications services vital to maintaining readiness or response to an incident. Telecommunications service vendors may become overwhelmed with requests for new telecommunications services and requirements to restore existing telecommunications services due to any number of natural or man-made disasters. The TSP program provides service vendors with an FCC mandate for prioritizing service requests by identifying those services critical to NS/EP.

In FY 2014, TSP will maintain the database of critical circuits requiring priority treatment, monitoring over 272,000 TSP assignments and over 1,400 organizations (Federal, state, local governments; and private industry) that participate in the program. To ensure restoration activities remain mission critical, TSP will revalidate a third of user organizations to ensure restoration priorities and the NS/EP mission remain valid. Additionally, TSP will reconcile 75 percent of the previous year's vendor-supplied confirmation data to maintain accuracy of restoration data and priorities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Information Sharing & Analytics
PPA: Network Security Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 9, FTE 6, Dollars \$43,904

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							22	22	54,800
Program Increase							9	6	43,904
Total Request	18	18	31,576	22	20	41,797	31	28	98,704

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests 9 positions/6 FTE and an increase of \$43.904 million to support DHS' mission to safeguard and secure cyberspace and to enable the cybersecurity community to address cybersecurity challenges. The complexity of threats demands a strategy and platform for automating the sharing of information and analytics between cybersecurity partners. The enhancement funds will be used to plan and develop advanced information sharing capabilities and to procure additional commercial information sources on cyber threats.

Justification

DHS will lead the effort to establish an information sharing system that connects all agencies in the Federal Government and lays the foundation for extension to public and private partners. The goal of this system will be to "connect the dots" in identifying cybersecurity threats by making relevant pieces of information easily accessible to those who need it, regardless of where they are in the government, within the constraints of policy and law.

This initiative will foster a whole of government approach and electronically and in real time connect the following entities: the seven cybersecurity centers to enhance situational awareness; the DHS deployed EINSTEIN Information Sharing and Analytics government-wide system; and, the FBI's Binary Analysis Characterization and Storage System (BACSS). These currently disparate efforts will be synchronized to develop a comprehensive coordinated cybersecurity information sharing system capable of leveraging ongoing activities and best practices of the Program Manager for the Information

Sharing Environment's (PM-ISE) including its work with fusion centers and privacy guidelines. The Information Security Architecture (ISA) will serve as the foundation for cybersecurity information sharing requirements across the government. DHS will work with the relevant Agencies, the PM-ISE and NIST to develop machine readable interoperable technical standards that will allow for automated information sharing.

These enhancement funds will be used to plan and develop advanced information sharing capabilities and to procure additional commercial information sources on cyber threats.

This enhancement fully funds:

- Acquisition and deployment of a foundational set of information and collaboration tools that focus on the most pressing operational needs of DHS and its interaction with key constituencies. The foundational information sharing tools will establish data sharing interfaces and provide actionable information by deploying an information sharing rules engine and establishing PIV credentials for DHS and Departments and agencies (\$15.745 million).
- Support the Enhanced Cybersecurity Services (ECS) program by conducting security risk assessments for eight new Commercial Services Providers (CSPs), bringing the total number of approved CSPs to thirteen from 5 in FY 2013. Network Security Deployment (NSD) security assessments are required in order to approve the sharing of classified indicators with CSPs including assisting CSPs with security requirements, reviewing CSP security submission, providing onsite technical assistance to CSPs, assessing CSP security findings, and developing and tracking mitigation actions (\$7.749 million).
- Acquisition and integration of additional private sector threat information that, in combination with NCPS-collected data, enhances DHS' understanding of cyber-threats and mitigations. The combination of commercial and government provided information creates an aggregated, comprehensive view of cyber activity for cybersecurity partners that could not be achieved by individual entities (\$17.380 million).
- 9 additional Federal personnel to oversee delivery expansion of information sharing, analytics, and EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection capabilities (\$0.902 million).
- Increases to common operating costs resulting from new capability development (\$2.128 million).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Enhanced information sharing tools will replace current, largely independent and unclassified information sharing capabilities such as: the US-CERT public web site, the US-CERT secure portal, and an instant messaging capability all hosted by various commercial providers, as well as miscellaneous threat feed services currently available through web browsing.

Machine to machine automated data exchange is a more efficient and effective mechanism for distributing critical cyber information and advanced cyber analytics than the current highly manual processes. With requested enhancement funds, DHS will deploy secure information sharing mechanisms that expand access to threat information to a broader, more diverse set of cybersecurity stakeholders across multiple security levels. Capabilities, such as portals and collaboration tools,

enable timely sharing of threat information and analysis—including US-CERT analysis of EINSTEIN 2 and E³A data— to help prevent incidents and reduce response time when incidents occur.

With this enhancement, NSD will:

- Complete initial development and deployment activities to establish a common unclassified infrastructure framework that integrates a range of cyber mission information sharing applications;
- Plan and design an additional set of cyber mission information sharing applications; and
- Procure additional threat feeds for US-CERT analysts and expand threat feed aggregation tool set.

Currently, the U.S. Government appropriately shares classified information with eligible U.S. private sector partners via the ECS program. ECS enhances the protection of Critical Infrastructure (CI) and other private sector networks from unauthorized access, exploitation, data loss and manipulation, and exfiltration by threat actors that could cause significant national-level impact. ECS is intended to augment, not replace, existing security services operated by or available to CI companies and does not involve government monitoring of private networks or communications. ECS will provide a coordinated, comprehensive information sharing capability that utilizes information gathered from across the U.S. Government to enhance the protection of participating critical infrastructure entities. ECS will also support the voluntary sharing of limited aggregated, statistical information – specifically related to the benefit of the information shared with CSPs.

	\$K	Total Information Sharing Enhancement
FTP/FTE		9/6
Budget		\$ 43,904
Salaries & Benefits Funding		\$ 902
Program Funding		\$ 43,002
Program Funding		\$ 43,002
Information Sharing		\$ 23,494
System Enhancements		\$ -
Planning		\$ 23,494
Analytics		\$ 17,380
SIEM		\$ -
System Enhancements		\$ 17,380
Program Planning and Operations		\$ 2,128
Program Management, Planning, & Systems Engineering		\$ -
Mission Support Services		\$ 2,128
Travel/ Training/Supplies		\$ -

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Control Systems Security
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Increase: Positions 5, FTE 3, Dollars \$5,073

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							12	12	28,321
Program Increase							5	3	5,073
Total Request	12	12	27,728	12	9	28,927	17	15	33,394

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests 5 positions/ 3 FTE and an increase of \$5.073 million for Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness’ Control Systems Security Program (CSSP). The CSSP experienced a 600 percent increase in vulnerability handling activities from FY 2010 to FY 2011 and a 40 percent increase in cyber incident response activities from FY 2011 to FY 2012; the program expects this to continue to increase as more control system vulnerabilities are exploited. To keep pace with demand, CSSP is requesting additional resources to assist asset owners and operators in the areas of incident response, training, and additional tool development. The resources will be utilized by CSSP to increase the overall effectiveness of the program through additional assessments, on-site responses, increased malware analysis capacity, additional tool development, and advanced training opportunities.

Justification

Additional resources of \$1.522 million will be used to provide more effective and timely responses to stakeholders in the areas of vulnerability handling and cyber incident response specifically for Industrial Control Systems (ICS) emergencies.

Additional resources of \$1.522 million will be used to provide advanced proprietary tools for use in the ICS-CERT Advanced Analytical Lab and on incident response “fly away” missions to detect and analyze malware and other advanced persistent threats.

Additional resources of \$1.015 million will be used to provide additional advanced training courses on topics including proper monitoring and logging in the case of an intrusion or exploitation of systems. This training will be collaborative with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), since the two agencies often respond jointly to cyber incidents that require cyber forensics.

Additional resources of \$1.014 million will provide for revisions to the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET), which will allow new functionality and new standards for the self-assessment tool. This increase will also support up to 112 assessments per year and provide more in-depth architectural reviews, which are being requested by CIKR stakeholders.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional resources address the increasing demands faced by CSSP from ICS owners and operators and other CIKR partners. The expected increase in performance is significant and specifically includes:

- Assessments: Up to 50 percent increase in performance.
- On-Site Responses: Up to 100 percent increase in performance.
- Malware Analysis: Multiple labs and tool development.
- CSET Development: Up to 200 percent increase in performance.
- Advanced Training Opportunities: Up to 150 percent increase in performance.

The additional resources allow CSSP to keep pace with the projected demand growth for services offered.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Cybersecurity Operational & Strategic Analysis
PPA: US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Increase: Positions 17, FTE 10, Dollars \$12,609

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							185	185	73,152
Program Increase							17	10	12,609
Total Request	165	118	79,116	165	150	79,116	202	195	85,761

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests 17 positions/10 FTE and an increase of \$12.609 million for the Office of Cybersecurity and Communications' (CS&C) operational and strategic threat analysis capabilities which will provide a more robust cybersecurity risk and threat analysis capabilities and additional resources supporting strategic cybersecurity threat analysis across multiple activities.

Justification

Operational Analysis - \$4.754 million

This program change will bolster US-CERT's day to day analytical capabilities in defending Federal networks through enhanced operational and threat analysis enhancing the NCCIC's 14x5 operational and analytic support to respond to cyber threats. US-CERT will support the NCCIC to fuse daily reporting from the six Federal Cyber Centers, Federal Departments and Agencies, Sector Specific Agencies, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs), and key private sector partners.

Funding will additionally facilitate expansion to a 24x7 watch operations, virtually doubling the services of US-CERT and the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), which serves as the single point of integration for all information from Federal departments and agencies, SLTT governments and the private sector related to situational awareness, vulnerabilities, intrusions, incidents, and mitigation activities.

These funds also will enable the acquisition and development of software and tools necessary to maintain the national Common Operations Picture (COP).

In FY 2014, efficiencies in the areas of cyber analytics, cybersecurity and communications infrastructure, indications and warnings, on-site fly away vulnerability assessments, collaboration and coordination, and cyber and communications incident response will be leveraged to support Federal government and private sector senior leadership with a fused operational picture combining intelligence and operations information into actionable products distributed in a timely manner.

Strategic Threat Analysis - \$7.855 million

The program change will support infrastructure protection in its strategic analysis related to refining and improving the list of critical infrastructure developed in 2013, cross-sector dependencies, and understanding risks and consequences associated with those systems and assets. These funds will provide the capability to better understand individual and systemic risks better and to identify the national and economic security consequences of disruption of in critical infrastructure systems and assets.

This funding will specifically focus on developing products detailing regional, sector and localized cyber and physical threat impacts supporting critical infrastructure risk assessment and prioritization management activities across the 16 CIKR sectors, delivering support to Federal, State, local and private sector partners within a given region through the Cyber Security Advisors (CSAs) activity.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The request will allow CS&C to fulfill objectives set forth in DHS's Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future achieving the following planned accomplishments:

- Providing operations and analytic support resulting in an increased ability to respond to senior leadership requests for information on high-priority events.
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) of the 24x7 watch floor.
- Developing and maintaining the national COP, including software tools.
- Analyzing the long-range trends and patterns of malicious cyber activity.
- Supporting US-CERT risk assessment and prioritization management activities across the 16 CIKR sectors.
- Delivering support to Federal, State, local and private sector partners within a given region through the CSAs activity. This funding will specifically focus on developing products detailing regional, sector and localized cyber and physical threat impacts.
- Support additional operational requirements, data, and volume sources from the Continuous Diagnostic and Mitigation, Enhanced Cybersecurity Services, and CISCP programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 4: Cyber International Engagement
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Increase: Positions 2, FTE 2, Dollars \$500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							4	4	847
Program Increase							2	2	500
Total Request	2	2	1,793	2	2	1,793	6	6	1,347

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests 2 positions / 2 FTE and an increase of \$0.500 million Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness' International Affairs Program. The International Affairs Program is the focal point for the coordination of DHS' international cybersecurity and communications efforts. These additional resources will be utilized for engagement activities related to coordination of international cybersecurity priorities in support of the Department of State.

Justification

CS&C's International Affairs cultivates and maintains relationships with foreign governments, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to strengthen and formalize operational collaboration, build capacity in key areas, coordinate strategic policy issues, and address issues of mutual concern. Relationships are matured and sustained through ongoing informal collaboration, mutual participation in multilateral venues, and formal agreements.

Resources will be allocated to support assisting nations build their own capacity to address cybersecurity issues and expand and regularize U.S. cybersecurity initiatives. This includes identifying and/or creating opportunities to promote/conduct capacity building, training, and technical assistance; establishing/enhancing training programs and developing training materials. DHS seeks to build capacity in its competency areas, such as national capabilities for incident management, including computer security incident response teams; public/private partnerships; control systems security, and promoting awareness.

DHS also leads engagement on behalf of the U.S. Government in multiple fora. Additional resources will enable the International Affairs Program to maintain support of bilateral and multilateral/regional

engagements. International Affairs actively participates in a number of international forums that address cybersecurity issues, including the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Organization of American States (OAS), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which are coordinated by the Department of State. DHS also leads engagement on behalf of the U.S. Government in some form such as the Meridian Process.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The additional two FTEs will increase personnel dedicated to carry out the full range of priorities outlined in the *U.S. International Strategy for Cyberspace*, including international cybersecurity policy development, diplomatic engagement and representation, strategic planning, operational coordination, and capacity building. The additional FTEs will support bilateral engagement to advance cybersecurity cooperation as well as participation in multilateral and regional organizations that are addressing cybersecurity issues, often coordinated by the Department of State.

The growing number of cyber vulnerabilities and incidents in the U.S. and across the world enhances the need for international engagement and collaboration. As demonstrated in recent events, the mitigation of cyber incidents relied on coordination with international partners and participation at the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT), the first of several international events where similar issues will be addressed. Increased international affairs support is imperative to support the growing threat environment.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 5: Intrusion Prevention
PPA: Network Security Deployment
Program Increase: Positions 29, FTE 25, Dollars \$134,849

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Base			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							15	15	62,107
Program Increase							29	25	134,849
Total Request	3	3	109,468	15	9	166,624	44	40	196,956

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests an increase of 29 positions/25 FTE and \$134.849 million for Intrusion Prevention, which provides active network defense capabilities preventing or limiting malicious activities from penetrating federal networks and systems. Currently, DHS is transitioning Intrusion Prevention capabilities from the existing government furnished equipment-based model to a model leveraging commercially-provided technologies through Managed Security Services (MSS). This program increase will allow NSD to reach an accelerated E³A intrusion prevention Full Operational Capability (FOC) in FY 2015.

Justification

In FY 2012, NSD began to acquire intrusion prevention security services through five participating Internet Service Providers (ISPs). This program increase will enable NSD to fully implement Increment 1 and initiate Increment 2 of the E³A Project and achieve FOC in FY 2015. Increment 1 will enable protection measures from Domain Name System (DNS) and email threats, for up to two million Federal IT seats across all Federal departments and agencies, including real-time feedback from ISPs integrated into US-CERT Operations. This program increase will allow ISPs to move from out-of-line to in-line prevention services that cover email and DNS federal network traffic protocols. These resources will fully fund the following E³A activities:

- Acquisition of failover capability, ensuring redundancy of the E³A intrusion prevention capability and automated reporting mechanisms. Automated reporting will establish a real-time machine-readable connection between on intrusion prevention event-handling. With automated feedback, DHS will be able to more easily and efficiently integrate intrusion prevention feedback into the mission operating environment used by analysts for real-time cyber event coordination (\$31.315 million).

- Funds to enhance and sustain Intrusion Prevention Security Services (\$69.339 million).
- Integration of classified and unclassified analytics environments (\$8.852 million);
- Deployment of classified Mission Operating Environment enhancements to support classified analytics and traffic aggregation redundancy (\$9.461 million).
- Additional 29 positions/25 FTE who will oversee the delivery of intrusion prevention capabilities (\$3.469 million).
- Increase common operating costs associated with expanded prevention services (\$12.413 million).

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested funds will support FOC deployment of the intrusion prevention E³A capability in FY 2015, including fully funding fees for Intrusion Prevention Managed Security Services, automated feedback between the service provider and DHS analysts to enable real-time cyber event coordination and redundancy.

	\$K	Total Intrusion Prevention Enhancement
FTP/FTE		29/25
Budget		\$ 134,849
Salaries & Benefits Funding		\$ 3,469
Program Funding		\$ 131,380
Program Funding		\$ 131,380
Intrusion Prevention		\$ 109,506
E ³ Sensing		\$ -
Traffic Aggregation		\$ 31,315
E ³ A IPSS		\$ 69,339
E ³ A Analytics		\$ 8,852
MOE		\$ -
Core Infrastructure		\$ 9,461
Communications		\$ -
MOE		\$ -
MOE-C		\$ 9,461
Facilities		\$ -
System Enhancements		\$ -
Program Planning and Operations		\$ 12,413
Program Management, Planning, & Systems Engineering		\$ -
Mission Support Services		\$ 12,413
Travel/ Training/Supplies		\$ -

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 6: Infrastructure Protection Tools
PPA: Regional Field Operations
Sector Management and Governance
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,280

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							48	48	23,217
Program Increase							-	-	1,280
Total Request	47	47	31,340	47	47	31,340	48	48	24,497

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests an increase of \$1.280 million to support DHS efforts through the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) to identify and analyze threats to and vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure including through assessment tools that it provides to critical infrastructure partners. DHS is currently working to strategically consolidate the tools in order to gain efficiencies and curtail duplicative efforts. This will be accomplished by integrating the unique requirements from the suite of current assessment tools into the single assessment methodology. SSAs will have the option to independently continue with the development and implementation of tools that address their organizational requirements or utilize DHS provided tools.

Justification

In order to support the consolidation of the tools into one methodology, DHS is requesting resources to enhance the IT infrastructure supporting its tools and incorporate additional requirements and Interagency Security Standards into the one methodology.

1. Expand the Infrastructure Information Collection System (IICS) \$4.1M: DHS will expand current IICS capabilities to support other Federal, State, local, and private sector partners in fulfilling the infrastructure protection mission. DHS will do so by procuring the hardware required to expand the system for up to five thousand users, provide associated Help Desk and customer support for the increase in users, and provide web-based training that is needed to facilitate this significant expansion.

2. Integrate Interagency Security Committee Standards into Assessment Methodology \$3.7M: DHS is sponsoring an effort to collocate and establish interoperability for risk assessment methodologies across all critical infrastructure sectors. DHS will develop the Building Assessment Tool in collaboration with the Interagency Security Committee (ISC), the Federal Protective Service (FPS), General Services Administration (GSA), and other key stakeholders. This tool will incorporate the ISC standards using one-assessment methodology. The follow-on Facility Security Assessment (FSA) tool will build on the efforts begun with the Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST) for use by the FPS. This effort will ensure consistent and standard facility security assessment of Federal facilities in accordance with ISC standards and ensure the data set is compatible with critical infrastructure assessment data. This effort will deliver an application and reporting capability using a common set of questions, methodology, standardized dashboards and taxonomy based on requirements developed during MIST deployment and the need for an ISC standards compliant assessment tool.

The following tools will be eliminated and transitioned to a single base methodology:

1. Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) Transition to a Single Methodology, (\$4.5M): DHS will cease all currently planned development and integration activities for the ACAMS IT application as DHS transitions to a single vulnerability assessment methodology, tool, and systems supporting the identification of vulnerabilities, the collection of consequence information, risk management and planning, incident response and tracking, and special events planning and support. The mission partners currently using ACAMS will be transitioned to the IP Gateway and integrated into using the same tools, programs, and data that is currently supporting the Federal staff in IP. DHS will also eliminate a redundant disaster recovery capability for the IP Gateway at a DHS-approved Data Center.
2. Food and Agriculture Sector Criticality Assessment Tool (FASCAT), (\$0.4M): The FASCAT tool is the Food & Agriculture Sector's primary tool for engaging states and industry in information sharing processes within Homeland Security Information Network-Food and Agriculture (HSIN-FA) and FoodSHIELD/CoreSHIELD that were built around critical infrastructure assessments. The requirement and cost for maintaining FASCAT will be reviewed by the Sector-Specific Agencies (e.g. USDA-Food Safety Inspection Service and the Food and Drug Administration) to evaluate whether to maintain FASCAT.
3. Transition of Self Assessment Tools, (\$1.6M): DHS will cease the development of self-assessment tools uniquely developed for individual sectors, sub-sectors, and segments within the sectors. Specifically this reduction will eliminate self-assessment tools that have been developed for the IP internal sectors, including the Risk Self-Assessment Tool (RSAT) for stadiums and arenas; RSAT for convention, lodging, racetrack, and parks; Dams Sector Assessment Tool (DSAT); Voluntary Chemical Assessment Tool (VCAT); and others into a single assessment methodology to maximize data usage and integration across IP to support assessing the risk, dependencies and interdependencies of critical infrastructure.

Although there is a net increase of \$1 million in FY 2014 for the assessment tools, DHS expects to gain efficiencies within the portfolio of tools after the Building Assessment Tool reaches FOC.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Expanding the IICS will directly support information sharing and exchange with SLTT stakeholders and help inform their critical infrastructure protection and resilience efforts. The expanded IICS tool will support up to 5,000 users, an increase of 4,000 users.

The Building Assessment Tool will ensure consistent assessment of security posture and level of protection required across the Government Facilities Sector and allow for NPPD partners to make defensible recommendations for security and protection enhancements based on common datasets that allow for the optimal improvement given a specific level of investment.

In the case of FAS-CAT, RSAT, DSAT, and VCAT these self assessment tools will no longer be available for use by DHS and our mission partners in FY 2014. Unique requirements currently existing within these self assessment tools that support the IP mission will be reviewed and evaluated for consideration and inclusion into the single strategic integrated approach. The ACAMS tool will be eliminated and no longer available to support the state and local critical infrastructure mission partners beginning in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 7: Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$12,891

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	3,200
Program Increase							-	-	12,891
Total Request	-	-	8,150	-	-	8,150	-	-	16,091

Description of Item

For FY 2014 NPPD requests an increase of \$12.891 million for support to the MS-ISAC, a collaborative SLTT government-focused cybersecurity organization that significantly enhances SLTT governments’ ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks and compromises. DHS has a need for the MS-ISAC to expand its SLTT network security by including all 50 states and 6 US Territories in its managed security services (MSS) program. Additional resources to expand current MS-ISAC efforts promulgate a more robust and inclusive cybersecurity information sharing community, raising the Nation’s level of cybersecurity readiness and response.

Justification

The MS-ISAC provides a centralized forum for information sharing between the Federal Government and SLTT governments through a number of crucial services. The MS-ISAC provides the opportunity to analyze information and correlation across its SLTT members, which then can be aggregated efficiently and shared with US-CERT, NCCIC, and their public and private sector partners without requiring Federal personnel resources. It uses a consolidation of services, including hosting a 24x7 cybersecurity operations center, developing and rapidly distributing cybersecurity advisories and bulletins, and directly responding to and assisting MS-ISAC members with response to cyber incidents.

In FY 2010, DHS began expanding its network intrusion detection and prevention, monitoring, and vulnerability scanning services across SLTT governments. The MSS model was developed, providing firewall monitoring and netflow analysis services to participating SLTTs in addition to base services. The MSS model enhances cyber situational awareness of our Nation’s SLTT government network

environments and provides DHS with real-time risk information supporting national cybersecurity situational awareness.

The large and diverse representative sample of SLTT government network activity will paint a picture of the current attack targets within SLTT government cyber infrastructures and inform the development and maintenance of an SLTT government-focused attack/compromise trend model. The MS-ISAC review and analysis of the network traffic will directly aid the SLTT governments as their networks will be the ones subject to immediate attack or infiltration. The diverse array of networks helps rapidly assimilate cyber attack data with potentially national consequences.

Expansion of the MSS model relies on a cost sharing initiative with the SLTTs. For the period of FY 2014-2016, DHS will implement a progressive cost sharing program for participation in the MS-ISAC. Participating SLTT governments will contribute 20% in 2014, 25% in 2015 and if necessary, 40% in 2016. This phased approach prevents disruptions of critical services already in place. By FY 2017, SLTT network owners will have had sufficient time to integrate this service and will then become responsible for the total cost of securing their networks to MSS through a short-term subsidy. This approach will not only strengthen SLTT network defenses, but also provide the Federal Government with situational awareness of State and local networks.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Additional funding for MS-ISAC will allow MSS expansion to reach all 50 States and 6 U.S. territories. Additionally, it will ensure that the data, tools, and diagnostics used for SLTT government networks are conducted similarly to what is deployed for Federal networks. US-CERT and the NCCIC will directly benefit from the centralized SLTT government information sharing mechanism. A more comprehensive threat picture enhances the Nation's readiness and response capabilities, protecting against threats that could cause significant harm to the Nation.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 8: US-CERT Operations
PPA: US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Program Increase: Positions 23, FTE 23, Dollars \$16,875

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							185	185	73,152
Program Increase							23	23	16,875
Total Request	165	118	79,116	165	150	79,116	208	208	90,027

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests 23 positions/23 FTE and an increase of \$16.875 million for US-CERT Operations, which leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity posture, promote cyber information sharing, and manage the cyber risks posed to the Nation. As part of that mission, US-CERT Operations analyzes and reduces cyber threats and vulnerabilities; disseminates cyber threat warning information; coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared cyber situational awareness of the Nation’s cyber critical infrastructure; provides response and recovery support for National assets; and advises on national-level cybersecurity policy and guidance. This request would allow US-CERT Operations to increase its analytic staff and support.

Justification

US-CERT Operations will increase its analytic capability, allowing it to fully utilize NCPS Block 3.0 and NCPS Block 2.2. US-CERT will continue to staff DHS’s site at Corry Station in Pensacola, Florida in order to support additional data and volume sources from the Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD), ECS, and CISCIP programs.

The increasing volume and sophistication of cyber exploits, as illustrated by the 52% increase of incidents reported to US-CERT from FY 2011 to FY 2012, increases the need for secure implementation of technology, coordinated incident response, and rapid recovery of critical functions. Moreover, with the implementation of NCPS Block 3.0, the volume of intrusion and malware information will increase significantly, and US-CERT’s analytic capacity must increase commensurately to ensure that new threats are identified and that signatures are added to NCPS. The increased analytic capability will help generate, implement, and monitor an array of countermeasures used by Block 3.0.

The DHS site at Corry Station will use a configuration largely mirroring the capabilities of the main facility in the DC Metro area. The Corry Station installation is designed as a fully functional US-CERT facility with all network connectivity and resources that are available at the Glebe Road facility. The facility will be a fully operational 24x7 site, co-located on a DOD installation in a DOD structure currently conducting cybersecurity analyst training, with unclassified and classified space.

The facility is specifically designed to accommodate US-CERT analytical staff, malware lab capabilities, software and hardware testing labs, video conferencing ability, 24x7 help desk support, security operations center and network operations center support personnel. These capabilities and personnel will be co-located with the NCCIC and NSD 24x7 network administration support personnel, and the National Coordinating Center radio room and space.

Adding DHS staff at Corry Station will meet critical continuity of operations objectives, facilitate continued monitoring and protection of Federal networks, provide expanded capability to analyze malware, and support cross-sector information sharing in the event of a major disaster affecting US-CERT's operations based in the Washington, D.C. area.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

As US-CERT's protection and response responsibilities continue to grow, it must address the increasingly complex requirements necessary to build and enable the capabilities to respond, mitigate, and prevent malicious cyber activities.

US-CERT's situational awareness across the cyber landscape must increase in response to evolving threats and vulnerabilities. With its current capabilities, US-CERT monitors a small proportion of the network traffic within the Federal Executive Branch and has limited visibility on the cyber health of the critical infrastructure. NCPS's enhancements and the integration of those technological enhancements into a coherent and integrated cybersecurity operation are vital to handling the increasingly large volume of network traffic US-CERT will be required to monitor and analyze.

US-CERT must increase its number of analysts in order to process all the critical network traffic and to expand its incident response and technical support requirements. In addition, US-CERT's increased automated analytic capability will allow its analysts to process more security data and incident alerts than at present, enhance training and professional development of its analytic workforce and expand its technical mentoring program, and increase the Federal presence on US-CERT's 24x7 operations floor by 23 FTP.

The increase also would allow US-CERT to provide support for partners and information sharing, including MS-ISAC, and for the support of additional data and volume sources from the Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics, ECS, and CISCP programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 9: Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics
PPA: Federal Network Security
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$165,946

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							15	15	2,115
Program Decrease									165,946
Total Request	-	-	3,150	-	-	183,000	15	15	168,061

Description of Item

For FY 2014, NPPD requests an increase of \$165.946 million for Federal Network Security (FNS) and Federal agencies significantly improving the Federal cybersecurity posture through its Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD) program.

CMD provides hardware, software, and services, enabling continuous diagnostics in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks.

The funding will directly support Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies in implementing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture in accordance with the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), enable improved continuous monitoring at departments and agencies, and support other critical and high priority cybersecurity capabilities to thwart advanced persistent threats in a dynamic threat environment. As the EINSTEIN program deploys initial intrusion prevention operating capability, it is equally important for departments and agencies know what is happening on their own networks and ensure that information provided to DHS enables a robust defense of Federal civilian networks from continuously evolving cyber threats.

Justification

Available to all federal civilian agencies, the CMD program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal network levels. With CMD, agencies can identify which network security issues to address first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate

risks. DHS will receive aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the federal level on network security.

The CMD program expects to influence the way network Certification and Accreditation activities are undertaken. DHS anticipates CMD will remove the need for episodic certifications by providing ongoing authorization via a continuous solution.

- The continued cooperation between DHS and other agencies also correlates to the GPRA Modernization Act, which requires a move from the production of static, printed agency performance plans and reports to more dynamic, accessible, and useful online performance information. Moving from thousands of pages of printed documents to a more central, consolidated program list will make it easier for Congress and the public to understand what DHS and other Federal agencies do, and how they are performing from a cybersecurity perspective. Automated data feeds fit perfectly into this model and allow for increased cost and timesaving measures.
- The formalization of DHS’s current role in managing cybersecurity for the Federal Government’s civilian computers and networks fully integrates performance improvement officers with FNS leadership and technical experts. This is critical for effective risk management and mitigation, while mapping future requirements for a more secure cyber environment across the Federal Government.

Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics FY 2012 - 2014 Obligation and Expenditure Plan			
FNS PPA	FY 2012 Total	FY 2013 Total	FY 2014 Total
Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD)	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 183,000,000	\$ 168,061,000
Sensor Licensing (Seat Cost) Hardware & Software	\$ 1,446,666	\$ 65,014,000	\$ 75,750,000
Licensing	\$ -	\$ 65,014,000	\$ 75,750,000
Tool Installation & Sensor Feeds to DHS	\$ 846,667	\$ 50,361,000	\$ 73,821,000
Sensor Installation for DHS Summary Analysis	\$ -	\$ 14,070,000	\$ 16,394,000
Sensor Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	\$ -	\$ 13,003,000	\$ 30,300,000
Diagnostic Report Utilization and Risk Reduction	\$ -	\$ 13,003,000	\$ 15,150,000
Department Sensor Deployment & Program Management	\$ -	\$ 10,285,000	\$ 11,977,000
Federal-wide Dashboard - Department Priority Lists	\$ 296,667	\$ 55,625,000	\$ 11,125,000
Federal Enterprise-wide Cyber Status Summary	\$ -	\$ 22,250,000	\$ -
Department Prioritized Diagnostics	\$ -	\$ 22,250,000	\$ -
DHS Dashboard O&M	\$ -	\$ 11,125,000	\$ 11,125,000
Assisted Automation & Continuous Reauthorization	\$ 480,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 2,250,000
Contract for Test of Assessors' Use of Automated Diagnostics	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -
Contract to Develop Assessor Retraining Curriculum	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Contract for Assessor Toolkits to Use Automated C&A	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 1,250,000
EINSTEIN, US-CERT CM Data Integration	\$ 80,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Salaries & Benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,115,000
FTP/FTE	0/0	0/0	15/15
TOTAL CMD Budget	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 183,000,000	\$ 168,061,000

Impact on Performance

Agency-level efforts will vary based on the maturity of their continuous monitoring and diagnostics program. More mature agencies with existing continuous monitoring and diagnostics capabilities, particularly in the hardware and software asset management and configuration management services, may continue using those sensors or request deployment of CMD-procured tools. Other agencies may leverage existing sensors and dashboards, but must interface with federal-level oversight at DHS. Still others may utilize continuous-monitoring-as-a-service contractor to provide overall integration and continuous monitoring and diagnostics services.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness
PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(950)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							18	18	15,903
Program Decrease							-	-	(950)
Total Request	15	12	17,116	15	12	17,438	18	18	14,953

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$0.950 million decrease to two Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness programs: CSEP, \$0.200 million decrease; and Cyber Exercise Program (CEP), \$0.750 million decrease.

CSEP conducts voluntary cyber security assessments across all 16 CIKR sectors, within SLTT governments. Through its Cyber Resilience Review (CRR), CSEP affords CIKR sector participants a portfolio of assessment tools, techniques, and analytics, ranging from those that can be self-applied to ones requiring expert facilitation or mentoring outreach. The CRR’s key goal is to ensure core process-based capabilities exist and are measureable and meaningful predictors of an organization’s ability to manage cyber risk to critical infrastructure. This is achieved through assessing how organizations manage the cyber security of significant information services and assets (information, technology, resources, and personnel).

CEP plans, coordinates, and conducts cyber-focused exercises, preparing and enhancing incident operational capabilities for DHS and its Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners. Working collaboratively with stakeholders, it develops, designs, and executes cyber exercises ranging from policy process exercises facilitating cybersecurity operations, to network simulations testing command and control procedures, response mechanisms, and cross-sector coordination.

Justification

CSEP will be reduced by \$0.200 million and CEP will be reduced by \$0.750 million to support higher priority cybersecurity and communications initiatives in FY 2014.

Impact on Performance

The reduced funding will affect CSEP's ability to field improved tools, techniques, and methods for cybersecurity evaluations. It will be unable to develop enhancements and revisions to the Cyber Resilience Review and provide improvements to its data analysis, including the development of resilience indices to compare and contrast entities maturity indicator levels.

CSEP estimates a reduction of approximately 20 facilitated cybersecurity evaluations delivered to CIKR owners/operators and SLTT agencies. CSEP would also need to deny an equal number of voluntary requests from our CIKR and SLTT partners to evaluate cybersecurity management capabilities and provide targeted options for consideration.

The reduced funding will affect CEP's ability to deliver its Continuity Exercise activities in their entirety; this is approximately 20 exercises. Additionally, CEP will no longer be involved in the FEMA-led Resilient Accord programs and regional offerings and, more importantly, the inclusion of any cyber exercise expertise from our organization in the numerous continuity exercises that will be held around the country at the regional level. This will negatively affect the ability of FEMA continuity planning personnel to incorporate cybersecurity concerns in their continuity exercises and plans.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Cybersecurity Facilities
PPA: Business Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,449)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	6,101
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,449)
Total Request	-	-	6,101	-	-	6,101	-	-	652

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$5.449 million decrease to the National Cyber Security Division and will reduce physical upgrades and maintenance on its cybersecurity facilities.

Justification

The funding made available by this decrease will serve to support key cybersecurity and communications priorities in FY 2014.

Impact on Performance

This reduction will impact our ability to adequately address critical seating shortfalls in conjunction with completing the CONOPS for the Federal Cyber Campus.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 3: Infrastructure Protection Outreach & Engagement
PPA: Regional Field Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(1,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							11	10	14,260
Program Decrease							-	-	(1,000)
Total Request	26	25	18,527	26	25	18,527	11	10	13,260

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$1.000 million decrease to the Critical Information (CI) Partnerships and Information Sharing Project in outreach and stakeholder engagement activities to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions.

DHS is currently working to strategically consolidate its stakeholder engagement efforts to gain efficiencies and curtail duplicative efforts by consolidating contract functions needed to support:

- The development of NIPP-related awareness activities, training materials, and workshops, that aids DHS outreach and engagements with critical infrastructure stakeholders within the State, local, tribal, territorial and private sector professionals responsible for CI protection and related homeland security, physical, cyber, and emergency management functions.
- The development and maintenance of the CIKR ISE for designated 18 industry sectors, selected federal agencies and State and local fusion centers who participate in the CIKR ISE, deployed primarily on HSIN-CS. HSIN-CS is the primary outreach mechanism for information sharing among the sector partners.

Justification

The development of NIPP related outreach and awareness activities, training materials, and workshops will gain efficiencies under a new contract that consolidates the functions needed to support the active and aggressive partnership outreach and engagement work. The development and maintenance of HSIN-CS for the 16 CI sectors, selected federal agencies and State and local fusion centers is expected

to gain efficiencies under a re-compete contract which will have consolidated task orders and contract capabilities when it is awarded.

Impact on Performance

A decrease will affect critical infrastructure partner's awareness of and participation in HSIN-CS by the partners who rely on the information sharing capability of HSIN-CS. HSIN-CS enhances protection and resiliency of the Nation's CI in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other emergency. The consolidation of task orders and contract capabilities of the CIKR ISE contract will extend the time it takes for content management updates for the 16 Sectors and will impede depth and timeliness of information received by the sector partners.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 4: Defer Investments in CITA
PPA: Sector Management and Governance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,573)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							67	64	26,896
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,573)
Total Request	70	67	30,487	70	67	30,487	67	64	24,323

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$2.573 million reduction in non-personnel mission support funds to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions. The CITA project’s development of a services-based architecture to facilitate interoperability and information sharing would be delayed without compromising the project’s primary mission. Additionally, in-person training for CI protection planning and Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) understanding and awareness would be reduced or shifted to a distance education vehicle without a substantial impact on the quality of the training.

Justification

This reduction will be taken from lower priority IT initiatives. The impact will move development to future budget years. Savings will be applied to higher priority missions.

Impact on Performance

The reduction in development and training costs would enable CITA to deliver products and services to internal and external partners without a substantial impact on training or system development. Development efforts for capability enhancements would be reduced while in-person training for CI protection planning and PCII understanding and awareness would shift to distance learning vehicles.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 5: Incident Planning & Exercises
PPA: Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(7,814)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	7,814
Program Decrease							-	-	(7,814)
Total Request	16	16	10,006	16	16	10,006	-	-	-

Description of Item

No funding is requested for the Incident Planning project in order to fund higher priority efforts. The personnel in billets associated with the Incident Planning and Exercises (IPE) project will be transferred to other Infrastructure Protection (IP) programs.

Justification

The budget eliminates the IPE program as a discrete project in order to provide additional funding for priority efforts and transfers the Federal staff to other IP projects where the activities performed under IPE will continue to operate. The reduction will eliminate contract support for this effort, but the IP operations will not be affected by this change.

Impact on Performance

This reduction is expected to have a limited impact on IP and its stakeholders. Federal FTEs and salary and benefit dollars will be transferred to other IP projects where the activities performed under IPE will continue to operate.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 6: National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education
PPA: Global Cybersecurity Management
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(4,794)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							8	8	14,798
Program Decrease							-	-	(4,794)
Total Request	8	8	14,387	8	7	14,876	8	8	10,004

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$4.794 million decrease to Cybersecurity Education, which assists in implementing the NICE by leading and coordinating efforts to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity education posture and ensure a robust, competent cybersecurity workforce. It also focuses on relationship building among public and private cybersecurity institutions with regard to education and workforce development, including developing, implementing, and promoting nationwide standards ensuring consistent competency levels.

Cybersecurity Education will reduce support to three of NICE’s efforts: the National Institute for Cybersecurity Studies (NICS); the Cybersecurity Training and Career Roadmap; and the Individual Competency & Tracking System.

NICS is a web-based application designed to make cybersecurity education and training more accessible and enhance cybersecurity awareness, formal education and training, and career pursuit. The Cybersecurity Training and Career Roadmap tracks cyber-specific knowledge, skills, and abilities to relevant education and training opportunities. The Individual Competency and Tracking System will define the Federal Government’s cybersecurity workforce through personnel inventories.

Justification

The funding made available by this reduction will serve to support higher-priority cybersecurity efforts, including intrusion prevention, information sharing, and cybersecurity operations and analysis.

Impact on Performance

This program reduction will defer the full assessment of the national cybersecurity workforce by four years. The initial features of the NICS portal, including the ability to disseminate the specialty area framework that describes to the national audience, will not be available until FY 2017.

This program reduction also inhibits expansion of the Integrated Cybersecurity Education Communities (ICEC) project, strengthening cybersecurity at the high school level, thus expanding the pipeline of cybersecurity professionals entering the workforce. Tasked to affect 1.7 million students in ten years, the funding reduction in FY 2014 presents a three year delay in affecting 1.7 million students. Finally, the reduction in funding will inhibit the technical assistance provisioning of development of federal and non-federal cybersecurity workforce programs through the further expansion of training programs, talent management tools, and professional development programs to enable the retention of our most critical skilled cybersecurity professionals.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 7: Next Generation Networks
PPA: Next Generation Networks
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(5,253)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							12	12	26,521
Program Decrease							-	-	(5,253)
Total Request	2	1	24,366	2	1	25,253	12	12	21,268

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$5.253 million decrease to the Next Generation Networks (NGN) Priority Services program. The goal of Priority Services program is to ensure NS/EP telecommunications during an emergency as commercial telecommunications carriers modernize their networks. NS/EP communications currently are provided through PTS services. However, commercial telecommunications networks are modernizing from the circuit-switched infrastructure upon which PTS services are based. The NGN program is working with major commercial telecommunications carriers as they make the transition to IP-based infrastructures to deploy features enabling NS/EP priority service. The NGN Priority Services program will ultimately deliver priority voice, video, and data communication services.

In FY 2014, the NGN Priority Services program is continuing implementation of NS/EP priority voice service capabilities for the core in AT&T, Verizon, and Sprint networks as the carriers upgrade to IP-based infrastructures. In addition, the program will conduct planning that will support providing priority voice services for wireless users.

Justification

The funding made available by this reduction will serve to support key cybersecurity and communications priorities in FY 2014.

Impact on Performance

The implementation of NGN Priority Services capability for the core networks will be delayed by one year due to current contracts being re-competed for the GETS service. These contracts provide the

vehicle to perform the NGN core development. NGN was originally schedule to reach full operational capability in the core landline networks by FY 2018; instead FOC is now expected late 2020 or 2021.

Without this capability, the current PTS Priority services, to include GETS, and SRAS will start to degrade as long distance carriers fully transition to IP-based packet switching, and the circuit switched networks, which GETS currently resides, are phased out.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 8: Protective Security Advisors
PPA: Regional Field Operations
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(346)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							120	108	28,624
Program Decrease							-	-	(346)
Total Request	117	105	25,499	117	105	25,499	120	108	28,278

Description of Item

This program change represents a \$0.346 million decrease to the PSA Project which provides comprehensive critical infrastructure protection capacity. PSAs are deployed to support IP risk-reduction efforts and support response to all hazardous incidents, providing expertise on reconstituting critical infrastructure and surge capabilities to more effectively support threat-driven actions. They serve as the Department’s onsite critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists, while giving a local perspective to—and supporting the development of—the national risk picture by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and minimizing the risk to critical infrastructure at the State, local, and regional levels.

PSAs conduct Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection security surveys at critical infrastructure facilities to assess overall security postures and track the implementation of new or improved protective measures. They inform and educate facility owners and operators on the criticality of the facilities and related threats from terrorism, while forging strong relationships among Level 1 and Level 2 facility owners and operators, all levels of government, and local law enforcement. They provide infrastructure security and resiliency expertise to government officials and their private sector counterparts who are responsible for security at mass gatherings, NSSEs, and high-level special events.

Justification

This reduction will be applied to lower priority geospatial analyst contract support. The program will reduce the number of geospatial analyst contractors by two, whose workload will be absorbed by the remaining Federal staff and contract support in order to fund higher priority capabilities.

Impact on Performance

Funding made available through this reduction will serve to increase performance in key Departmental priorities. The PSA project will still meet the most critical (Level 1 and Level 2) owners' and operators' requirements to receive recurring and ad hoc GIS materials, compile various types of geospatial information into map and data products, and analyze geospatial data from accumulated sources to respond to diverse questions in support of NSSEs and other events, incidents, and vulnerability reduction/resilience.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 9: Sector Specific Agency Management
PPA: Sector Management and Governance
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(2,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							114	93	25,542
Program Decrease							-	-	(2,000)
Total Request	76	55	22,732	76	55	22,732	114	93	23,542

Description of Item

This project change represents a \$2.0 million reduction to the overall Sector Specific Agency Management Project to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded.

Justification

This reduction will be taken from a lower priority initiative that comprise work with the Chemical, Commercial Facilities, Critical Manufacturing, Dams, Nuclear, and Emergency Services sectors, and the Interagency Security Committee. For example, training will shift from in-person training to less expensive distance-learning vehicles where appropriate, while more partner meetings will be held via videoconferencing and lower priority initiatives will be cancelled.

Impact on Performance

Funding made available through this reduction will serve to increase performance in other Departmental priorities. Lower priority initiatives will be cancelled and efficiencies will be realized through the use of distance learning vehicles for training and the use of videoconferencing for partner meetings.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 10: Contract Reductions to Maintain Staffing Levels
 PPA: Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
 Regional Field Operations
 Sector Management and Governance
 Priority Telecommunications Services
 Next Generation Networks
 Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
 Office of Emergency Communications
 Critical Infrastructure Protection
 Infrastructure Security Compliance
 Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(13,932)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	270,481
Program Decrease							-	-	(13,932)
Total Request	-	-	297,259	-	-	293,852	-	-	256,549

Description of Item

This program change represents a reduction in contract funding across the IPIS appropriation by \$13.932 million in order to maintain current staffing levels.

\$K	Contract Reductions to Maintain Staffing Levels		
	FTP	FTE	Total
Infrastructure Analysis & Planning			(1,296)
Sector Management & Governance			(3,780)
Regional Field Operations			(1,620)
Infrastructure Security Compliance			(4,104)
Office of Emergency Communications			(648)
Priority Telecommunications Services			(648)
Next Generation Networks			(108)
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications			(540)
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs			(1,188)
Total, Contract Reductions	0	0	(13,932)

NPPD will reduce contract support that assists with identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities; increasing preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities; and assessing the impact of risk mitigation efforts. NPPD will also reduce contract support that assists in maintaining effective telecommunications for Federal Government users in national emergencies and for establishing policies and promoting solutions for interoperable communications at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Justification

Current staffing levels across the IPIS appropriation is critical in order to provide Federal FTP support to infrastructure across the country in coordination with SLTT officials and private-sector decision makers, while protecting chemical facilities and supporting the responsibilities specified in Executive Order 13618.

The contract dollars supporting IPIS are not as critical as maintaining the current staffing level of Federal personnel. Specifically, the Federal FTP will:

- Identify, prioritize, and protect the Nation's CIKR, as well as assess CIKR vulnerabilities, consequences, and risks
- Provide all levels of government and private sector partners with the ability to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk mitigation programs and activities
- Execute the NIPP and coordinate the efforts of the 16 CIKR sectors to implement and execute their sector-specific plans.
- Drive compliance with risk-based performance standards for high-risk chemical facilities, through the CFATS regulatory program and manage the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program
- Conduct Continuity of Government testing, training, and implementation activities, as directed under NSPD-51 and HSPD-20(National Continuity Policy)
- Maintain operation of the joint industry-government center
- Further develop an Advanced Technology group to develop, maintain and evolve a Continuity of Communications Architecture that meets NS/EP requirements
- Further support the One DHS Committee on Emergency Communications and leverage that group to develop and validate unified DHS positions for the NS/EP Executive Committee
- Continue to successfully maintain cyber assurance within communications networks, as we transition from circuit-switched technology to IP-based packet-switched technology

Impact on Performance

Contracts will be reduced across communications and infrastructure protection projects. Efforts in these areas will be only minimally impacted by the reductions. Critical mission functions are performed by Federal staff.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Justification of Program Changes**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 11: Unfilled Positions Reduction
 PPA: Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
 Business Operations
 Program Decrease: Positions (5), FTE (5), Dollars \$(540)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							78	78	10,046
Program Decrease							(5)	(5)	(540)
Total Request	70	62	8,401	70	62	8,401	73	73	9,506

Description of Item

This program change represents a reduction of 5 FTP/5 FTE and \$0.540 million in salaries and benefits across the Infrastructure Protection and Information Security appropriation by eliminating select unfilled positions.

\$K	Unfilled Position Reductions		
	FTP	FTE	Total
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	(1)	(1)	(108)
Business Operations	(4)	(4)	(432)
Total, Unfilled Position Reductions	(5)	(5)	(540)

Positions will be reduced in the Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness (CICPA) and the Business Operations PPAs.

Business Operations supports Cybersecurity and Communications leadership by establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. Business Operations also oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity policies and ensures that appropriate resources are available to support its mission and specialized information technology systems. Four positions will be eliminated.

Of the five positions being eliminated, one will be eliminated from CSEP. CSEP conducts voluntary cybersecurity assessments across all 16 CIKR Sectors and SLTT Governments and provides regionally placed support through its Cyber Security Advisor initiative. Cybersecurity Advisors are the principle field liaisons and provide a Federal resource to regions, communities, and businesses. Their primary goal is to assist in protecting cyber components within the Nation's CIKR by acting as individual representatives of the Department, forming personal, on-the-ground connections with CIKR owners and operators.

Justification

This program change represents a reduction in salary and benefit funds to ensure the highest priority capabilities are fully funded to achieve core missions.

Impact on Performance

The Cybersecurity Evaluations Program and Business Operations reductions in positions will not compromise the projects' primary missions.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for infrastructure protection and information security programs and activities, as authorized by title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), [\$1,166,633,000] \$1,201,994,000,¹ of which [\$402,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014] \$365,144,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2015:³ [be available for Network Security Deployment and strengthening cybersecurity of federal executive branch civilian agencies: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 503 of this Act or section 1532 of title 31, United States Code, funds made available for the purpose of strengthening cybersecurity of federal executive branch civilian agencies may be transferred within the Department or to other Federal agencies for the same purpose as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That no transfer described in the previous proviso shall occur until 15 days after the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.] Provided, That \$168,061,000 shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology for improvement of the agency information security policies, practices, and systems covered by 44 U.S.C. 3543(a): Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be used to assist and support Government-wide and agency-specific efforts to provide adequate, risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity measures that address escalating and rapidly evolving threats to information security, including the acquisition and operation of a continuous monitoring and diagnostics program that includes equipment, software, and services supplied by the Department of Homeland Security.⁴

Change	Explanation
¹ ... [\$1,166,633,000] <u>\$1,201,994,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$402,000,000, to] <u>\$365,144,000 shall</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2014] <u>2015</u> ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [be available for Network Security Deployment ... Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified of such transfer.] <u>Provided, That \$168,061,000 shall be used to deploy on Federal systems technology for improvement ... includes equipment, software, and services supplied by the Department of Homeland Security.</u>	This language is necessary to authorize the activities necessary to carry out the Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics program as described in the Federal Network Security section of this document.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,251	1,044	888,243
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Centralize IP Business Support Functions (to NPPD M&A)	(4)	(4)	(4,657)
Cyber Analysis Transfer (to IA&P)	-	-	2,500
Cyber Analysis Transfer (from US-CERT)	-	-	(2,500)
NCS Staff Alignment (to PTS and NGN)	19	19	2,210
NCS Staff Alignment (from PSET and CIPP)	(19)	(19)	(2,210)
Shared Services Transfer (from DHS CAO)	-	-	87
Total Transfers	(4)	(4)	(4,570)
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	1,184
Fill FY 2012 Vacant Positions	-	122	-
Annualization of Prior Year/Part Year Funding	-	45	-
Total, Increases	-	167	1,184
Decreases			
Balanced Workforce	117	117	(6,183)
FY 2012 Attrition	-	(15)	-
Efficiencies	-	-	(25,956)
Total, Decreases	117	102	(32,139)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	113	265	(35,525)
2014 Current Services	1,364	1,309	852,718
Program Changes			
Increases			
Information Sharing & Analytics	9	6	43,904
Control Systems Security	5	3	5,073
Cybersecurity Operational & Strategic Analysis	17	10	12,609
Cyber International Engagement	2	2	500
Intrusion Prevention	29	25	134,849
Infrastructure Protection Tools	-	-	1,280
Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center	-	-	12,891
US-CERT Operations	23	23	16,875
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics	-	-	165,946
Total, Increases	85	69	393,927
Decreases			
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	-	-	(950)
Cybersecurity Facilities	-	-	(5,449)
Infrastructure Protection Outreach and Engagement	-	-	(1,000)
Defer Investments in CITA	-	-	(2,573)
Incident Planning & Exercises	-	-	(7,814)
National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education	-	-	(4,794)
Next Generation Networks	-	-	(5,253)
Protective Security Advisors	-	-	(346)
Sector Specific Agency Management	-	-	(2,000)
Contract Reductions to Maintain Staffing Levels	-	-	(13,932)
Unfilled Positions Reduction	(5)	(5)	(540)
Total, Decreases	(5)	(5)	(44,651)
Total Program Changes	80	64	349,276
2014 Request	1,444	1,373	1,201,994
2012 to 2014 Change	193	329	313,751

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,251	1,044	888,243
FY 2013 Annualized CR	1,285	1,188	1,170,243
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	(4)	(4)	(4,570)
Increases	-	167	1,184
Decreases	117	102	(32,139)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	113	265	(35,525)
FY 2014 Current Services	1,364	1,309	852,718
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	85	69	393,927
Decreases	(5)	(5)	(44,651)
Total, Program Changes	80	64	349,276
FY 2014 Request	1,444	1,373	1,201,994
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	193	329	313,751

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	93	93	\$70,518	-4	-8	-\$3,433	0	0	-\$9,110	89	85	\$57,975	-4	-8	-\$12,543
Sector Management and Governance	170	140	74,219	31	34	-3,374	0	0	-10,368	201	174	60,477	31	34	-13,742
Regional Field Operations	165	149	57,367	-10	-7	-988	0	0	329	155	142	56,708	-10	-7	-659
Infrastructure Security Compliance	253	214	93,348	0	28	-3,454	0	0	-4,104	253	242	85,790	0	28	-7,558
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	12	4,480	0	2	-142	0	0	0	14	14	4,338	0	2	-142
US-CERT Operations	165	118	79,116	20	67	-5,964	40	33	29,484	225	218	102,636	60	100	23,520
Federal Network Security	53	33	35,000	31	51	-1,177	0	0	165,946	84	84	199,769	31	51	164,769
Network Security Deployment	73	64	229,000	15	24	-1,312	38	31	178,753	126	119	406,441	53	55	177,441
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	23	23,369	0	0	482	0	0	-4,794	23	23	19,057	0	0	-4312
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	37	35	58,297	8	10	-2,660	6	4	17,406	51	49	73,043	14	14	14,746
Business Operations	33	25	11,353	0	8	-347	-4	-4	-5,881	29	29	5,125	-4	4	-6,228
Office of Emergency Communications	62	54	43,495	9	17	-6,331	0	0	-648	71	71	36,516	9	17	-6,979
Priority Telecommunications Services	40	37	60,370	19	22	-6,310	0	0	-648	59	59	53,412	19	22	-6,958
Next Generation Networks	2	1	24,366	10	11	2,155	0	0	-5,361	12	12	21,160	10	11	-3,206
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	20	13,018	-14	-6	-2,376	0	0	-540	14	14	10,102	-14	-6	-2,916
Critical Infrastructure Protection	40	26	10,978	-2	12	-294	0	0	-1,188	38	38	9,445	-2	12	-1,482
Total	1,251	1,044	888,243	113	265	-35,525	95	79	349,276	1,444	1,373	1,201,994	193	329	313,751

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection and Information Security Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$117,048	\$120,670	\$139,444	\$22,396
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,337	2,411	2,788	451
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,902	4,022	4,647	745
12.1 Benefits	32,775	33,789	39,044	6,269
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	156,062	160,892	185,923	29,861
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	12,233	13,578	7,197	-5,036
22.0 Transportation of things	5	5	5	-
23.1 GSA rent	13,325	14,716	15,534	2,209
23.2 Other rent	3,315	3,315	3,315	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	10,681	10,681	10,665	-16
24.0 Printing	45	45	45	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	219,357	245,487	183,797	-35,560
25.2 Other services	130,748	213,241	232,175	101,427
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	149,273	169,640	172,049	22,776
25.4 O&M of facilities	8,179	9,173	4,347	-3,832
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	158,912	187,390	205,525	46,613
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	80	80	80	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,378	1,378	1,385	7
31.0 Equipment	21,561	137,533	163,972	142,411
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	3,089	3,089	15,980	12,891
Total, Other Object Classes	732,181	1,009,351	1,016,071	283,890
Total, Direct Obligations	888,243	1,170,243	1,201,994	313,751
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	888,243	1,170,243	1,201,994	313,751
Full Time Equivalents	1,044	1,188	1,373	329

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	18	18	18	-
GS-15	193	209	219	26
GS-14	445	463	491	46
GS-13	333	336	399	66
GS-12	185	179	223	38
GS-11	48	62	74	26
GS-9	29	14	16	(13)
GS-8	-	2	2	2
GS-7	-	2	2	2
Total Permanent Positions	1,251	1,285	1,444	193
Unfilled Positions EOY	238	165	-	(238)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,013	1,120	-	(1,013)
Full Time Equivalents	1,151	1,188	1,373	222
Average ES Salary	141,328	141,328	142,388	1,060
Average GS Salary	105,784	104,520	103,931	(1,853)
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	8,714	8,714	8,413	(301)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	175	175	168	(7)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	290	290	280	(10)
12.1 Benefits	2,440	2,440	2,356	(84)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	11,619	11,619	11,217	(402)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	921	921	661	(260)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	20	20	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	22,187	22,187	14,830	(7,357)
25.2 Other services	130	130	130	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	14,086	14,086	12,075	(2,011)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	21,440	21,440	18,996	(2,444)
26.0 Supplies and materials	107	107	58	(49)
31.0 Equipment	8	8	8	-
Total, Other Object Classes	58,899	58,899	46,758	(12,141)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	70,518	70,518	57,975	(12,543)
Full Time Equivalents	93	89	85	(8)

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning Mission Statement

Infrastructure Analysis and Planning facilitates the identification, prioritization, protection, and resilience of the Nation's Critical Infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure risk. These projects provide a comprehensive inventory of the Nation's Critical Infrastructure assets and collect vulnerability assessments and consequence information required to produce comprehensive asset and system risk assessments. These Critical Infrastructure protection assessments enable the analysis of interdependencies and cascading effects and increases partners' understanding of risks, potential protective measures, and best practices. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is focused on improving the quality of risk information and providing a better understanding of interdependencies and dependencies which were areas for improvement identified in the 2011 National Annual Report.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	8,714	8,714	8,413	(301)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	175	175	168	(7)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	290	290	280	(10)
12.1 Benefits	2,440	2,440	2,356	(84)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	11,619	11,619	11,217	(402)

The FY 2014 Request includes \$11,217k for salaries and benefits for 85 FTE. The change includes an increase of 12 FTP/12 FTE and \$1,728k for Balanced Workforce Initiative. This also includes a decrease of 16 FTP/16 FTE and \$2,218k for FY 2013 Transfer, and an increase of \$88k for FY 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$921	\$921	\$661	-\$260

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$260k of which \$200k is applicable to travel reduction and \$60k is applicable to Incident Planning & Exercises.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$20	\$20	0	-\$20

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$20k for Incident Planning & Exercises.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$22,187	\$22,187	\$14,830	-\$7,357

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$7,357k. This includes a \$1,728k decrease to Balanced Workforce, \$1,068k decrease to FY 2013 Transfer, \$250k decrease to Unfilled Positions Reduction, \$6,811k decrease to FY 2013 Incident Planning & Exercises, and a \$2,500k increase to FY 2014 Transfer.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$14,086	\$14,086	\$12,075	-\$2,011

Purchase from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$2,011k. This includes a \$769k decrease to FY 2013 OFPP Savings, \$767k decrease to FY 2013 Carryover Reductions, \$4k decrease to FY 2014 Adjustment, \$396k decrease to Unfilled Positions Reduction, \$80k decrease to FY 2013 Incident Planning & Exercises, and a \$5k increase to CAO Transfer.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$21,440	\$21,440	\$18,996	-\$2,444

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contact with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$2,444k. This includes a \$1,000k decrease to FY 2013 Carryover Reductions, \$650k decrease to Unfilled Positions Reduction, and \$794k decrease to FY 2013 Incident Planning & Exercises.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$107	\$107	\$58	-\$49

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$49k for FY 2013 Incident Planning & Exercises.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Sector Management and Governance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,228	14,228	17,524	3,296
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	284	284	350	66
11.5 Other personnel compensation	474	474	584	110
12.1 Benefits	3,984	3,984	4,907	923
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,970	18,970	23,365	4,395
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	800	800	435	(365)
23.1 GSA rent	5,150	4,570	4,570	(580)
23.2 Other rent	875	875	875	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	120	120	120	-
24.0 Printing	30	30	30	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	30,874	30,874	13,309	(17,565)
25.2 Other services	3,355	3,355	3,355	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,090	5,670	5,143	53
25.4 O&M of facilities	50	50	50	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	8,425	8,425	5,425	(3,000)
26.0 Supplies and materials	300	300	300	-
31.0 Equipment	180	180	3,500	3,320
Total, Other Object Classes	55,249	55,249	37,112	(18,137)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	74,219	74,219	60,477	(13,742)
Full Time Equivalents	140	143	174	34

Sector Management and Governance Mission Statement

Sector Management and Governance increases the ability of all levels of government and private sector Critical Infrastructure (CI) partners to assess risks, coordinate programs and processes, and execute risk management programs and activities. These projects support the framework that governs the Nation's approach to critical infrastructure protection and resilience providing cross-sector preparedness, public education, and academic engagement to support NIPP implementation. Sector Management and Governance also provides a strategic and coordinated approach for enterprise CI data management and IT development and employs a governance structure that enables the secure sharing of CI data and analysis with our partners.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,228	14,228	17,524	3,296
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	284	284	350	66

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	14,228	14,228	17,524	3,296
11.5 Other personnel compensation	474	474	584	110
12.1 Benefits	3,984	3,984	4,907	923
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,970	18,970	23,365	4,395

The FY 2014 Request includes \$23,365k for salaries and benefits for 174 FTE. The change includes an increase of 24 FTP/24 FTE and \$3,266k for FY 2013 Transfer. This also includes an increase of 7 FTP/7 FTE and \$987k for Balanced Workforce Initiative, and increase of \$142k for pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$800	\$800	\$435	-\$365

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$365k. This includes a \$68k decrease for FY 2013 Transfer, \$165k decrease for FY 2013 Carryover Reductions, and \$132k decrease for Travel Reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA Rent	\$5,150	\$4,570	\$4,570	-\$580

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$580k for GSA rent reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$30,874	\$30,874	\$13,309	-\$17,565

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a \$17,565k decrease. This includes a \$3,200k decrease to FY 2013 Transfer, \$141k decrease to FY 2013 OFPP Savings, \$1,459k decrease to FY 2013 Carryover Reductions, \$1,617k decrease to Balanced Workforce, \$3,240k decrease to Unfilled Positions, \$2,000k decrease to FY 2013 SSA Management, \$573k decrease to FY 2013 CITA, and a \$5,335k decrease to Infrastructure Protection Tools.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,090	\$5,670	\$5,143	\$53

Purchase from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$53k.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$8,425	\$8,425	\$5,425	-\$3,000

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$3,000k. This includes a \$1,000k decrease for FY 2013 OFPP Savings and a \$2,000k decrease for FY 2013 CITA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$180	\$180	\$3,500	\$3,320

Equipment includes all costs for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$3,320k for Infrastructure Protection Tools.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Regional Field Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,716	15,716	14,844	(872)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	314	314	297	(17)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	524	524	495	(29)
12.1 Benefits	4,401	4,401	4,156	(245)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,955	20,955	19,792	(1,163)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,221	1,221	939	(282)
23.1 GSA rent	230	-	-	(230)
23.2 Other rent	565	565	565	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24,000	24,230	22,153	(1,847)
25.2 Other services	16	16	15	(1)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,200	3,200	3,209	9
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	80	80	80	-
31.0 Equipment	100	100	2,955	2,855
Total, Other Object Classes	36,412	36,411	36,916	504
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	57,367	57,367	56,708	(659)
Full Time Equivalents	149	152	142	(7)

Regional Field Operations Mission Statement

Regional Field Operations builds a regional capacity across the sectors to secure critical infrastructure through the deploying of NPPD/IP products and services for the SLTT governments and the private sector partners. These Projects support the regional implementation of Infrastructure Analysis and Planning and Sector Management and Governance Projects, provide effective legal and policy-compliant structures and procedures for engagement within and among critical infrastructure public-private partnerships, and create a unifying information-sharing environment for the critical infrastructure community, from the national to the local level.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,716	15,716	14,844	(872)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	314	314	297	(17)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	524	524	495	(29)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,716	15,716	14,844	(872)
12.1 Benefits	4,401	4,401	4,156	(245)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,955	20,955	19,792	(1,163)

The FY 2014 Request includes \$19,792k for salaries and benefits for 142 FTE. The change includes a decrease of 12 FTP/12 FTE and \$1,603k for FY 2013 Transfer. This also includes an increase of 2 FTP/2 FTE and \$282k for Balanced Workforce Initiative, and an increase of \$158k for pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,221	\$1,221	\$939	-\$282

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$282k for travel reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA Rent	\$230	\$0	\$0	-\$230

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$230k for GSA rent reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$24,000	\$24,230	\$22,153	-\$1,847

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$1,847k.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$16	\$16	\$15	-\$1

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2013 Request includes a decrease of \$1k.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,209	\$9

Purchase from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$9k for CAO Transfer.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$100	\$100	\$2,955	\$2,855

Equipment includes all costs for the purchase of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$2,855k for Infrastructure Protection Tools.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Infrastructure Security Compliance
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	24,724	24,724	24,910	186
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	494	494	498	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	824	824	830	6
12.1 Benefits	6,923	6,923	6,975	52
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	32,965	32,965	33,213	248
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	3,399	3,399	1,920	(1,479)
23.1 GSA rent	500	2,701	2,701	2,201
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	100	100	100	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,368	10,368	10,368	-
25.2 Other services	3,796	3,796	3,796	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	35,753	33,552	27,225	(8,528)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,172	6,172	6,172	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	295	295	295	-
Total, Other Object Classes	60,383	60,383	52,577	(7,806)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	93,348	93,348	85,790	(7,558)
Full Time Equivalents	214	242	242	28

Infrastructure Security Compliance Mission Statement

The Infrastructure Security Compliance (ISC) project has made the Nation safer by ensuring infrastructure security planning that meets risk-based performance standards for high-risk chemical facilities, through the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulatory program. In addition, the ISC project manages the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program, which creates a proposed framework that would regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate by an ammonium nitrate facility to prevent the misappropriation or use of ammonium nitrate in an act of terrorism.?

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	24,724	24,724	24,910	186
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	494	494	498	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	824	824	830	6
12.1 Benefits	6,923	6,923	6,975	52
Total, Salaries & Benefits	32,965	32,965	33,213	248

The FY 2014 Request includes \$33,213k for salaries and benefits for 242 FTE. This change includes an increase of \$248k for pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$3,399	\$3,399	\$1,920	-\$1,479

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$1,479k, of which \$899k if applicable to FY 2013 Travel Reduction and \$580k if applicable to FY 2014 Travel Reduction.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA Rent	\$500	\$2,701	\$2,701	\$2,201

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$2,201k for GSA rent increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$35,753	\$33,552	\$27,225	-\$8,528

Purchase from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an \$8,528k decrease..

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Cybersecurity Coordination
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,845	1,845	1,859	14
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	36	36	37	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	62	62	62	-
12.1 Benefits	517	517	520	3
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,460	2,460	2,478	18
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	75	222	41	(34)
23.1 GSA rent	184	184	184	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,208	1,081	1,082	(126)
25.2 Other services	106	106	106	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	285	285	285	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	152	152	152	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	10	10	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,020	2,040	1,860	(160)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	4,480	4,500	4,338	(142)
Full Time Equivalents	12	14	14	2

Cybersecurity Coordination Mission Statement

The Cybersecurity Coordination program integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity Coordination also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) environment.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,845	1,845	1,859	14
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	36	36	37	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	62	62	62	-
12.1 Benefits	517	517	520	3
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,460	2,460	2,478	18

The FY 2014 Request includes \$2,478k for salaries and benefits for 14 FTE. This change includes an increase of \$18k for the pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$75	\$222	\$41	-\$34

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$34k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$1,208	\$1,081	\$1,082	-\$126

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$126k.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,042	15,042	22,087	7,045
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	301	301	442	141
11.5 Other personnel compensation	501	501	736	235
12.1 Benefits	4,212	4,212	6,184	1,972
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	20,056	20,056	29,449	9,393
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	250	426	191	(59)
23.1 GSA rent	2,166	2,166	2,166	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2	2	6	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,691	6,515	3,018	(3,673)
25.2 Other services	29,745	29,745	45,823	16,078
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,398	4,398	6,119	1,721
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,758	15,758	15,758	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	50	50	106	56
Total, Other Object Classes	59,060	59,060	73,187	14,127
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	79,116	79,116	102,636	23,520
Full Time Equivalents	118	150	218	100

US Computer Emergency Readiness Team Mission Statement

The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team coordinates and facilitates information sharing with Federal civilian agencies, defense and intelligence agencies, State and local governments, private sector partners, infrastructure owners and operators, international partners, and the public to collect and disseminate cybersecurity threat and attack information. US-CERT is a component of the National Cyber Security Division.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,042	15,042	22,087	7,045
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	301	301	442	141
11.5 Other personnel compensation	501	501	736	235
12.1 Benefits	4,212	4,212	6,184	1,972
Total, Salaries & Benefits	20,056	20,056	29,449	9,393

The FY 2014 Request includes \$29,449k for salaries and benefits for 218 FTE. The change includes 40 FTP/30 FTE and \$9,393k for cybersecurity operational and strategic analysis initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$250	\$426	\$191	-\$59

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$59k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2	\$2	\$6	\$4

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$4k for cybersecurity operational analysis initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$6,691	\$6,515	\$3,018	-\$3,673

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$3,673k for efficiencies and savings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$29,745	\$29,745	\$45,823	\$16,078

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2013 Request includes an increase of \$16,078k for cybersecurity operational and strategic analysis initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$4,398	\$4,398	\$6,119	\$1,721

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$1,721k for cybersecurity operational and strategic analysis initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$50	\$50	\$106	\$56

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$56k for cybersecurity operational analysis initiatives.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Federal Network Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,406	6,627	8,246	3,840
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	87	132	165	78
11.5 Other personnel compensation	147	221	275	128
12.1 Benefits	1,234	1,856	2,309	1,075
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,874	8,836	10,995	5,121
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	317	324	99	(218)
23.1 GSA rent	455	455	455	-
23.2 Other rent	53	53	53	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	144	144	144	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,984	12,083	9,033	5,049
25.2 Other services	21,864	44,358	27,243	5,379
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,117	13,105	13,105	11,988
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	650	24,128	24,128	23,478
31.0 Equipment	542	114,514	114,514	113,972
Total, Other Object Classes	29,126	209,164	188,774	159,648
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	35,000	218,000	199,769	164,769
Full Time Equivalents	33	69	84	51

Federal Network Security Mission Statement

Federal Network Security manages activities designed to enable departments and agencies to secure their systems and networks. It provides a single, accountable focal point for achieving cyber infrastructure security and compliance throughout the Federal enterprise.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	4,406	6,627	8,246	3,840
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	87	132	165	78
11.5 Other personnel compensation	147	221	275	128
12.1 Benefits	1,234	1,856	2,309	1,075
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,874	8,836	10,995	5,121

The FY 2014 Request includes \$10,995k for salaries and benefits for 84 FTE. The change includes an increase of 31 FTP/31 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$317	\$324	\$99	-\$218

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$218k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$3,984	\$12,083	\$9,033	\$5,049

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$5,049k for continuous monitoring and diagnostic initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$21,864	\$44,358	\$27,243	\$5,397

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2013 Request includes an increase of \$5,397k for continuous monitoring and diagnostics initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,117	\$13,105	\$13,105	\$11,988

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$11,988 for continuous monitoring and diagnostic initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$650	\$24,128	\$24,128	\$23,478

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$23,478k for continuous monitoring and diagnostic initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$542	\$114,514	\$114,514	\$113,972

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$113,972k for continuous monitoring and diagnostic initiatives.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Network Security Deployment
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,370	8,171	12,290	4,920
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	147	163	246	99
11.5 Other personnel compensation	246	272	410	164
12.1 Benefits	2,064	2,288	3,441	1,377
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,827	10,894	16,387	6,560
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	444	412	221	(223)
23.1 GSA rent	958	958	1,959	1,001
23.2 Other rent	400	400	400	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	311	311	311	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24,294	44,326	47,016	22,722
25.2 Other services	64,043	124,043	144,648	80,605
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	37,404	47,404	52,404	15,000
25.4 O&M of facilities	2,673	3,606	3,606	933
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	84,089	89,089	112,668	28,579
26.0 Supplies and materials	100	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	4,457	6,457	26,721	22,264
Total, Other Object Classes	219,173	317,106	390,054	170,881
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	229,000	328,000	406,441	177,441
Full Time Equivalents	64	82	119	47

Network Security Deployment Mission Statement

Network Security Deployment is responsible for the development, acquisition, deployment, operations, and maintenance of the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. NCPS is an integrated system of intrusion detection, analytics, intrusion prevention, and information sharing capabilities that are used to defend Federal civilian departments and agencies information technology infrastructure from cyber threats.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,370	8,171	12,290	4,920
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	147	163	246	99
11.5 Other personnel compensation	246	272	410	164
12.1 Benefits	2,064	2,288	3,441	1,377
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,827	10,894	16,387	6,560

The FY 2014 Request includes \$16,387k for salaries and benefits for 119 FTE. The change includes an increase of 53 FTP/55 FTE and \$6,560k to support EINSTEIN and intrusion prevention and information sharing initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$444	\$412	\$221	-\$223

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$223k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$958	\$958	\$1,959	\$1,001

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$1,001k for rent redistribution.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$24,294	\$44,326	\$47,016	\$22,722

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$22,722k for intrusion prevention and information sharing initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$64,043	\$124,043	\$144,648	\$80,605

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2013 Request includes an increase of \$80,605k for intrusion prevention and information sharing initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$37,404	\$47,404	\$52,404	\$15,000

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$15,000k for intrusion prevention and information sharing initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$2,673	\$3,606	\$3,606	933

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$933k for the operations and maintenance of cybersecurity facilities.				

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$84,089	\$89,089	\$112,668	\$28,579

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$28,579k for EINSTEIN-related initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$4,457	\$6,457	\$26,721	\$22,264

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$22,264k for EINSTEIN-related initiatives.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Global Cybersecurity Management
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,034	2,034	2,049	15
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	40	40	41	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	68	68	-
12.1 Benefits	570	570	574	4
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,712	2,712	2,732	20
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	231	321	159	(72)
23.1 GSA rent	302	302	302	-
23.2 Other rent	63	63	63	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13,368	13,901	9,108	(4,260)
25.2 Other services	1,506	1,506	1,506	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,077	3,077	3,077	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	50	50	50	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,060	2,060	2,060	-
Total, Other Object Classes	20,657	21,280	16,325	(4,332)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	23,369	23,992	19,057	(4,312)
Full Time Equivalents	23	19	23	-

Global Cybersecurity Management Mission Statement

Global Cyber Security Management develops and promulgates sound practices for software developers, information technology security professionals, and other CIKR stakeholders. It also addresses the need to build a skilled cyber workforce for today and tomorrow and provides a set of comprehensive resources that can be used to appropriately manage supply chain risk across the lifecycle of networks, systems, and components.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,034	2,034	2,049	15
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	40	40	41	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	68	68	-
12.1 Benefits	570	570	574	4
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,712	2,712	2,732	20

The FY 2014 Request includes \$2,732k for salaries and benefits for 23 FTE. This change includes an increase of \$20k for the pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$231	\$321	\$159	-\$72

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$72k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$13,368	\$13,901	\$9,108	-\$4,260

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$4,260k for cybersecurity education initiatives.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,987	2,987	4,385	1,398
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	60	60	88	28
11.5 Other personnel compensation	100	100	146	46
12.1 Benefits	836	836	1,228	392
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,983	3,983	5,847	1,864
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,059	1,706	508	(1,551)
23.1 GSA rent	459	459	459	-
23.2 Other rent	501	501	501	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	21,419	23,475	18,417	(3,002)
25.2 Other services	3,061	3,061	3,061	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	25,736	25,736	30,280	4,544
26.0 Supplies and materials	50	50	50	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,029	1,029	13,920	12,891
Total, Other Object Classes	54,314	56,017	67,196	12,882
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	58,297	60,000	73,043	14,746
Full Time Equivalents	35	28	49	14

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness Mission Statement

Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness collaborates with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's cyber critical infrastructure and key resources and promotes cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintains relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,987	2,987	4,385	1,398
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	60	60	88	28
11.5 Other personnel compensation	100	100	146	46
12.1 Benefits	836	836	1,228	392
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,983	3,983	5,847	1,864

The FY 2014 Request includes \$5,847k for salaries and benefits for 49 FTE. The change includes an increase of 14 FTP/14 FTE and \$1,864k for Balanced Workforce Initiative and new Control Systems Security and International Affairs personnel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,059	\$1,706	\$508	-\$1,551

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$1,551k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$21,419	\$23,475	\$18,417	-\$3,002

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$3,002k for efficiencies and savings.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$25,736	\$25,736	\$30,280	\$4,544

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$4,544k for Control Systems Security initiatives.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions.	\$1,029	\$1,029	\$13,920	\$12,891

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions include cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, and individuals. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$12,891k for enhancing MS-ISAC services.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Business Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,314	3,314	3,016	(298)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	66	66	60	(6)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	110	110	101	(9)
12.1 Benefits	928	928	845	(83)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,418	4,418	4,022	(396)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	150	692	559	409
23.1 GSA rent	123	123	-	(123)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	779	391	60	(719)
25.2 Other services	647	647	13	(634)
25.4 O&M of facilities	5,136	5,197	371	(4,765)
26.0 Supplies and materials	100	100	100	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,935	7,150	1,103	(5,832)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	11,353	11,568	5,125	(6,228)
Full Time Equivalents	25	33	29	4

Business Operations Mission Statement

Business Operations supports NCSD leadership by establishing policies and direction to sustain overall cybersecurity strategy and planning through effective integration of resource and financial management, human capital, facilities, performance management, policy development and implementation, information and personnel security, and strategic planning. Business Operations also oversees the implementation of national cybersecurity policies and ensures appropriate resources are available to support its mission and specialized information technology systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,314	3,314	3,016	(298)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	66	66	60	(6)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	110	110	101	(9)
12.1 Benefits	928	928	845	(83)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,418	4,418	4,022	(396)

The FY 2014 Request includes \$4,022k for salaries and benefits for 29 FTE. The change includes a decrease of 4 FTP and an increase of 4 FTE and decrease of \$432k for unfilled positions and an increase of \$36k for the pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$150	\$692	\$559	\$409

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$409k.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$123	\$123	0	-\$123

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$123k for GSA rent reductions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$779	\$391	\$60	-\$719

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$719k for a reduction in facilities services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$647	\$647	\$13	-\$634

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2013 Request includes a decrease of \$634k for a reduction in facilities services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$5,136	\$5,197	\$371	-\$4,765

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$4,765k for a reduction to the operations and maintenance of cybersecurity facilities.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Office of Emergency Communications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,920	6,920	7,922	1,002
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	138	138	158	20
11.5 Other personnel compensation	231	231	264	33
12.1 Benefits	1,937	1,937	2,218	281
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,226	9,226	10,562	1,336
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,545	2,071	988	(557)
22.0 Transportation of things	5	5	5	-
23.1 GSA rent	1,250	1,250	1,250	-
24.0 Printing	15	15	15	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	19,099	18,573	11,341	(7,758)
25.2 Other services	186	186	186	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,764	11,764	11,764	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	320	320	320	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15	15	15	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	65	65	65	-
31.0 Equipment	5	5	5	-
Total, Other Object Classes	34,269	34,269	25,954	(8,315)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	43,495	43,495	36,516	(6,979)
Full Time Equivalents	54	62	71	17

Office of Emergency Communications Mission Statement

OEC supports and promotes the ability of emergency response providers and Federal officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters, and to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable emergency communications nation-wide.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,920	6,920	7,922	1,002
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	138	138	158	20
11.5 Other personnel compensation	231	231	264	33
12.1 Benefits	1,937	1,937	2,218	281
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,226	9,226	10,562	1,336

The FY 2014 Request includes \$10,562k for salaries and benefits for 71 FTE. The change includes an increase of 9 FTP/9 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,545	\$2,071	\$988	-\$557

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$557k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$19,099	\$18,573	\$11,341	-\$7,758

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$7,758k for efficiencies and savings.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Priority Telecommunications Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,940	3,940	5,706	1,766
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	79	79	114	35
11.5 Other personnel compensation	131	131	190	59
12.1 Benefits	1,103	1,103	1,597	494
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	5,253	5,253	7,607	2,354
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	214	234	83	(131)
23.1 GSA rent	818	818	818	-
23.2 Other rent	858	858	858	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	9,984	9,984	9,984	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23,373	19,057	14,192	(9,181)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,566	3,566	3,566	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	15,211	15,211	15,211	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	164	164	164	-
31.0 Equipment	929	929	929	-
Total, Other Object Classes	55,117	50,821	45,805	(9,312)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	60,370	56,074	53,412	(6,958)
Full Time Equivalents	37	40	59	22

Priority Telecommunications Services Mission Statement

Priority Telecommunications Service is specially designed telecommunications services to support the national security and emergency preparedness user community during natural or man-made disasters when conventional communications services are ineffective. In addition to enhancing critical infrastructure protection, these telecommunication services are used to coordinate response and recovery efforts and, in severe conditions, to assist with continuity activities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,940	3,940	5,706	1,766
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	79	79	114	35
11.5 Other personnel compensation	131	131	190	59
12.1 Benefits	1,103	1,103	1,597	494
Total, Salaries & Benefits	5,253	5,253	7,607	2,354

The FY 2014 Request includes \$7,607k for salaries and benefits for 59 FTE. The change includes transfers of 9 FTP/9 FTE and \$914k for proper staff alignment. This also includes an increase of 10 FTP/10 FTE and \$1,400k for the DHS Balanced Workforce Initiative and an increase of \$40k for the pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$214	\$234	\$83	-\$131

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$131k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$23,373	\$19,057	\$14,192	-\$9,181

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$9,181k for efficiencies, savings, and the removal of a one-time, non-recurring transfer.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Next Generation Networks
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	105	105	1,184	1,079
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	24	22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	39	35
12.1 Benefits	29	29	331	302
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	140	140	1,578	1,438
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	45	80	50	5
23.1 GSA rent	368	368	308	(60)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,340	7,192	1,751	(4,589)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,153	2,153	2,153	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	18	18	18	-
31.0 Equipment	15,302	15,302	15,302	-
Total, Other Object Classes	24,226	25,113	19,582	(4,644)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	24,366	25,253	21,160	(3,206)
Full Time Equivalents	1	1	12	11

Next Generation Networks Mission Statement

Next Generation Networks Priority Service is a technology initiative to maintain and migrate legacy priority voice telecommunications services (Government Emergency Telecommunications Service and Wireless Priority Service) to the Next Generation Networks as the public switched network evolves from the circuit-based to Internet Protocol packet-based Next Generation Networks.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	105	105	1,184	1,079
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	24	22
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	39	35
12.1 Benefits	29	29	331	302
Total, Salaries & Benefits	140	140	1,578	1,438

The FY 2014 Request includes \$1,578k for salaries and benefits for 12 FTE. The change includes transfers of 10 FTP/10 FTE and \$1,296k for proper alignment of positions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$45	\$80	\$50	\$5

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes an increase of \$5k.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$368	\$368	\$308	-\$60

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$60k for rent reductions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$6,340	\$7,192	\$1,751	-\$4,589

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$4,589k for Next Generation Networks initiatives.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,495	2,795	1,360	(1,135)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	50	56	27	(23)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	83	93	45	(38)
12.1 Benefits	699	783	381	(318)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	3,327	3,727	1,813	(1,514)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	152	178	77	(75)
23.1 GSA rent	196	196	196	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8,434	8,431	7,107	(1,327)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	894	894	894	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	15	15	15	-
Total, Other Object Classes	9,691	9,714	8,289	(1,402)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,018	13,441	10,102	(2,916)
Full Time Equivalents	20	28	14	(6)

Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications Mission Statement

The Programs to Study and Enhance Telecommunications develops models and conducts technical analyses of public communications infrastructures and equipment, and identifies vulnerabilities in new communications technologies due to the Telecommunication Electromagnetic Disruptive Effects. It also works with the international communications industry standards organizations to ensure that evolving commercial standards address the technical requirements of national security and emergency communications.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	2,495	2,795	1,360	(1,135)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	50	56	27	(23)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	83	93	45	(38)
12.1 Benefits	699	783	381	(318)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	3,327	3,727	1,813	(1,514)

The FY 2014 Request includes \$1,813k for salaries and benefits for 14 FTE. The change includes transfers of 16 FTP/16 FTE and \$2,222k for proper alignment of positions. This request also includes an increase of 2 FTP/ 2 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative and an increase of 8 FTE filling vacant positions.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$152	\$178	\$77	-\$75

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$75k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$8,434	\$8,431	\$7,107	-\$1,327

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$1,327k for efficiencies and savings.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security
Critical Infrastructure Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,208	3,508	3,649	441
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	64	70	73	9
11.5 Other personnel compensation	107	117	122	15
12.1 Benefits	898	982	1,022	124
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,277	4,677	4,866	589
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	410	571	266	(144)
23.1 GSA rent	166	166	166	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,939	2,803	1,012	(1,927)
25.2 Other services	2,293	2,293	2,293	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	750	750	750	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	54	54	54	-
31.0 Equipment	38	38	38	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,650	6,675	4,579	(2,071)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	10,927	11,352	9,445	(1,482)
Full Time Equivalents	26	36	38	12

Critical Infrastructure Protection Mission Statement

The Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs ensure the continued availability of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications services under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,208	3,508	3,649	441
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	64	70	73	9
11.5 Other personnel compensation	107	117	122	15
12.1 Benefits	898	982	1,022	124
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,277	4,677	4,866	589

The FY 2014 Request includes \$4,866k for salaries and benefits for 38 FTE. The change includes transfers of 3 FTP/3 FTE for proper alignment of positions. This request also includes an increase of 1 FTP/1 FTE for the Balanced Workforce Initiative.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$410	\$571	\$266	-\$144

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$144k for travel efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,939	\$2,803	\$1,012	-\$1927

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 Request includes a decrease of \$1,927k for efficiencies and savings.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,050	1,044	1,188
Increases			
New Positions	21	37	51
Annualization of Prior Year Positions (including Balanced Workforce)	45	-	42
Balanced Workforce Positions	35	-	101
Filled Vacancies		107	
Subtotal, Increases	101	37	194
Decreases			
Unfilled Positions	(107)	-	(5)
Transfer of Positions to Assistant Secretary, IP	-	-	(4)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(9)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,044	1,188	1,373
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(6)	144	185

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Infrastructure Analysis and Planning	5,494	\$5,494	\$7,982	\$2,488
Sector Management and Governance	3,723	3,723	6,071	2,348
Regional Field Operations	10,598	10,598	4,861	-5,737
Infrastructure Security Compliance	2,943	2,943	5,916	2,973
Cybersecurity Coordination	1,656	1,656	1,638	-18
US Computer Emergency Readiness Team	8,472	8,472	10,008	1,536
Federal Network Security	4,797	4,797	7,563	2,766
Network Security Deployment	10,510	10,511	14,053	3,542
Global Cybersecurity Management	1,099	1,099	981	-118
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness	2,317	2,317	2,886	569
Business Operations	1,220	1,220	919	-301
Office of Emergency Communications	3,094	3,094	3,662	568
Priority Telecommunications Services	2,129	2,129	1,988	-141
Next Generation Networks	812	812	925	113
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	1,278	1,278	1,446	168
Critical Infrastructure Protection	1,525	1,525	1,467	-58
Total Working Capital Fund	\$61,667	\$61,667	\$72,366	\$10,699

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high-performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of Federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience, and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment, the Department will realign contractor and/or Federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with Federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and Federal. A strong internal core of Federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for Federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

NPPD requests \$14.262 million in IPIS salaries and benefits dollars and an offset of \$20.445 million in program/contract dollars for 117 FTP/117 FTE as part of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 CR Annualized		FY 2012 Annualization		FY 2012 Follow On		FY 2013 Increase		FY 2014 Increase		Total FY 2012 - FY 2014 DHS BWF Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
NCS - IT Specialist	79	101	16	21		21			31	31	29	29	155	203
NCS - Program Analyst	34	42									14	14	48	56
NCS - Interdisciplinary	8	10											8	10
NCS - Telecommunications Specialist	2	1				1							2	2
NCS - Program Analyst	2	1				1			8	8			10	10
NCS - Senior Watch Officer	5	3				2							5	5
NCS - Communications Analyst	1	1											1	1
NCS - GIS Communications Analyst	1	1											1	1
NCS - Operations Analyst	1	1											1	1
NCS - Communications Operations Analyst	1	1											1	1
NCS - Geospatial Communications Analyst	1	1											1	1
NCS - Database Administrator									2	2			2	2
NCS - Electronic Engineer									1	1			1	1
NCS - Computer Engineer									1	1			1	1
NCS - IT Specialist											1	1	1	1
OEC - Regional Coordinator											1	1	1	1
OEC - External Affairs	1	1											1	1
OEC - Program Analyst	6	6							3	3	5	5	14	14
OEC - Supervisory Program Analyst	1	1											1	1
IP - Program Analyst									12	12	9	9	21	21
Total	143	171	16	21	0	25	0	0	58	58	59	59	276	334

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - o \$8.319 million for 59 FTP/59 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - o \$13.374 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$5.055 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - o NPPD's FY 2014 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2014.

- Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
- Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

FY 2013 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$5.943 million for 58 FTP/58 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:
 - \$10.033 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$1.128 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD’s FY 2013 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2013 and FY 2014, due to the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department’s Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing “nearly government inherent” responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

Annualization of FY 2012 Revised Enacted DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Annualization of 25 FTE will be funded using existing salaries and benefits resources.

FY 2012 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of salaries and benefits funding needed to hire Federal employees:
 - \$21.000 million for 143 FTP/171 FTE.
- Amount of program/contract funding that will be terminated:

- \$31.165 million program/contract cost. There is a projected \$10.165 million cost savings by hiring Federal employees and converting contractors to FTPs/FTEs.
- Implementation timeline:
 - NPPD's FY 2012 Balanced Workforce Strategy will be implemented in FY 2012 into FY 2013, due to the FY 2012 Continuing Resolution.
 - Contractor functions will be reduced and positions will be converted in accordance with the Department's Balanced Workforce Initiative with a particular focus on contractors who are performing "nearly government inherent" responsibilities.
 - Contractor reductions will be absorbed by the existing Federal Government employees and new FTE converted positions.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Budget Justification
Budget Addendum

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Section 1: Overview

The National Protection and Programs Directorate is submitting this addendum to support the functional realignment of its budget structure. This includes changes to the budget structure of the Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C), as well as the creation of a PPA for a new Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA).

Approval of the revised CS&C budget structure provides a more accurate representation of recent organizational changes. Executive Order (E.O.) 13618 signed by President Barack Obama, directs the following:

1. Establishment of the National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Communications Executive Committee, or ExCOM, to focus on advising the President on best practices in NS/EP communications matters;
2. Creation of the ExCOM Joint Program Office (JPO) to support the ExCOM's activities on a full-time and professional level and coordinate NS/EP programs, priorities, goals, and policies; and
3. Mandated a realignment of the National Communications System (NCS) within CS&C.

E.O. 13618 provided the opportunity to re-examine CS&C's organizational structure, solicit the input of CS&C stakeholders, and make informed organizational changes. The re-organization and requested Program, Project and Activity (PPA) structure elicits stronger partnerships and advanced, agile operations in an evolving mission space, narrowing exploitable gaps by bringing more operational communications and cybersecurity programs within a single point of coordination. As a result, CS&C becomes more efficient and effective in enhancing the security, resiliency, and reliability of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructure.

CS&C proposes a new budget structure that reduces the number of PPAs from 12 to 9 and closely aligns PPAs with the new organizational structure. It is important to note the requested budget structure changes do not in any way cause changes to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 plans and milestones, or program changes. Rather, the PPA restructuring request will:

- Align resources with specific divisions and their programs/projects;
- Link strategy with resources;
- Maximize program transparency for all stakeholders;
- Enhance budgetary planning and control;
- Promote performance reporting and evaluation;
- Facilitate management oversight; and
- Ensure alignment between major investments and budgetary resources.

Presidential Policy Directive on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (PPD-21) signed by President Barack Obama, directs the implementation of an integrated analysis function for critical infrastructure that will support NPPD Operational elements with strategic and operational analysis on incidents, threats, and emerging risks. This capability will reside in OCIA. The

creation of dedicated funding for the OCIA would allow for an integrated physical and cyber security threat, vulnerability, and consequence analytical capability in one office supporting all of NPPD, and that reports directly to the Under Secretary. Note that the requested budget structure modifications do not in any way alter FY 2014 plans and milestones or program changes. Rather, the PPA restructuring request more accurately represents how the programs execute missions and support functions.

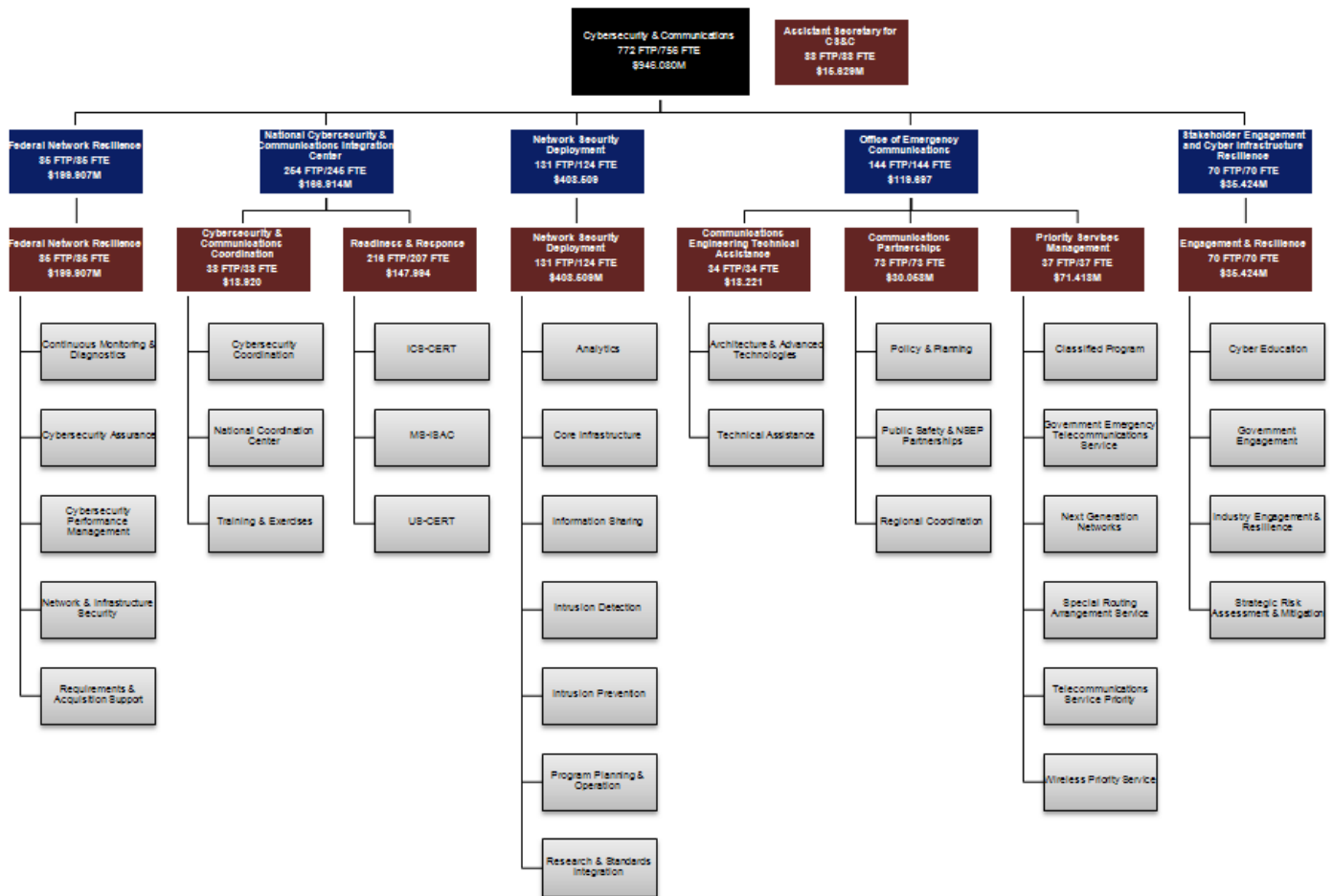
The addendum is submitted to:

1. Ensure proper alignment of projects and activities with DHS and NPPD strategic goals
2. Align the budget and programmatic structure more closely with organizational structures
3. Increase transparency and accountability for mission execution and performance through the alignment of projects and PPAs

The table and organizational chart below presents the FY 2014 budget in the structure requested in this addendum.

Section 2: Cybersecurity & Communications

PPA/Project	FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Protection & Information Security	684	668	\$90,031	\$840,420	\$930,451
PPA: Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	38	38	\$5,343	\$13,577	\$18,920
C&C Coordination Salaries & Benefits	38	38	\$5,343		\$5,343
Cybersecurity Coordination				\$1,860	\$1,860
National Coordination Center				\$2,931	\$2,931
Training & Exercises				\$8,786	\$8,786
PPA: Readiness & Response	216	207	\$27,713	\$117,812	\$145,525
R&R Salaries & Benefits	216	207	\$27,713		\$27,713
ICS-CERT				\$31,734	\$31,734
SLTT Engagement				\$16,091	\$16,091
US-CERT				\$69,987	\$69,987
PPA: Network Security Deployment	131	124	\$16,924	\$391,585	\$408,509
NSD Salaries & Benefits	131	124	\$16,924		\$16,924
Analytics				\$60,024	\$60,024
Core Infrastructure				\$48,875	\$48,875
Information Sharing				\$32,861	\$32,861
Intrusion Detection				\$9,334	\$9,334
Intrusion Prevention				\$169,436	\$169,436
Program Planning & Operations				\$69,524	\$69,524
Research & Standards Integration				\$1,531	\$1,531
PPA: Federal Network Resilience	85	85	\$11,133	\$188,774	\$199,907
FNR Salaries & Benefits	85	85	\$11,133		\$11,133
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics				\$165,946	\$165,946
Cybersecurity Assurance				\$12,408	\$12,408
Cybersecurity Performance Management				\$3,297	\$3,297
Network & Infrastructure Security				\$4,523	\$4,523
Requirements & Acquisition Support				\$2,600	\$2,600
PPA: Communications Engineering Technical Assistance	34	34	\$4,641	\$13,580	\$18,221
CETA Salaries & Benefits	34	34	\$4,641		\$4,641
Architecture & Advanced Technologies				\$2,109	\$2,109
Technical Assistance				\$11,471	\$11,471
PPA: Communications Partnerships	73	73	\$10,290	\$19,768	\$30,058
CP Salaries & Benefits	73	73	\$10,290		\$10,290
Policy & Planning				\$6,765	\$6,765
Public Safety & NSEP Partnerships				\$11,654	\$11,654
Regional Coordination				\$1,349	\$1,349
PPA: Priority Services Mangement	37	37	\$4,860	\$66,558	\$71,418
PSM Salaries & Benefits	37	37	\$4,860		\$4,860
Classified Program				\$1,132	\$1,132
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service				\$19,619	\$19,619
Next Generation Networks				\$19,582	\$19,582
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$2,397	\$2,397
Telecommunications Service Priority				\$410	\$410
Wireless Priority Service				\$23,418	\$23,418
PPA: Engagement & Resilience	70	70	\$9,127	\$28,766	\$37,893
E&R Salaries & Benefits	70	70	\$9,127		\$9,127
Cybersecurity Education				\$9,633	\$9,633
Government Engagement				\$3,925	\$3,925
Industry Engagement & Resilience				\$4,846	\$4,846
Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation				\$10,362	\$10,362
Management & Administration	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
PPA: Assistant Secretary for CS&C	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
AS CS&C Salaries & Benefits	88	88	\$13,341		\$13,341
Assistant Secretary for CS&C				\$2,288	\$2,288
Total, Cybersecurity & Communications (Including AS CS&C)	772	756	\$103,372	\$842,708	\$946,080



Blue – Divisions
Red – PPAs
Grey - Projects

Section 2.1: National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center Division

This Budget Addendum describes the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) Division and establishes a separate Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) for 1) Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination, and 2) Readiness & Response. CS&C's cyber and communications incident response, shared situational awareness and interagency coordination efforts have been too compartmentalized. Consolidation of these operational activities under one division is necessary to improve unity of effort, specifically enhancing collaboration and information sharing among CS&C and its partners to meet the changing threat landscape. The request is a realignment of 254 FTP/245 FTE positions and \$164.445 million to create two new PPAs:

- Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination – CS&C requests a realignment of 38 positions/38 FTE and \$18.920 million from: 1) Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness Cyber Exercises; 2) Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs National Coordination Center Operations and Training & Exercises; and 3) Cybersecurity Coordination activities. These funds will establish the Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination PPA and support the National Integrated Cybersecurity and Communications Operations Center, which provides 24x7 cyber and communications related cross-domain situational awareness and strategic analysis.
- Readiness & Response – CS&C requests a realignment of 216 positions /207 FTE and \$145.525 million from: 1) Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness Control Systems Security; Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness Multi-State information Sharing & Analysis Center (MS-ISAC); and U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) Coordination & Integration, Operations, and Technology & Readiness activities. These funds will establish the Readiness & Response PPA and enable immediate response to cyber incidents; technical assistance to information system operators; and timely notifications regarding current and potential security threats and vulnerabilities.

PPA: Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination

Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination supports operation of a 24x7 National Integrated Cybersecurity and Communications Operations Center that includes legacy NCCIC and the National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications. This operations center provides cross-domain situational awareness and strategic analysis of threats and incidents affecting the Nation's critical information technology and cyber infrastructure. This function also includes critical infrastructure training and cyber exercises.

Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination is comprised of three projects:

- **Cyber & Communications Integration:** The Cyber & Communications Integration program integrates information from the six Federal cybersecurity centers to provide a

fused view of cyber activity across the intelligence, defense, civil, and law enforcement/counterintelligence domains. The program supports operational activities to facilitate integration and activities at the Federal centers, an information system for online collaboration, and information technology (IT) support and enterprise capability for the centers. Cybersecurity and Communications Integration also supports an increased number of private sector partners present in the NCCIC environment.

- **National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications:** The NCC program leads and coordinates the initiation, restoration, and reconstitution of the NS/EP telecommunications services or facilities under all conditions, crises, or emergencies. NCC maintains 24x7 operations and readiness to ensure timely crisis response. NCC leverages partnerships within government and with industry and international partners to obtain situational awareness and determine priorities for protection and response. NCC operations and functions are fully integrated into the NCCIC operational capability.
- **Training & Exercises:** The Training and Exercise program plans, coordinates, and conducts cyber-focused exercises that prepare and enhance incident operational capabilities for the Department and its Federal, State, local, regional, international, and private sector partners, thus ensuring a cadre of emergency response personnel are prepared to respond across the spectrum of crises and emergencies. These personnel are organized in accordance with the Emergency Support Function #2 Annex of the National Response Framework and are tasked to coordinate the restoration and provisioning of national security and emergency preparedness communications during an incident or disaster.

PPA: Readiness & Response

Readiness & Response provides immediate response to cyber incidents; timely notifications regarding current and potential security threats and vulnerabilities; and technical assistance to information system operators.

Readiness & Response is comprised of three projects:

- **United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT):** US-CERT provides response support and defense against cyber attacks for the Federal Executive Branch (.gov) and information sharing and collaboration among State, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments, industry, and international partners. US-CERT interacts with Federal agencies, industry, the research community, SLTT governments, and other entities to disseminate reasoned and actionable cybersecurity information to the public. US-CERT also provides a way for citizens, businesses, and 34 other institutions to communicate and coordinate directly with the U.S. Government about cybersecurity.
- **Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT):** ICS-CERT provides focused operational capabilities for defending control system environments against emerging cyber threats. ICS-CERT provides efficient coordination of control systems-related security incidents and information sharing with Federal, SLTT

agencies and organizations; the Intelligence Community (IC); private sector constituents, including vendors, owners, and operators; and international and private sector CERTs. ICS-CERT leads this effort by responding to and analyzing control systems-related incidents, conducting vulnerability and malware analysis, providing onsite support for forensic investigations, and providing situational awareness in the form of actionable intelligence and reports.

- **State, Local, Tribal, Territorial (SLTT) Engagement:** SLTT Engagement focuses on the MS-ISAC which provides a centralized forum for information sharing between the Federal Government and SLTT government bodies through a number of crucial services, while providing opportunities to analyze and correlate information among SLTT members, which then can be efficiently aggregated and shared with US-CERT, NCCIC, and their public and private sector partners without requiring Federal personnel resources. The MS-ISAC's mission, providing a common mechanism for raising the level of cybersecurity readiness and response in all SLTT governments, is a proven operation for protecting and defending the nation's interests against threats from cyberspace.

Section 2.2: Network Security Deployment Division

This Budget Addendum describes the Network Security Deployment (NSD) Division and maintains the PPA for Network Security Deployment unchanged. The realignment eliminates an organizational layer and enhances the Assistant Secretary's span of control which will improve leadership's ability to coordinate initiatives across NSD's portfolio. In addition, the realignment consolidates CS&C enterprise-wide research, development and standards efforts among CS&C components.

The request is a realignment of 131 FTP/124 FTE positions and \$408.509 million from the current Network Security Deployment PPA and Global Cybersecurity Management's Research and Standards Integration program.

PPA: Network Security Deployment

Network Security Deployment designs, develops, acquires, deploys, sustains, and provides solutions for the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), to include intrusion prevention and detection and information sharing. NSD supports the research, development, deployment, and integration of technological capabilities across all CS&C components to enhance the protection of Federal civilian departments and agencies from advanced cyber threats. NSD will also consolidate CS&C enterprise-wide research, development and standards efforts currently dispersed among CS&C components.

Network Security Deployment is comprised of seven projects:

- **Intrusion Prevention:** Intrusion Prevention includes elements of NSD's EINSTEIN 3 Accelerated (E³A) effort. E³A improves the protection of Federal civilian departments and agencies by providing active network defense capabilities and the ability to prevent and limit malicious activities from penetrating Federal networks and systems. With this capability, CS&C will be able to automatically detect and appropriately respond to cyber threats.
- **Information Sharing:** Information Sharing capabilities enhance NCPS's ability to share information securely with multiple stakeholders, including a wide range of security operations and information-sharing centers across federal, state, local, tribal, private, and international boundaries. Effectively exchanging information with these stakeholders will help prevent cybersecurity incidents from occurring by improving access to threat information and analytic products, reducing incident response time through improved coordination and collaboration, and improving efficiencies through more automated information exchange.
- **Analytics:** NCPS's analytic capabilities capture, organize and analyze data collected from EINSTEIN sensors and other data feeds. These capabilities enable CS&C cybersecurity analysts to fuse information and correlate malicious network activity across participating Federal executive branch agencies and achieve situational awareness of high profile cyber threats.

- **Intrusion Detection:** Intrusion Detection capabilities include the elements of the intrusion detection system known as EINSTEIN 2. This capability provides CS&C’s cybersecurity analysts with improved understanding of the network environment and with increased ability to address network weaknesses and vulnerabilities.
- **Core Infrastructure:** Core Infrastructure is made up of the IT systems and facilities that enable the delivery of NCPS capabilities. The NCPS core infrastructure includes all classifications levels of the mission operating environment that US-CERT Operations analysts use to access the information generated from NCPS operational systems, communications infrastructure that links NCPS facilities, and the NCPS core data center and facility.
- **Program Planning and Operations:** Program Planning and Operations consists of mission support services and common operating costs.
- **Research and Standards Integration (RSI):** RSI advances the future state of cybersecurity through efforts in both Research and Development (R&D) and standards activities. RSI serves as CS&C’s technology transition facilitator, accelerating the integration of technologies from cutting-edge research into CS&C systems and programs. This encompasses both promoting the development of new technologies and transitioning them to operational programs. RSI also promotes the advancement of cybersecurity standards and advocates the adoption of relevant standards into CS&C’s operational systems and programs. On national and international levels, RSI influences cybersecurity standards and frameworks promoting interoperability and automation supporting CS&C’s mission.

Section 2.3: Federal Network Resilience Division

This Budget Addendum describes the Federal Network Resilience (FNR) Division which maintains the PPA for Federal Network Security unchanged. Although there is no change to the PPA other than renaming “Federal Network Security” to “Federal Network Resilience,” the CS&C functional realignment eliminates an organizational layer and enhances the Assistant Secretary’s span of control which will improve leadership’s ability to coordinate initiatives across FNR’s portfolio. CS&C requests a name change of this PPA from Federal Network Security to Federal Network Resilience to better align to its capabilities of strengthening the security posture of Federal networks.

The request is a realignment of 85 FTP/85 FTE positions and \$199.907 million from the Federal Network Security PPA and Business Operations PPA.

PPA: Federal Network Resilience

The Federal Network Resilience (FNR) division collaborates across the United States Government to strengthen the security posture of Federal networks. FNR will:

- Coordinate with Federal civilian partners and stakeholders to develop and deploy cybersecurity capabilities and standards;
- Identify barriers to better cybersecurity practices within Federal Civilian networks; and
- Use automation/tools/audits/tests to ensure best practices within Federal Civilian networks, including agency assessments.

Federal Network Resilience is comprised of the following five projects:

- **Cybersecurity Performance Management (CPM):** CPM provides operational support to Federal departments and agencies in securing Federal information systems consistent with the implementation of Office of Management & Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-10-15, *Reporting Instructions for the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and Agency Privacy Management*; OMB Memorandum M-10-28; and subsequent memoranda and directives related to evolving federal cybersecurity requirements. CPM executes DHS FISMA responsibilities by drafting the annual FISMA report to Congress for OMB review, conducting Chief Information Office (CIO)/Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) interviews with agencies, and developing updated quarterly and annual FISMA metrics (to include the Inspector General measures). CPM is charged with assessing the effectiveness of Federal civilian agency security programs and tracking the civilian Federal Executive Branch’s progress affecting improvement against the enterprise cybersecurity baseline established in FY 2011. CPM also addresses any identified solution gaps to provide federal agencies clear guidance for the migration of existing infrastructure and the implementation of new capabilities in a manner consistent with the overall federal security strategy.

- **Cybersecurity Assurance Program (CAP):** Cybersecurity Assurance addresses DHS’s responsibilities to certify and enforce federal and civilian agency implementation of network and security operational standards and best practices, to ensure that agencies comply with federal standards and policies, and to assess the state of operational readiness and cybersecurity risk for unclassified networks and systems across Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies. The Cybersecurity Assurance Program performs assessments that provide agencies with access to specialized skills and services that promote a healthy IT infrastructure across the Nation’s computer networks and systems. CAP also provides Program Management and Program Office operations support services common across all FNR capability areas. These services include DHS-required earned value management; tracking cost and schedule actuals against estimates, contracts oversight, financial planning, lifecycle cost estimating, strategic and technical planning and assessment functions, and FNR Front Office support services. These activities ensure that all of FNR’s capabilities are coordinated and delivered effectively and efficiently while continuing to evolve to meet dynamic cyber threats. Planning activities also include executing the cybersecurity policy and planning requirements as assigned to DHS in OMB Memorandum M-10-28, *Clarifying Cybersecurity Responsibilities and Activities of the Executive Office of the President* and DHS and in direct support of the DHS QHSR and the *Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future*.
- **Network and Infrastructure Security (N&IS):** Network & Infrastructure Security leads the CNCI Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) Initiative with OMB. It optimizes network security capabilities into a common solution for the Federal information enterprise and facilitates the reduction and consolidation of external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points. Reducing and consolidating external access points affords a number of benefits to the Federal government, particularly coupled with risk mitigation and added security measures. Benefits include identifiable locations for EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection system sensor deployments, as well as a series of critical security capabilities that agencies must establish in order to be TIC-compliant. While the Office of Management and Budget maintains oversight of the TIC Initiative, implementation relies on the technical expertise of N&IS, which synchronizes the efforts of all participating Federal partners. It also monitors and oversees Federal partners’ Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) transition, consequently managing their baseline information systems security capabilities required under the TIC Initiative.
- **Requirements and Acquisition Support (RAS):** Requirements and Acquisition Support supervises the long-term strategic prevention of attacks against Federal government networks by addressing common challenges faced by all agencies. RAS assesses and prioritizes common cybersecurity needs and solutions; promotes actionable cybersecurity policies, initiatives, standards, and guidelines; enables effective cybersecurity risk mitigation strategies implementation; and measures agency implementation of strategies and compliance. More specifically, RAS delivers strategic sourcing solutions enabling government-wide cost savings for IT security products and services. It also oversees and monitors Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISSLOB) Shared Service Center performance, manages the daily operations of the

ISSLOB Program Management Office, and collaborates with other National Cyber Security Federal Network Resilience programs to assess and maintain the Federal Government's strategic cybersecurity plan.

- **Continuous Monitoring and Diagnostics (CMD):** Provides hardware, software, and services, enabling continuous monitoring and diagnostics in support of mitigation activities designed to strengthen the operational security posture of federal civilian networks. The CMD program involves the procurement, operations, and maintenance of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness on agency and federal levels. With CMD, agencies can identify which network security issues to address first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. DHS will receive aggregate information from each agency to provide network security situational awareness at the federal level on network security. Agency-level efforts will vary on the basis of the maturity of their continuous monitoring and diagnostics program. More mature agencies with existing continuous monitoring and diagnostics capabilities, particularly in the hardware and software asset management and configuration management services, may continue using those sensors or request deployment of CMD-procured tools. Other agencies may leverage existing sensors and dashboards, but must interface with the federal-level oversight at DHS. Still others may utilize continuous-monitoring-as-a-service contractor to provide overall integration and continuous monitoring and diagnostics services. Additionally, the CMD program is designed to enable agencies to more readily identify which network security issues to address first, thus enhancing the overall security posture of agency networks. The CMD program is expected to influence the way network Certification and Accreditation activities are undertaken. DHS anticipates CMD will remove the need for episodic certifications by providing ongoing authorization via a continuous solution.

Section 2.4: Office of Emergency Communications Division

This Budget Addendum describes the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) Division which is formed by deactivating the National Communications System (NCS) organization and merging it with the Office of Emergency Communications. The OEC will unify and lead nationwide efforts to improve National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) and emergency communications capabilities across all levels of government, and provides the technical staff to execute DHS's responsibilities as defined by E.O. 13618. This division incorporates functions from the decommissioned NCS and the legacy OEC.

The request is a realignment of 144 FTP/144 FTE positions and \$119.697 million to create three new PPAs:

- Communications Engineering Technical Assistance – CS&C requests a realignment of 34 positions/34 FTE and \$18.221 million to establish the Communications Engineering Technical Assistance PPA. These funds will provide technical support to the Executive Committee to develop and maintain plans adequate to provide for the security and protection of NS/EP communications.
- Communications Partnerships – CS&C requests a realignment of 73 positions /73 and \$30.058 million to establish the Communications Partnerships PPA. These funds will provide direct support to SLTT emergency responders and government officials through the development and delivery of training, tools, and onsite assistance to advance public safety interoperable communications capabilities.
- Priority Services Management – CS&C requests a realignment of 37 positions/37 and \$71.418 million to establish the Priority Services Management PPA. These funds will support the development, testing, implementation, and sustainment of NS/EP communications, including: communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal and SLTT emergency preparedness and response communications; non-military executive branch communications systems; critical infrastructure protection networks; and non-military communications networks, particularly with respect to prioritization and restoration.

PPA: Communications Engineering Technical Assistance

Communications Engineering Technical Assistance provides technical and training support to the Executive Committee to develop and maintain plans to ensure the security and protection of NS/EP communications.

Communications Engineering Technical Assistance is comprised of two projects:

- **Architecture and Advanced Technologies:** Architecture and Advanced Technologies provides vulnerability assessments of new communications technologies and evaluates their impacts on the commercial and government infrastructures. Efforts also include identification and assessment of satellite communications systems vulnerabilities, and

coordination with commercial vendors in conducting DHS-wide studies to determine and ensure sufficient satellite capabilities to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and natural disasters.

- **Technical Assistance:** Technical Assistance develops and delivers training, tools, and onsite assistance to SLTT agencies in order to advance implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) and public safety interoperable emergency communications capabilities.

PPA: Communications Partnerships

Communications Partnerships provides direct support to SLTT emergency responders and government officials through the development and delivery of training, tools, and onsite assistance to advance public safety interoperable communications capabilities. These efforts enhance partnerships and promote collaboration with emergency responders.

Communications Partnerships is comprised of three projects.

- **Policy & Planning:** Policy & Planning convenes and engages stakeholders at all levels—Federal and SLTT – and the private sector, to address and improve interoperable emergency communications.
- **Public Safety & NS/EP Partnerships:** Public Safety & NS/EP Partnerships engages stakeholders at all levels, Federal, SLTT and the private sector, to address and improve emergency communications.
- **Regional Coordination:** Regional Coordination Program strengthens emergency communications capabilities across Federal and SLTT governments at the regional level through trusted relationships, collaboration, and knowledge sharing.

PPA: Priority Services Management

Priority Services Management supports development, testing, implementation and sustainment of NS/EP communications, including communications that support Continuity of Government; Federal and State, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) emergency preparedness and response Communications; non-military executive branch communications networks and systems; and critical infrastructure protection networks.

Priority Services Management is comprised of six projects:

Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS): GETS provides priority communications on commercial landline communications networks to support the President, Federal and SLTT agencies, and other authorized users during National Special Security Events

(NSSE). NSSEs can include threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Capability is delivered via commercial networks using a calling card.

Next Generation Networks (NGN): NGN ensures the Federal Government keeps pace with the communications industry. NGN works with major commercial telecommunications carriers as they make the transition to Internet Protocol (IP)-based infrastructures to deploy features enabling (NS/EP) priority service.

Special Routing Arrangement Service (SRAS): SRAS provides non-traceable, priority communication service over commercial wireless and wireline telecommunications networks for a special user community. This service supports National Special Security Events directed by the Secretary, Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) activities. This program is required to operate under all conditions, including natural and man-made disasters, cyber attacks, and threatened and actual terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, even when conventional communications services are congested or degraded.

Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP): TSP is the regulatory, administrative, and operational system authorizing and providing priority treatment of NS/EP telecommunications services. The TSP program provides NS/EP users with priority restoration and provisioning of telecommunications services vital to maintaining readiness or response to an incident.

Wireless Priority Service (WPS): WPS enhances the ability of NS/EP users to complete calls during a crisis. WPS provides nationwide wireless subscriber coverage for the President, Federal, and SLTT users during National Special Security Events (NSSE) and crisis situations. These services coordinate response and recovery efforts while also facilitating COOP and COG activities. Callers access the system by dialing an access number and using ordinary cellular devices over public cellular wireless networks.

Classified Program: Justification for this program will be made available under separate cover.

Section 2.5: Stakeholder Engagement and Cyber Infrastructure Resilience Division

This Budget Addendum describes the Stakeholder Engagement and Cyber Infrastructure Resilience (SE/CIR) Division which realigns functional activities across five PPAs. SE/CIR will serve as the Executive Secretariat for the Joint Program Office for the NS/EP Communications Executive Committee. SE/CIR will streamline coordination and engagement among critical infrastructure owners/operators, Federal interagency partners, and State, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) government agencies, academia and the private sector to promote and enhance the security and resilience of the Nation's critical cyber and communications infrastructure. SE/CIR consolidates stakeholder engagement functions across CS&C into a single component responsible for public and private partnerships leading to the development of strategic risk assessments and the delivery of key mitigation capabilities to owners and operators of the Nation's critical cyber and NS/EP communications infrastructure.

The request is a realignment of 70 FTP/70 FTE positions and \$37.893 million to create a new PPA:

- Engagement & Resilience– CS&C requests a realignment of 70 positions/70 FTE and \$37.893 million to establish the Engagement & Resilience PPA. These funds will enhance lines of communication and engagement among critical infrastructure owners/operators, Federal interagency partners, SLTT government agencies for cyber and communications security and resilience.

PPA: Engagement & Resilience

Engagement and Resilience serves as the Department's primary point of engagement and coordination for communications and cybersecurity initiatives for government and industry partners, promoting and enhancing the security and resilience of the Nation's critical cyber and communications infrastructure.

Engagement & Resilience PPA is comprised of four projects:

- **Cyber Education:** Cyber Education brings together outreach activities, to include Stop-Think-Connect and National Cybersecurity Awareness Month, and education and workforce development activities such as the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE).
- **Government Engagement:** Government Engagement program leads a consolidated, coordinated, professional cyber and communications engagement strategy with Federal and SLTT partners.
- **Industry Engagement & Resilience:** Industry Engagement program leads a consolidated, coordinated, professional engagement strategy with our Nation's critical infrastructure owners and operators.

- **Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation:** Strategic Risk Assessment and Mitigation program leads strategic risk assessment and mitigation projects that reduce risk to the Nation’s critical cyber infrastructure. Key projects include the Cyber Resilience Review, Software Assurance, Supply Chain Risk Management and sector wide risk assessment methodologies (e.g., Cybersecurity Assessment and Risk Management Approach).

Section 2.6: Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications – Directorate and Administration PPA, Management & Administration Appropriation

This Budget Addendum describes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications which realigns functional activities across CS&C to centralize program management, business operations, and overall strategic and policy development capabilities. The realignment will consolidate: 1) Business, Finance and Acquisition; 2) Enterprise Performance Management; 3) International Affairs; 4) External Affairs; 5) Human Capital; 6) Information Management; and 7) CS&C Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) functions to improve operational efficiency and eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort.

The request is a realignment of 88 FTP/88 FTE positions and \$15.629 million to create a new project in the Directorate Administration PPA:

- Assistant Secretary for CS&C – CS&C requests a realignment of 88 positions/88 FTE and \$15.629 million. In addition to realigning resources within the Assistant Secretary for CS&C, this request includes the realignment of resources from the NPPD IPIS Appropriation.

PPA: Assistant Secretary for CS&C

Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) manages cyber and communications policy initiatives, mission activities, and collaborations across the United States Government. The Office of the Assistant Secretary provides overall strategic/policy oversight while coordinating with national and international stakeholders to enhance the security, resilience, and reliability of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructure. This office also supports program management and business operations and consolidates all common support services to provide more agile and transparent enterprise-wide resourcing and program execution.

Section 2.7: Detailed Crosswalk Tables

The below tables serve to crosswalk the approved PPA structure into the structure outlined in this budget addendum.

Crosswalk 1: Old PPAs to New PPAs

Please note that funding under the “Assistant Secretary for CS&C” division/PPA will be part of the M&A appropriation; all other PPAs will be part of the IPIS appropriation.

Old Division / Old PPA / New PPA	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
National Cyber Security Division	432	395	\$53,359	\$671,817	\$725,176	552	536	\$71,910	\$738,499	\$810,409
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
US-CERT Operations	165	150	\$20,056	\$59,060	\$79,116	225	218	\$29,449	\$73,187	\$102,636
Engagement & Resilience	15	8	\$1,139	\$114	\$1,253	15	15	\$2,127		\$2,127
Readiness & Response	139	132	\$17,659	\$58,946	\$76,605	199	192	\$26,053	\$73,187	\$99,240
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	11	10	\$1,258		\$1,258	11	11	\$1,269		\$1,269
Federal Network Security	69	69	\$8,836	\$209,164	\$218,000	84	84	\$10,995	\$188,774	\$199,769
Federal Network Resilience	68	68	\$8,707	\$209,164	\$217,871	83	83	\$10,865	\$188,774	\$199,639
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Network Security Deployment	91	82	\$10,894	\$317,106	\$328,000	126	119	\$16,387	\$390,054	\$406,441
Network Security Deployment	90	81	\$10,763	\$317,106	\$327,869	125	118	\$16,255	\$390,054	\$406,309
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$131		\$131	1	1	\$132		\$132
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	19	\$2,712	\$21,280	\$23,992	23	23	\$2,732	\$16,325	\$19,057
Engagement & Resilience	17	14	\$2,052	\$19,710	\$21,762	17	17	\$2,067	\$14,794	\$16,861
Network Security Deployment	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	37	28	\$3,983	\$56,017	\$60,000	51	49	\$5,847	\$67,196	\$73,043
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	7	5	\$661	\$10,143	\$10,804	7	7	\$667	\$8,191	\$8,858
Engagement & Resilience	16	12	\$1,906	\$14,692	\$16,598	21	21	\$2,658	\$13,895	\$16,553
Readiness & Response	12	9	\$1,123	\$29,682	\$30,805	17	15	\$1,660	\$44,625	\$46,285
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	2	2	\$293	\$1,500	\$1,793	6	6	\$862	\$485	\$1,347
Business Operations	33	33	\$4,418	\$7,150	\$11,568	29	29	\$4,022	\$1,103	\$5,125
Engagement & Resilience	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Federal Network Resilience	2	2	\$268		\$268	2	2	\$268		\$268
Network Security Deployment	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	29	29	\$3,882	\$7,150	\$11,032	25	25	\$3,486	\$1,103	\$4,589
National Communications System	110	105	\$13,797	\$92,323	\$106,120	123	123	\$15,864	\$78,255	\$94,119
Priority Telecommunications Service	40	40	\$5,253	\$50,821	\$56,074	59	59	\$7,607	\$45,805	\$53,412
Communications Partnerships						6	6	\$720		\$720
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination						1	1	\$141		\$141
Engagement & Resilience	12	12	\$1,583	\$1,603	\$3,186	16	16	\$2,141	\$21	\$2,162
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$393	\$350	\$743	14	14	\$1,861	\$350	\$2,211
Priority Services Management	25	25	\$3,277	\$48,868	\$52,145	22	22	\$2,744	\$45,434	\$48,178
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	12	12	\$1,578	\$19,582	\$21,160
Communications Engineering Technical Assistance						10	10	\$1,296		\$1,296
Priority Services Management	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	2	2	\$282	\$19,582	\$19,864
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	28	\$3,727	\$9,714	\$13,441	14	14	\$1,813	\$8,289	\$10,102
Communications Engineering Technical Assistance	18	18	\$2,392	\$8,282	\$10,674	10	10	\$1,309	\$7,157	\$8,466
Communications Partnerships						3	3	\$376		\$376
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	10	10	\$1,335		\$1,335					
Priority Services Management				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	40	36	\$4,677	\$6,675	\$11,352	38	38	\$4,866	\$4,579	\$9,445
Communications Partnerships	19	18	\$2,161	\$1,206	\$3,367	10	10	\$1,103	\$587	\$1,690
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	17	14	\$2,026	\$4,527	\$6,553	16	16	\$2,057	\$3,526	\$5,583
Engagement & Resilience				\$392	\$392				\$56	\$56
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Priority Services Management	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	12	12	\$1,706	\$410	\$2,116
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	\$9,226	\$34,269	\$43,495	71	71	\$10,562	\$25,954	\$36,516
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	\$9,226	\$34,269	\$43,495	71	71	\$10,562	\$25,954	\$36,516
Communications Engineering Technical Assistance	14	14	\$2,026	\$9,098	\$11,124	14	14	\$2,036	\$6,423	\$8,459
Communications Partnerships	45	45	\$6,768	\$24,821	\$31,589	54	54	\$8,091	\$19,181	\$27,272
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$432	\$350	\$782	3	3	\$435	\$350	\$785
Office of the Under Secretary	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Total, Cybersecurity & Communications (Including AS CS&C)	630	588	\$81,335	\$798,983	\$880,318	772	756	\$103,372	\$842,708	\$946,080

Crosswalk 2: Old Projects to New Projects

Please note that funding under the “Assistant Secretary for CS&C” division/PPA will be part of the M&A appropriation; all other PPAs will be part of the IPIS appropriation. Additionally, please note that while each PPA will have a separate project line for salaries and benefits, for display purposes, the salaries and benefits have been rolled into the PPA’s other projects.

Old Division / Old PPA / Old Project/ New Project	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
National Cyber Security Division	432	395	\$53,359	\$671,817	\$725,176	552	536	\$71,910	\$738,499	\$810,409
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
US-CERT Operations	165	150	\$20,056	\$59,060	\$79,116	225	218	\$29,449	\$73,187	\$102,636
Coordination & Integration	28	28	\$3,747	\$21,658	\$25,405	34	34	\$4,621	\$24,874	\$29,495
US-CERT	28	28	\$3,747	\$21,658	\$25,405	34	34	\$4,621	\$24,874	\$29,495
Operations	105	94	\$12,607	\$25,836	\$38,443	157	150	\$20,816	\$38,365	\$59,181
Government Engagement	15	8	\$1,139	\$114	\$1,253	15	15	\$2,127		\$2,127
US-CERT	90	86	\$11,468	\$19,450	\$30,918	142	135	\$18,689	\$35,165	\$53,854
SLTT Engagement				\$6,272	\$6,272				\$3,200	\$3,200
Technology & Readiness Planning	32	28	\$3,702	\$11,566	\$15,268	34	34	\$4,012	\$9,948	\$13,960
US-CERT	21	18	\$2,444	\$11,566	\$14,010	23	23	\$2,743	\$9,948	\$12,691
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	11	10	\$1,258		\$1,258	11	11	\$1,269		\$1,269
Federal Network Security	69	69	\$8,836	\$209,164	\$218,000	84	84	\$10,995	\$188,774	\$199,769
Continuous Monitoring				\$183,000	\$183,000	15	15	\$2,115	\$165,946	\$168,061
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics				\$183,000	\$183,000	15	15	\$2,115	\$165,946	\$168,061
Cybersecurity Assurance	44	44	\$5,634	\$14,837	\$20,471	44	44	\$5,664	\$12,408	\$18,072
Cybersecurity Assurance	43	43	\$5,505	\$14,837	\$20,342	43	43	\$5,534	\$12,408	\$17,942
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Cybersecurity Performance Management	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,662	\$5,199	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,297	\$4,834
Cybersecurity Performance Management	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,662	\$5,199	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,297	\$4,834
Network & Infrastructure Security	10	10	\$1,281	\$5,028	\$6,309	10	10	\$1,291	\$4,523	\$5,814
Network & Infrastructure Security	10	10	\$1,281	\$5,028	\$6,309	10	10	\$1,291	\$4,523	\$5,814
Requirements & Acquisition Support	3	3	\$384	\$2,637	\$3,021	3	3	\$388	\$2,600	\$2,988
Requirements & Acquisition Support	3	3	\$384	\$2,637	\$3,021	3	3	\$388	\$2,600	\$2,988
Network Security Deployment	91	82	\$10,894	\$317,106	\$328,000	126	119	\$16,387	\$390,054	\$406,441
Analytics	13	13	\$1,782	\$27,059	\$28,841	16	15	\$2,097	\$60,024	\$62,121
Analytics	13	13	\$1,782	\$27,059	\$28,841	16	15	\$2,097	\$60,024	\$62,121
Core Infrastructure	16	16	\$2,173	\$53,287	\$55,460	19	18	\$2,513	\$48,875	\$51,388
Core Infrastructure	16	16	\$2,173	\$53,287	\$55,460	19	18	\$2,513	\$48,875	\$51,388
Information Sharing	9	7	\$705	\$12,251	\$12,956	12	11	\$1,293	\$32,861	\$34,154
Information Sharing	9	7	\$705	\$12,251	\$12,956	12	11	\$1,293	\$32,861	\$34,154
Intrusion Detection	15	15	\$2,038	\$13,470	\$15,508	18	17	\$2,355	\$9,334	\$11,689
Intrusion Detection	15	15	\$2,038	\$13,470	\$15,508	18	17	\$2,355	\$9,334	\$11,689
Intrusion Prevention	15	9	\$1,327	\$141,030	\$142,357	18	17	\$2,501	\$169,436	\$171,937
Intrusion Prevention	15	9	\$1,327	\$141,030	\$142,357	18	17	\$2,501	\$169,436	\$171,937
Program Planning & Operations	23	22	\$2,869	\$70,009	\$72,878	43	41	\$5,628	\$69,524	\$75,152
Program Planning & Operations	22	21	\$2,738	\$70,009	\$72,747	42	40	\$5,496	\$69,524	\$75,020
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$131		\$131	1	1	\$132		\$132
Global Cybersecurity Management	23	19	\$2,712	\$21,280	\$23,992	23	23	\$2,732	\$16,325	\$19,057
Cybersecurity Education	8	7	\$1,027	\$13,849	\$14,876	8	8	\$1,035	\$8,969	\$10,004
Cybersecurity Education	7	6	\$898	\$13,849	\$14,747	7	7	\$905	\$8,969	\$9,874
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Research & Standards Integration	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Research & Standards Integration	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Software Assurance	3	2	\$338	\$1,690	\$2,028	3	3	\$340	\$1,680	\$2,020
Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation	3	2	\$338	\$1,690	\$2,028	3	3	\$340	\$1,680	\$2,020
Supply Chain Risk Management	7	6	\$816	\$4,171	\$4,987	7	7	\$822	\$4,145	\$4,967
Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation	7	6	\$816	\$4,171	\$4,987	7	7	\$822	\$4,145	\$4,967
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	37	28	\$3,983	\$56,017	\$60,000	51	49	\$5,847	\$67,196	\$73,043
Control Systems Security	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927	17	15	\$1,660	\$31,734	\$33,394
ICS-CERT	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927	17	15	\$1,660	\$31,734	\$33,394
Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cybersecurity	3	2	\$306	\$5,317	\$5,623	5	5	\$590	\$4,769	\$5,359
Industry Engagement & Resilience	3	2	\$306	\$5,317	\$5,623	5	5	\$590	\$4,769	\$5,359
Cyber Exercises	7	5	\$661	\$10,143	\$10,804	7	7	\$667	\$8,191	\$8,858
Training & Exercises	7	5	\$661	\$10,143	\$10,804	7	7	\$667	\$8,191	\$8,858
Cybersecurity Evaluations	8	7	\$1,127	\$5,507	\$6,634	10	10	\$1,450	\$4,537	\$5,987
Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation	8	7	\$1,127	\$5,507	\$6,634	10	10	\$1,450	\$4,537	\$5,987
MS-ISAC Support									\$12,891	\$12,891
SLTT Engagement									\$12,891	\$12,891
Outreach & Awareness	7	5	\$766	\$7,246	\$8,012	12	12	\$1,480	\$5,074	\$6,554
Cybersecurity Education	3	2	\$315	\$664	\$979	3	3	\$317	\$664	\$981
Government Engagement	2	1	\$158	\$3,204	\$3,362	3	3	\$301	\$3,925	\$4,226
SLTT Engagement				\$1,878	\$1,878					
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	2	2	\$293	\$1,500	\$1,793	6	6	\$862	\$485	\$1,347

Crosswalk 2: Old Projects to New Projects, cont.

Old Division / Old PPA / Old Project/ New Project	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Business Operations	33	33	\$4,418	\$7,150	\$11,568	29	29	\$4,022	\$1,103	\$5,125
Business Operations	33	33	\$4,418	\$1,049	\$5,467	29	29	\$4,022	\$451	\$4,473
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics	2	2	\$268		\$268	2	2	\$268		\$268
Cybersecurity Education	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Program Planning & Operations	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	29	29	\$3,882	\$1,049	\$4,931	25	25	\$3,486	\$451	\$3,937
Facilities				\$6,101	\$6,101				\$652	\$652
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)				\$6,101	\$6,101				\$652	\$652
National Communications System	110	105	\$13,797	\$92,323	\$106,120	123	123	\$15,864	\$78,255	\$94,119
Priority Telecommunications Service	40	40	\$5,253	\$50,821	\$56,074	59	59	\$7,607	\$45,805	\$53,412
Facilities				\$2,956	\$2,956				\$2,956	\$2,956
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service				\$1,121	\$1,121				\$1,121	\$1,121
Industry Engagement & Resilience										
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$130	\$130				\$130	\$130
Wireless Priority Service				\$1,355	\$1,355				\$1,355	\$1,355
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)				\$350	\$350				\$350	\$350
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	1	1	\$140	\$19,268	\$19,408	11	11	\$1,416	\$18,093	\$19,509
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	1	1	\$140	\$19,268	\$19,408	11	11	\$1,416	\$18,093	\$19,509
Government/Industry Planning and Management	1	1	\$140	\$1,603	\$1,743	19	19	\$2,461	\$21	\$2,482
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service						4	4	\$442		\$442
Government Engagement						5	5	\$662		\$662
Industry Engagement & Resilience	1	1	\$140	\$1,603	\$1,743	9	9	\$1,216	\$21	\$1,237
National Coordination Center						1	1	\$141		\$141
Plans and Programs						22	22	\$2,844	\$405	\$3,249
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service									\$405	\$405
Government Engagement						2	2	\$263		\$263
Policy & Planning						6	6	\$720		\$720
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)						14	14	\$1,861		\$1,861
PTS Salaries and Benefits	37	37	\$4,833		\$4,833					
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	23	23	\$2,997		\$2,997					
Government Engagement	5	5	\$656		\$656					
Industry Engagement & Resilience	6	6	\$787		\$787					
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$393		\$393					
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$2,267	\$2,267				\$2,267	\$2,267
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$2,267	\$2,267				\$2,267	\$2,267
Wireless Priority Service	1	1	\$140	\$24,727	\$24,867	7	7	\$886	\$22,063	\$22,949
Wireless Priority Service	1	1	\$140	\$24,727	\$24,867	7	7	\$886	\$22,063	\$22,949
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	12	12	\$1,578	\$19,582	\$21,160
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	12	12	\$1,578	\$19,582	\$21,160
Architecture & Advanced Technologies						10	10	\$1,296		\$1,296
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	2	2	\$282	\$19,582	\$19,864
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	28	28	\$3,727	\$9,714	\$13,441	14	14	\$1,813	\$8,289	\$10,102
Classified Program				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Classified Program				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Commercial Network Survivability/Advanced Technology						2	2	\$256		\$256
Architecture & Advanced Technologies						2	2	\$256		\$256
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments				\$6,175	\$6,175	5	5	\$661	\$5,048	\$5,709
Policy & Planning						3	3	\$376		\$376
Technical Assistance				\$6,175	\$6,175	2	2	\$285	\$5,048	\$5,333
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Standards				\$2,107	\$2,107	6	6	\$768	\$2,109	\$2,877
Architecture & Advanced Technologies				\$2,107	\$2,107	6	6	\$768	\$2,109	\$2,877
PSET Salaries and Benefits	28	28	\$3,727		\$3,727					
Architecture & Advanced Technologies	16	16	\$2,126		\$2,126					
Technical Assistance	2	2	\$266		\$266					
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	10	10	\$1,335		\$1,335					

Crosswalk 2: Old Projects to New Projects, cont.

Old Division / Old PPA / Old Project/ New Project	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	40	36	\$4,677	\$6,675	\$11,352	38	38	\$4,866	\$4,579	\$9,445
CIP Salaries and Benefits	29	29	\$3,697		\$3,697					
National Coordination Center	9	9	\$1,326		\$1,326					
Policy & Planning	14	14	\$1,671		\$1,671					
Regional Coordination	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans & Policy	2	1	\$140	\$1,206	\$1,346	14	14	\$1,823	\$587	\$2,410
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service						9	9	\$1,318		\$1,318
Regional Coordination	2	1	\$140	\$1,206	\$1,346	5	5	\$505	\$587	\$1,092
National Coordination Center Operations	8	5	\$700	\$3,836	\$4,536	15	15	\$1,916	\$2,931	\$4,847
National Coordination Center	8	5	\$700	\$3,836	\$4,536	15	15	\$1,916	\$2,931	\$4,847
Network Security Information Exchanges				\$392	\$392				\$56	\$56
Industry Engagement & Resilience				\$392	\$392				\$56	\$56
Telecommunications Service Priority	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	4	4	\$529	\$410	\$939
National Coordination Center						1	1	\$141		\$141
Telecommunications Service Priority	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	1	1	\$141	\$410	\$551
Wireless Priority Service						2	2	\$247		\$247
Training & Exercises				\$691	\$691	5	5	\$598	\$595	\$1,193
Policy & Planning						5	5	\$598		\$598
Training & Exercises				\$691	\$691				\$595	\$595
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	\$9,226	\$34,269	\$43,495	71	71	\$10,562	\$25,954	\$36,516
Office of Emergency Communications	62	62	\$9,226	\$34,269	\$43,495	71	71	\$10,562	\$25,954	\$36,516
Business Support	11	11	\$1,685	\$6,351	\$8,036	15	15	\$2,272	\$5,926	\$8,198
Policy & Planning	3	3	\$488	\$2,030	\$2,518	5	5	\$731	\$2,030	\$2,761
Public Safety & NSEP Partnerships	5	5	\$765	\$3,971	\$4,736	7	7	\$1,106	\$3,546	\$4,652
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	3	3	\$432	\$350	\$782	3	3	\$435	\$350	\$785
Interoperability Support	12	12	\$1,838	\$8,696	\$10,534	12	12	\$1,841	\$6,908	\$8,749
Public Safety & NSEP Partnerships	12	12	\$1,838	\$8,696	\$10,534	12	12	\$1,841	\$6,908	\$8,749
Outreach & Coordination	30	30	\$4,474	\$9,165	\$13,639	35	35	\$5,211	\$5,738	\$10,949
Policy & Planning	11	11	\$1,443	\$8,162	\$9,605	11	11	\$1,453	\$4,735	\$6,188
Regional Coordination	12	12	\$2,000	\$762	\$2,762	17	17	\$2,720	\$762	\$3,482
Technical Assistance	7	7	\$1,031	\$241	\$1,272	7	7	\$1,038	\$241	\$1,279
SAFECOM	2	2	\$234	\$1,200	\$1,434	2	2	\$240	\$1,200	\$1,440
Public Safety & NSEP Partnerships	2	2	\$234	\$1,200	\$1,434	2	2	\$240	\$1,200	\$1,440
Technical Assistance and Grants	7	7	\$995	\$8,857	\$9,852	7	7	\$998	\$6,182	\$7,180
Technical Assistance	7	7	\$995	\$8,857	\$9,852	7	7	\$998	\$6,182	\$7,180
Office of the Under Secretary	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Assistant Secretary for CS&C	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Total, Cybersecurity & Communications (Including AS CS&C)	630	588	\$81,335	\$798,983	\$880,318	772	756	\$103,372	\$842,708	\$946,080

Crosswalk 3: New PPAs to Old PPAs

Please note that funding under the “Assistant Secretary for CS&C” division/PPA will be part of the M&A appropriation; all other PPAs will be part of the IPIS appropriation.

New Division / New PPA / Old PPA	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center	189	174	\$23,929	\$105,338	\$129,267	254	245	\$33,056	\$131,389	\$164,445
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	38	33	\$5,147	\$16,710	\$21,857	38	38	\$5,343	\$13,577	\$18,920
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	7	5	\$661	\$10,143	\$10,804	7	7	\$667	\$8,191	\$8,858
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	17	14	\$2,026	\$4,527	\$6,553	16	16	\$2,057	\$3,526	\$5,583
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
Priority Telecommunications Service						1	1	\$141		\$141
Readiness & Response	151	141	\$18,782	\$88,628	\$107,410	216	207	\$27,713	\$117,812	\$145,525
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	12	9	\$1,123	\$29,682	\$30,805	17	15	\$1,660	\$44,625	\$46,285
US-CERT Operations	139	132	\$17,659	\$58,946	\$76,605	199	192	\$26,053	\$73,187	\$99,240
Network Security Deployment	96	86	\$11,428	\$318,676	\$330,104	131	124	\$16,924	\$391,585	\$408,509
Network Security Deployment	96	86	\$11,428	\$318,676	\$330,104	131	124	\$16,924	\$391,585	\$408,509
Business Operations	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Global Cybersecurity Management	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Network Security Deployment	90	81	\$10,763	\$317,106	\$327,869	125	118	\$16,255	\$390,054	\$406,309
Federal Network Resilience	70	70	\$8,975	\$209,164	\$218,139	85	85	\$11,133	\$188,774	\$199,907
Federal Network Resilience	70	70	\$8,975	\$209,164	\$218,139	85	85	\$11,133	\$188,774	\$199,907
Business Operations	2	2	\$268		\$268	2	2	\$268		\$268
Federal Network Security	68	68	\$8,707	\$209,164	\$217,871	83	83	\$10,865	\$188,774	\$199,639
Office of Emergency Communications	124	122	\$16,904	\$119,370	\$136,274	144	144	\$19,791	\$99,906	\$119,697
Communications Engineering Technical Assistance	32	32	\$4,418	\$17,380	\$21,798	34	34	\$4,641	\$13,580	\$18,221
Next Generation Networks						10	10	\$1,296		\$1,296
Office of Emergency Communications	14	14	\$2,026	\$9,098	\$11,124	14	14	\$2,036	\$6,423	\$8,459
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	18	18	\$2,392	\$8,282	\$10,674	10	10	\$1,309	\$7,157	\$8,466
Communications Partnerships	64	63	\$8,929	\$26,027	\$34,956	73	73	\$10,290	\$19,768	\$30,058
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	19	18	\$2,161	\$1,206	\$3,367	10	10	\$1,103	\$587	\$1,690
Office of Emergency Communications	45	45	\$6,768	\$24,821	\$31,589	54	54	\$8,091	\$19,181	\$27,272
Priority Telecommunications Service						6	6	\$720		\$720
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications						3	3	\$376		\$376
Priority Services Management	28	27	\$3,557	\$75,963	\$79,520	37	37	\$4,860	\$66,558	\$71,418
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	12	12	\$1,706	\$410	\$2,116
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	2	2	\$282	\$19,582	\$19,864
Priority Telecommunications Service	25	25	\$3,277	\$48,868	\$52,145	22	22	\$2,744	\$45,434	\$48,178
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Stakeholder Engagement & Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	61	47	\$6,814	\$36,511	\$43,325	70	70	\$9,127	\$28,766	\$37,893
Engagement & Resilience	61	47	\$6,814	\$36,511	\$43,325	70	70	\$9,127	\$28,766	\$37,893
Business Operations	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	16	12	\$1,906	\$14,692	\$16,598	21	21	\$2,658	\$13,895	\$16,553
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs				\$392	\$392				\$56	\$56
Global Cybersecurity Management	17	14	\$2,052	\$19,710	\$21,762	17	17	\$2,067	\$14,794	\$16,861
Priority Telecommunications Service	12	12	\$1,583	\$1,603	\$3,186	16	16	\$2,141	\$21	\$2,162
US-CERT Operations	15	8	\$1,139	\$114	\$1,253	15	15	\$2,127		\$2,127
Assistant Secretary for CS&C	90	89	\$13,285	\$9,924	\$23,209	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	90	89	\$13,285	\$9,924	\$23,209	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
Business Operations	29	29	\$3,882	\$7,150	\$11,032	25	25	\$3,486	\$1,103	\$4,589
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	2	2	\$293	\$1,500	\$1,793	6	6	\$862	\$485	\$1,347
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Federal Network Security	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Global Cybersecurity Management	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Network Security Deployment	1	1	\$131		\$131	1	1	\$132		\$132
Office of Emergency Communications	3	3	\$432	\$350	\$782	3	3	\$435	\$350	\$785
Priority Telecommunications Service	3	3	\$393	\$350	\$743	14	14	\$1,861	\$350	\$2,211
Programs to Study & Enhance Telecommunications	10	10	\$1,335		\$1,335					
US-CERT Operations	11	10	\$1,258		\$1,258	11	11	\$1,269		\$1,269
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Total, Cybersecurity & Communications (Including AS CS&C)	630	588	\$81,335	\$798,983	\$880,318	772	756	\$103,372	\$842,708	\$946,080

Crosswalk 4: New Projects to Old Projects

Please note that funding under the "Assistant Secretary for CS&C" division/PPA will be part of the M&A appropriation; all other PPAs will be part of the IPIS appropriation. Additionally, please note that while each PPA will have a separate project line for salaries and benefits, for display purposes, the salaries and benefits have been rolled into the PPA's other projects.

New Division / New PPA / New Project / Old Project	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center	189	174	\$23,929	\$105,338	\$129,267	254	245	\$33,056	\$131,389	\$164,445
Cybersecurity & Communications Coordination	38	33	\$5,147	\$16,710	\$21,857	38	38	\$5,343	\$13,577	\$18,920
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
Cybersecurity Coordination	14	14	\$2,460	\$2,040	\$4,500	14	14	\$2,478	\$1,860	\$4,338
National Coordination Center	17	14	\$2,026	\$3,836	\$5,862	17	17	\$2,198	\$2,931	\$5,129
CIP Salaries and Benefits	9	9	\$1,326		\$1,326					
Government/Industry Planning and Management						1	1	\$141		\$141
National Coordination Center Operations	8	5	\$700	\$3,836	\$4,536	15	15	\$1,916	\$2,931	\$4,847
Telecommunications Service Priority						1	1	\$141		\$141
Training & Exercises	7	5	\$661	\$10,834	\$11,495	7	7	\$667	\$8,786	\$9,453
Cyber Exercises	7	5	\$661	\$10,143	\$10,804	7	7	\$667	\$8,191	\$8,858
Training & Exercises				\$691	\$691				\$595	\$595
Readiness & Response	151	141	\$18,782	\$88,628	\$107,410	216	207	\$27,713	\$117,812	\$145,525
ICS-CERT	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927	17	15	\$1,660	\$31,734	\$33,394
Control Systems Security	12	9	\$1,123	\$27,804	\$28,927	17	15	\$1,660	\$31,734	\$33,394
US-CERT	139	132	\$17,659	\$52,674	\$70,333	199	192	\$26,053	\$69,987	\$96,040
Coordination & Integration	28	28	\$3,747	\$21,658	\$25,405	34	34	\$4,621	\$24,874	\$29,495
Operations	90	86	\$11,468	\$19,450	\$30,918	142	135	\$18,689	\$35,165	\$53,854
Technology & Readiness Planning	21	18	\$2,444	\$11,566	\$14,010	23	23	\$2,743	\$9,948	\$12,691
SLTT Engagement				\$8,150	\$8,150				\$16,091	\$16,091
MS-ISAC Support									\$12,891	\$12,891
Operations				\$6,272	\$6,272				\$3,200	\$3,200
Outreach & Awareness				\$1,878	\$1,878					
Network Security Deployment	96	86	\$11,428	\$318,676	\$330,104	131	124	\$16,924	\$391,585	\$408,509
Network Security Deployment	96	86	\$11,428	\$318,676	\$330,104	131	124	\$16,924	\$391,585	\$408,509
Analytics	13	13	\$1,782	\$27,059	\$28,841	16	15	\$2,097	\$60,024	\$62,121
Analytics	13	13	\$1,782	\$27,059	\$28,841	16	15	\$2,097	\$60,024	\$62,121
Core Infrastructure	16	16	\$2,173	\$53,287	\$55,460	19	18	\$2,513	\$48,875	\$51,388
Core Infrastructure	16	16	\$2,173	\$53,287	\$55,460	19	18	\$2,513	\$48,875	\$51,388
Information Sharing	9	7	\$705	\$12,251	\$12,956	12	11	\$1,293	\$32,861	\$34,154
Information Sharing	9	7	\$705	\$12,251	\$12,956	12	11	\$1,293	\$32,861	\$34,154
Intrusion Detection	15	15	\$2,038	\$13,470	\$15,508	18	17	\$2,355	\$9,334	\$11,689
Intrusion Detection	15	15	\$2,038	\$13,470	\$15,508	18	17	\$2,355	\$9,334	\$11,689
Intrusion Prevention	15	9	\$1,327	\$141,030	\$142,357	18	17	\$2,501	\$169,436	\$171,937
Intrusion Prevention	15	9	\$1,327	\$141,030	\$142,357	18	17	\$2,501	\$169,436	\$171,937
Program Planning & Operations	23	22	\$2,872	\$70,009	\$72,881	43	41	\$5,630	\$69,524	\$75,154
Business Operations	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Program Planning & Operations	22	21	\$2,738	\$70,009	\$72,747	42	40	\$5,496	\$69,524	\$75,020
Research & Standards Integration	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Research & Standards Integration	5	4	\$531	\$1,570	\$2,101	5	5	\$535	\$1,531	\$2,066
Federal Network Resilience	70	70	\$8,975	\$209,164	\$218,139	85	85	\$11,133	\$188,774	\$199,907
Federal Network Resilience	70	70	\$8,975	\$209,164	\$218,139	85	85	\$11,133	\$188,774	\$199,907
Continuous Monitoring & Diagnostics	2	2	\$268	\$183,000	\$183,268	17	17	\$2,383	\$165,946	\$168,329
Business Operations	2	2	\$268		\$268	2	2	\$268		\$268
Continuous Monitoring				\$183,000	\$183,000	15	15	\$2,115	\$165,946	\$168,061
Cybersecurity Assurance	43	43	\$5,505	\$14,837	\$20,342	43	43	\$5,534	\$12,408	\$17,942
Cybersecurity Assurance	43	43	\$5,505	\$14,837	\$20,342	43	43	\$5,534	\$12,408	\$17,942
Cybersecurity Performance Management	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,662	\$5,199	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,297	\$4,834
Cybersecurity Performance Management	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,662	\$5,199	12	12	\$1,537	\$3,297	\$4,834
Network & Infrastructure Security	10	10	\$1,281	\$5,028	\$6,309	10	10	\$1,291	\$4,523	\$5,814
Network & Infrastructure Security	10	10	\$1,281	\$5,028	\$6,309	10	10	\$1,291	\$4,523	\$5,814
Requirements & Acquisition Support	3	3	\$384	\$2,637	\$3,021	3	3	\$388	\$2,600	\$2,988
Requirements & Acquisition Support	3	3	\$384	\$2,637	\$3,021	3	3	\$388	\$2,600	\$2,988
Office of Emergency Communications	124	122	\$16,904	\$119,370	\$136,274	144	144	\$19,791	\$99,906	\$119,697
Communications Engineering Technical Assistance	32	32	\$4,418	\$17,380	\$21,798	34	34	\$4,641	\$13,580	\$18,221
Architecture & Advanced Technologies	16	16	\$2,126	\$2,107	\$4,233	18	18	\$2,320	\$2,109	\$4,429
Commercial Network Survivability/Advanced Technology						2	2	\$256		\$256
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Standards				\$2,107	\$2,107	6	6	\$768	\$2,109	\$2,877
Next Generation Networks						10	10	\$1,296		\$1,296
PSET Salaries and Benefits	16	16	\$2,126		\$2,126					
Technical Assistance	16	16	\$2,292	\$15,273	\$17,565	16	16	\$2,321	\$11,471	\$13,792
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments				\$6,175	\$6,175	2	2	\$285	\$5,048	\$5,333
Outreach & Coordination	7	7	\$1,031	\$241	\$1,272	7	7	\$1,038	\$241	\$1,279
PSET Salaries and Benefits	2	2	\$266		\$266					
Technical Assistance and Grants	7	7	\$995	\$8,857	\$9,852	7	7	\$998	\$6,182	\$7,180

Crosswalk 4: New Projects to Old Projects, cont.

New Division / New PPA / New Project / Old Project	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Communications Partnerships	64	63	\$8,929	\$26,027	\$34,956	73	73	\$10,290	\$19,768	\$30,058
Policy & Planning	28	28	\$3,602	\$10,192	\$13,794	30	30	\$3,878	\$6,765	\$10,643
Business Support	3	3	\$488	\$2,030	\$2,518	5	5	\$731	\$2,030	\$2,761
CIP Salaries and Benefits	14	14	\$1,671		\$1,671					
Modeling, Analysis & Technical Assessments						3	3	\$376		\$376
Outreach & Coordination	11	11	\$1,443	\$8,162	\$9,605	11	11	\$1,453	\$4,735	\$6,188
Plans and Programs						6	6	\$720		\$720
Training & Exercises						5	5	\$598		\$598
Public Safety & NSEP Partnerships	19	19	\$2,837	\$13,867	\$16,704	21	21	\$3,187	\$11,654	\$14,841
Business Support	5	5	\$765	\$3,971	\$4,736	7	7	\$1,106	\$3,546	\$4,652
Interoperability Support	12	12	\$1,838	\$8,696	\$10,534	12	12	\$1,841	\$6,908	\$8,749
SAFECOM	2	2	\$234	\$1,200	\$1,434	2	2	\$240	\$1,200	\$1,440
Regional Coordination	17	16	\$2,490	\$1,968	\$4,458	22	22	\$3,225	\$1,349	\$4,574
CIP Salaries and Benefits	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans & Policy	2	1	\$140	\$1,206	\$1,346	5	5	\$505	\$587	\$1,092
Outreach & Coordination	12	12	\$2,000	\$762	\$2,762	17	17	\$2,720	\$762	\$3,482
Priority Services Management	28	27	\$3,557	\$75,963	\$79,520	37	37	\$4,860	\$66,558	\$71,418
Classified Program				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Classified Program				\$1,432	\$1,432	1	1	\$128	\$1,132	\$1,260
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	24	24	\$3,137	\$20,389	\$23,526	24	24	\$3,176	\$19,619	\$22,795
Critical Infrastructure Protection Operations, Plans & Policy						9	9	\$1,318		\$1,318
Facilities				\$1,121	\$1,121				\$1,121	\$1,121
Government Emergency Telecommunications Service	1	1	\$140	\$19,268	\$19,408	11	11	\$1,416	\$18,093	\$19,509
Government/Industry Planning and Management						4	4	\$442		\$442
Plans and Programs									\$405	\$405
PTS Salaries and Benefits	23	23	\$2,997		\$2,997					
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	2	2	\$282	\$19,582	\$19,864
Next Generation Networks	2	1	\$140	\$25,113	\$25,253	2	2	\$282	\$19,582	\$19,864
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$2,397	\$2,397				\$2,397	\$2,397
Facilities				\$130	\$130				\$130	\$130
Special Routing Arrangement Service				\$2,267	\$2,267				\$2,267	\$2,267
Telecommunications Service Priority	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	1	1	\$141	\$410	\$551
Telecommunications Service Priority	1	1	\$140	\$550	\$690	1	1	\$141	\$410	\$551
Wireless Priority Service	1	1	\$140	\$26,082	\$26,222	9	9	\$1,133	\$23,418	\$24,551
Facilities				\$1,355	\$1,355				\$1,355	\$1,355
Telecommunications Service Priority						2	2	\$247		\$247
Wireless Priority Service	1	1	\$140	\$24,727	\$24,867	7	7	\$886	\$22,063	\$22,949
Stakeholder Engagement & Cyber Infrastructure Resilience	61	47	\$6,814	\$36,511	\$43,325	70	70	\$9,127	\$28,766	\$37,893
Engagement & Resilience	61	47	\$6,814	\$36,511	\$43,325	70	70	\$9,127	\$28,766	\$37,893
Cybersecurity Education	11	9	\$1,347	\$14,513	\$15,860	11	11	\$1,356	\$9,633	\$10,989
Business Operations	1	1	\$134		\$134	1	1	\$134		\$134
Cybersecurity Education	7	6	\$898	\$13,849	\$14,747	7	7	\$905	\$8,969	\$9,874
Outreach & Awareness	3	2	\$315	\$664	\$979	3	3	\$317	\$664	\$981
Government Engagement	22	14	\$1,953	\$3,318	\$5,271	25	25	\$3,353	\$3,925	\$7,278
Government/Industry Planning and Management						5	5	\$662		\$662
Operations	15	8	\$1,139	\$114	\$1,253	15	15	\$2,127		\$2,127
Outreach & Awareness	2	1	\$158	\$3,204	\$3,362	3	3	\$301	\$3,925	\$4,226
Plans and Programs						2	2	\$263		\$263
PTS Salaries and Benefits	5	5	\$656		\$656					
Industry Engagement & Resilience	10	9	\$1,233	\$7,312	\$8,545	14	14	\$1,806	\$4,846	\$6,652
Critical Infrastructure Protection-Cybersecurity	3	2	\$306	\$5,317	\$5,623	5	5	\$590	\$4,769	\$5,359
Facilities										
Government/Industry Planning and Management	1	1	\$140	\$1,603	\$1,743	9	9	\$1,216	\$21	\$1,237
Network Security Information Exchanges				\$392	\$392				\$56	\$56
PTS Salaries and Benefits	6	6	\$787		\$787					
Strategic Risk Assessment & Mitigation	18	15	\$2,281	\$11,368	\$13,649	20	20	\$2,612	\$10,362	\$12,974
Cybersecurity Evaluations	8	7	\$1,127	\$5,507	\$6,634	10	10	\$1,450	\$4,537	\$5,987
Software Assurance	3	2	\$338	\$1,690	\$2,028	3	3	\$340	\$1,680	\$2,020
Supply Chain Risk Management	7	6	\$816	\$4,171	\$4,987	7	7	\$822	\$4,145	\$4,967
Assistant Secretary for CS&C	90	89	\$13,285	\$9,924	\$23,209	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
Directorate Administration (in M&A Appropriation)	90	89	\$13,285	\$9,924	\$23,209	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
Assistant Secretary for CS&C (in M&A Appropriation)	90	89	\$13,285	\$9,924	\$23,209	88	88	\$13,341	\$2,288	\$15,629
Assistant Secretary for CS&C	26	26	\$4,953	\$574	\$5,527	26	26	\$5,036		\$5,036
Business Operations	29	29	\$3,882	\$1,049	\$4,931	25	25	\$3,486	\$451	\$3,937
Business Support	3	3	\$432	\$350	\$782	3	3	\$435	\$350	\$785
CIP Salaries and Benefits	3	3	\$350		\$350					
Cybersecurity Assurance	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Cybersecurity Education	1	1	\$129		\$129	1	1	\$130		\$130
Facilities				\$6,451	\$6,451				\$1,002	\$1,002
Outreach & Awareness	2	2	\$293	\$1,500	\$1,793	6	6	\$862	\$485	\$1,347
Plans and Programs						14	14	\$1,861		\$1,861
Program Planning & Operations	1	1	\$131		\$131	1	1	\$132		\$132
PSET Salaries and Benefits	10	10	\$1,335		\$1,335					
PTS Salaries and Benefits	3	3	\$393		\$393					
Technology & Readiness Planning	11	10	\$1,258		\$1,258	11	11	\$1,269		\$1,269
Total, Cybersecurity & Communications (Including AS CS&C)	630	588	\$81,335	\$798,983	\$880,318	772	756	\$103,372	\$842,708	\$946,080

Section 3: Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis

Section 3.1: Purpose

This Budget Addendum describes the need for a consolidated and integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analysis capability, called the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA), within NPPD. This capability is an essential element of the Presidential Policy Directive on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (PPD-21).

This request supports the Federal Government's national policy to take proactive steps to manage risk, strengthen security, and improve the resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure against all hazards that could have a debilitating impact on national security, economic stability, public health, and safety. As the Nation faces a continued and growing cyber threat, understanding the potential consequences of a cyber attack upon critical infrastructure is an imperative for national security. Per PPD-21, this integrated analytical function will support the NCCIC and the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), as well as the rest of NPPD and its stakeholders and interagency partners.

Cyber and physical critical infrastructure are inextricably linked. DHS needs a centralized and integrated analytic effort to (1) fully understand the cyber landscape vulnerabilities, consequences, dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects, and (2) inform decision making across the full spectrum of threats to the critical infrastructure.

This effort builds on NPPD's analytical base, and specifically supports the third strategic imperative in PPD-21 that directs implementation of an integrated analysis function for critical infrastructure that includes operational and strategic analysis on incidents, threats, and emerging risks. The integrated analysis capability will collate, assess, and integrate vulnerability and consequence information with threat and hazard information to:

- Aid in understanding and prioritizing assets and managing risk to critical infrastructure;
- Anticipate interdependencies and cascading effects;
- Support the recommendation of security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident; and
- Support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure.

This element will support DHS's ability to maintain and share a near real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and support NPPD operational centers with near real-time integrated analysis of vulnerability and consequence during steady state operations and incidents, incidents that may affect critical infrastructure.

To achieve this, OCIA will build expertise in consequence analysis of cyber incidents on affected critical infrastructure by leveraging CS&C as well as expanded cyber training of existing personnel and hiring of cyber subject matter experts. This will allow OCIA to provide in-depth analytical support on priority critical infrastructure sectors to assess consequences from a cyber attack.

This approach is reinforced in Executive Order 13636 titled “Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity” that calls for identification and prioritization of cyber assets and systems where a cybersecurity incident could reasonably result in catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security. OCIA will support the ongoing implementation of this effort within NPPD.

Recent events and exercises, including Hurricane Sandy and the 2012 National Level Exercise, have demonstrated the need for an increased understanding of critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies in order to better assess risk and consequences at a national level. Such analysis will allow the Federal Government and its partners to more effectively prioritize efforts, allocate resources, and support public and private sector partners.

OCIA will provide NPPD and its partners in the public and private sector with comprehensive cyber and physical infrastructure risk analysis. This analytic support will help them make informed decisions regarding prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to improve the overall security and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure. OCIA will serve as a decision support function for all NPPD elements by providing integrated risk analysis, modeling, and simulation. OCIA activities will be consistent with and in support of ongoing whole-of-government approach to cyber and physical infrastructure security and resilience efforts.

This Budget Addendum consolidates cyber and physical infrastructure analysis functions in NPPD and realigns resources to establish a separate Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) for OCIA. OCIA would report directly to the Under Secretary for NPPD. OCIA would fully leverage the expertise and experience of the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) in critical infrastructure analysis and prioritization. HITRAC also manages the advanced modeling, simulation, and analysis work of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC), which combines the modeling capabilities of Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

PPA/Project	FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Infrastructure Protection & Information Security	58	57	\$6,657	\$20,625	\$27,282
PPA: Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis	58	57	\$6,657	\$20,625	\$27,282
C&IA Salaries & Benefits	58	57	\$6,657		\$6,657
Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis				\$20,625	\$20,625

This request is a budget-neutral realignment of \$26.618 million and 54 FTP/53 FTE positions from the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA in the IPIS appropriation and \$0.664 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE the Management and Administration appropriation. A new Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis PPA will be created outside of the Office of Infrastructure Protection in the IPIS appropriation with \$27.282 million and 58 FTP/57 FTE, while \$31.357 million and 35 FTP/32 FTE would remain in the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA.

Old PPA / New PPA	FY 2013 CR Annualized					FY 2014 President's Budget Request				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
IPIS: IP: Infrastructure Analysis & Planning	42	41	\$4,357	\$21,336	\$25,693	54	53	\$6,117	\$20,501	\$26,618
Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis	42	41	\$4,357	\$21,336	\$25,693	54	53	\$6,117	\$20,501	\$26,618
M&A: OUS: Assistant Secretary for IP	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	4	4	\$540	\$124	\$664
Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis					\$0	4	4	\$540	\$124	\$664
Cyber & Infrastructure Analysis Total	42	41	\$4,357	\$21,336	\$25,693	58	57	\$6,657	\$20,625	\$27,282

Section 3.2: Revised Current Services Section

PPA: Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Adjusted Enacted	42	41	\$25,693
2013 Base	42	41	\$25,693
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	16	16	\$2,345
2014 Current Services	58	57	\$28,038
2014 Program Change	0	0	(\$756)
2014 Total Request	58	57	\$27,282
Total Change 2013 to 2014	16	16	\$1,589

Note: Funding for the Infrastructure Sector Analysis project in the Infrastructure Analysis and Planning PPA was used for the FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding data. This funding would be transferred in full to the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis.

DHS requests \$27.282 million for the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, including 58 FTP/57 FTE. This includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$2.500 million from CS&C for integrating cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis
- Increase of \$0.664 million and 4 FTP/4 FTE from IP to provide standalone business support to integrate cybersecurity and infrastructure analysis
- Increase of \$0.032 million for the FY 2014 pay increase
- Increase of 12 FTP/12 FTE for FY 2013 Balanced Workforce conversions
- Decrease of \$0.851 for efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

\$K	FY 2012 Revised Enacted					FY 2013 Annualized CR					FY 2014 President's Budget				
	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total	FTP	FTE	S&B	Program	Total
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	42	41	4,357	21,336	25,693	42	41	4,357	21,336	25,693	58	57	6,657	20,625	27,282
OCIA Salaries & Benefits	42	41	4,357		4,357	42	41	4,357		4,357	58	57	6,657		6,657
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis				21,336	21,336				21,336	21,336				20,625	20,625

OCIA analyzes risk by assessing specific threats, vulnerabilities, consequences, dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects from physical or cyber incidents to critical infrastructure. The successful execution of this mission supports NPPD and other leaders to better understand potential impacts and inform decisions to improve security and resilience of the Nation's critical infrastructure.

Specifically, OCIA is an essential element of the third strategic imperative in PPD-21, which calls for an integrated analysis function for critical infrastructure that includes operational and strategic analysis on incidents, threats, and emerging risks. OCIA collates, assesses, and integrates vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to:

- Aid in prioritizing assets and managing risk to critical infrastructure;
- Anticipate interdependencies and cascading effects;
- Support the recommendation of security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident; and
- Support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure.

OCIA supports DHS's ability to maintain and share a real-time situational awareness capability for critical infrastructure and support NPPD operational centers with real-time operational consequence analysis that includes actionable information about imminent threats, significant trends, and awareness of incidents that may affect critical infrastructure.

OCIA provides integrated cyber and physical infrastructure analytic products to DHS and its public-private sector partners. Current product lines include standardized risk assessment methodologies and tailored products for use by critical infrastructure owners and operators, and Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial government partners. These products identify and provide risk management options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure from all.

OCIA also includes efforts to conduct strategic, operational, and tactical risk analysis, which is used to guide risk management activities and inform the prioritization of critical infrastructure. OCIA leverages working relationships with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), the broader Intelligence Community (IC), and other Federal and critical infrastructure partners to further the critical infrastructure security and resilience mission.

The OCIA mission includes four primary capability areas: Prioritization, Operational Analysis, Modeling and Simulation, and Strategic Analysis. These capabilities are derived from mission needs and operational requirements. Each capability works in concert to provide models, products, and decision support analysis for a variety of NPPD, DHS, and external partners.

- Prioritization is an important part of OCIA's capabilities. OCIA's integrated cyber and infrastructure capability will enable cross-functional national-level understanding of what systems and assets constitute critical infrastructure across 16 sectors. OCIA will expand its prioritization capability to better include IT/communications systems and improve understanding of cross-sector dependencies on cyber systems. This effort will be part of a coordinated NPPD-wide initiative conducted in close coordination with public and private sector partners. The prioritization initiative supports steady-state and incident management decision making by providing prioritized lists of critical infrastructure.

The three National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) steady-state lists are the Level 1 and Level 2 lists for domestic assets and the Critical Foreign Dependencies Initiative for international assets. OCIA will continue to develop Infrastructure of Concern (IOC) lists in advance of or during an incident. The IOC lists are tailored to a location and potential critical infrastructure impacts (e.g., physical and economic) specific to a particular incident. The lists help in the prioritization of Federal, State, and local response and recovery activities as they relate to critical infrastructure. In FY 2014, OCIA will further integrate cyber into the critical infrastructure prioritization

analysis as directed in Executive Order 13636. This includes coordinating across DHS and with public-private sector partners to determine criteria and priorities based on national or regional consequences. In addition, OCIA plans to establish a more automated process to develop IOC lists quickly during incidents.

- Operational Analysis identifies and characterizes potential impacts to specific critical infrastructure sectors as well as cross-sector consequences within an affected region or as impacted by a particular threat. In addition, the Operational Analysis function plans, prepares for, and manages OCIA crisis action activities by coordinating with partners, developing Standard Operating Procedures, participating in exercises, and managing the development of decision support products for DHS leadership and public-private sector critical infrastructure partners. The Operational Analysis incident management role includes surging during a threat or incident, identifying appropriate staffing, planning for shifts and rotations, managing Requests for Information and Assistance, and training and deploying OCIA liaisons to FEMA and other organizations as the situation warrants. The Operational Analysis function produces and promulgates regular products and reports, provides risk briefings, and directs and coordinates the activities of the Infrastructure Analysis Cell to provide near real time integrated analysis to NPPD operational centers. OCIA will release all-hazard, risk-based products to partners, including regional critical infrastructure analysts and State urban area fusion centers. OCIA also will increase by 25 percent the number of products that integrate cyber, industrial control systems, and communications dependencies into their output.

A key capability in the Operational Analysis function, the Integrated Analysis Cell, will be implemented in FY 2014. Per PPD-21, the Integrated Analysis Cell will support the NICC and NCCIC by collating, assessing, and integrating vulnerability and consequence information with threat streams and hazard information to aid in prioritizing assets and managing risks to critical infrastructure, anticipate interdependencies and cascading impacts, recommend security and resilience measures for critical infrastructure prior to, during, and after an event or incident, and support incident management and restoration efforts related to critical infrastructure. This situational awareness function includes the provision of actionable information about significant trends and incidents that may affect critical infrastructure. During an imminent threat or incident, OCIA's Operational Analysis function will increase the number of analysts and surge staff support as needed to leverage the full spectrum of OCIA capabilities.

The Integrated Analysis Cell will include intelligence liaison support required to assess potential threats affecting particular infrastructure assets, sectors, or regions. This will be accomplished through existing relationships with I&A. The Integrated Analysis Cell will reach back as needed to other OCIA functions to acquire the full suite of OCIA Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis capabilities.

- Modeling and Simulation (M&S) builds and leverages unique capabilities of critical infrastructure modeling, simulation and analysis resources and capabilities of the NISAC to understand the impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. NISAC conducts modeling, simulation and analysis to support planning and risk

management, including in-depth studies on critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies, and provides crisis action support for quick-turn analysis. In addition, OCIA will build a Cyber Modeling, Simulation & Analysis capability that will leverage the unique capabilities of the national laboratories, and other relevant Federally-Funded Research and Development Centers to model the implications of evolving and increasingly sophisticated cyber threats, the infrastructure vulnerabilities exploited by those threats, and the cascading effects upon dependent and interdependent infrastructure resulting from the compromise of information and communication technology vulnerabilities. Resident M&S analysts also will review assessments of model results and derive key findings for adoption to various analytic products.

- Strategic Analysis assesses the likelihood and consequence of emerging and future risks to depict a holistic risk horizon for critical infrastructure across sectors and regions. This analysis identifies and provides risk management and mitigation options regarding vulnerabilities, consequences, and threats to critical infrastructure. A National Risk Estimate, an example of a major study under the Strategic Analysis portfolio, provides a focused analysis of current and emerging critical infrastructure risks from a specific threat or event across a three to five year timeframe.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
US-VISIT*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate US-VISIT

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 President's Budget proposes the transfer of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Please see the associated sections of the FY 2014 Congressional Justification (CJ) within CBP and ICE's Salaries and Expenses CJs for the specific details of the transfer.

Department of Homeland Security

*National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Protective Service

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects Federal facilities and those who occupy them by conducting law enforcement and protective security services, and leveraging access to the intelligence and information resources from a network of Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners. From the protective security and law enforcement personnel to those who support the operations of the Service, FPS approaches its mission as one team. Every day FPS protects the homeland by managing risk and ensuring continuity for one of the most crucial elements of our national critical infrastructure—our Nation’s Federal facilities.

FPS has four strategic goals:

- Protect Federal facilities, their occupants, and visitors while facilitating the conduct of government business
- Inform and enhance operations through engagement with stakeholders and the interagency community
- Sustain a valued, highly-skilled, and agile law enforcement, security, and mission support workforce
- Support operations with risk-based and accountability-focused management and oversight

FPS employs a base workforce of 1,371 Federal employees, including 1,007 law enforcement personnel, to accomplish its mission. FPS delivers security services through approximately 13,000 contracted Protective Security Officers (PSOs), depending on customer requirements, and technical countermeasure services to more than 9,600 General Services Administration (GSA)-owned, leased, or operated facilities located in 11 regions across the country. These services provide a comprehensive risk-based approach to facility protection that allows FPS to prioritize its operations to prevent, detect, assess, respond to, and disrupt criminal and other incidents that endanger the Federal community.

FPS ensures that security measure activities, including oversight of contracted operations, are performed in accordance with the standards and criteria established by the Interagency Security Committee (ISC). This requires business and mission support activities to field a trained force of officers, procure equipment and services for the Federal community, and ensure the collection of basic security, building-specific security, and reimbursable agency-specific security revenues.

B. Budget Activities:

FPS is a full-cost recovery operation which means all expenses incurred must be funded by offsetting collections. For FPS, the revenues to fund its operations come from a basic security charge and an

administrative fee associated with providing building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security services. Revenues collected from the basic security charge and the administrative fee fund the salaries and expenses for the base workforce (1,371 personnel) and base operating costs of FPS.

The following is a brief description of the revenue sources that fund FPS law enforcement, security management, and support activities:

Basic Security Charge: A 74-cent per square foot charge is assessed by FPS for all GSA-controlled space. The total square footage in GSA inventory varies from month to month - due primarily to changes in building and tenant occupancy - but averages approximately 367 million rentable square feet. At this rate, the revenue collected averages \$271.54 million annually and provides operating funding for statutory and regulatory service requirements that include activities associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, and oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical security countermeasure programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

Building-Specific Security Revenue and Administrative Fee: Building-specific security revenue is used to implement and maintain security countermeasure requirements specifically fashioned for a facility or in accordance with ISC standards. Charges are assessed to Federal agency customers for building-specific security services that include the acquisition, oversight and administration of PSOs, security equipment installation, operations, maintenance and repair, consultation on security fixtures, and contractor background suitability determinations. In addition, a six percent administrative fee is applied to the costs for building-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing building-specific security. Revenue collected from the administrative fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements.

Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security Revenue and Administrative Fee: Reimbursable agency-specific security revenue is funding via a reimbursable agreement between FPS and another Federal agency for the occupants of federally-owned or leased facilities requiring the same services provided as part of building-specific security but provided to an individual customer. In addition, a six percent administrative fee is applied to the cost for reimbursable agency-specific security to fund FPS for direct and indirect costs associated with providing the security services. Revenue collected from the administrative fee is combined with the revenue from the basic security charge to fund FPS operating resource requirements. Reimbursable agency-specific agreements are also referred to as Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) and may include other traditional, reimbursable activity, such as the use of FPS firing ranges and FEMA mission assignments.

C. Budget Request Summary:

For fiscal year (FY) 2014, FPS projects the availability of \$1,301,824,000 in total new collection authority. Within this collection authority, FPS estimates that up to \$971,966,000 will be collected as pass-through revenue for security countermeasures, to include the contracting of PSOs. Of the remaining collection authority, FPS projects new base operating funding to equal \$324,465,000. The

revenue from the administrative fee is included in base operating funding to cover the direct and indirect operating costs to FPS associated with providing building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security. The current \$0.74 per square foot charge for basic security and six percent administrative fee for building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific will remain the same in FY 2014. Additionally, FPS will continue to support 1,371 full-time equivalents (FTEs) of which 1,007 are designated as law enforcement.

D. Budget Request Details:

Base Operating Funding

Revenue from the basic security charge provides base funding of resource requirements for FPS activities such as law enforcement, investigations, information and intelligence sharing, security assessments, crime prevention and awareness training, program administration of countermeasure programs, MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, capital investments for operations and business management tools, and mission support and oversight activities.

In addition to the revenue collected from the 74-cent per square foot basic security charge, FPS is authorized to use revenue collected from the administrative fee associated with providing building-specific and reimbursable agency-specific security services. The table below displays base operating funding levels for FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014. Though prior-year carryover and recoveries are excluded from the table, FPS has had to rely on this available funding to cover annual shortfalls in base operating requirements.

Base Operating Funding Sources (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
Basic Security	\$271,540	\$271,540	\$271,540
Building-Specific Security — Admin. Fee	\$27,753	\$28,308	\$28,308
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security — Admin. Fee	\$24,134	\$24,617	\$24,617
Total Base Operating Funds	\$323,427	\$324,465	\$324,465

No new initiatives are funded with this request.

FPS is actively engaged in the development of an Activity Based Costing Model to improve its internal financial management and to more clearly identify the costs to protect Federal facilities and their occupants. The modeling effort is planned to deliver transparent costs and logical fee structure alternatives to recover FPS costs while delivering a strong management tool that enables operational decisions and tradeoffs involving risk associated with the cost and performance of the impacted activities. FPS also intends to identify and capture the cost of business delivery investment requirements as well as detailing an appropriately sized operating reserve.

FPS is on track to deliver the first iteration of the next generation cost model in the spring of 2013 followed by the fee structure alternatives analysis in the summer of 2013. The results of the cost model will be utilized to develop and support future budget submissions by the Department.

Below describes the major expense categories for base operating funds.

Personnel Compensation & Benefits

In FY 2014, FPS is committed to maintaining a workforce of 1,371 personnel, of which not less than 1,007 are law enforcement officers (LEOs). Personnel compensation and benefits in FY 2014 include all salaries and benefits, career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, awards, and overtime. FPS is responsible for deploying its LEOs to Federal facilities adjacent to or in the vicinity of national security events, consistent with risk assessments and intelligence coordinated with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement organizations. FPS LEOs have responsibility for the security of Federal facilities during these events which typically demand long hours and overtime pay.

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

FPS provides funding to the DHS WCF - a managed account from which a full range of administrative support services such as finance, budget, accounting, information technology and personnel administration are provided to all DHS components, including FPS. The DHS WCF determines a component's funding requirement employing algorithms to assess charges. For FY 2014, DHS WCF support services include activities managed by the Management Directorate's Office of the Chief Administrative Officer for mail services, printing, and employee transit subsidy support. Additionally, the FY 2014 WCF assessment assumes that FPS will begin paying for information technology support and services through the WCF, instead of paying for those services through ICE.

Rent

FPS maintains a law enforcement and security presence in all 50 states and the U.S. Territories of Guam and Puerto Rico. FPS occupies approximately 975,000 square feet of operational and support space obtained through GSA.

Fleet

FPS maintains a fleet of around 1,200 vehicles to ensure that FPS officers are in a position to respond and protect the people and buildings under its protection. The vast majority of the FPS fleet is leased through GSA. Vehicle leasing has been an effective alternative to vehicle purchasing for FPS. Leasing charges include maintenance and fuel costs, and ensures that vehicles are routinely replaced at the expiration of the lease period as well as normalizes the cost over a 3 year or 7 year period.

DHS Service Level Agreements (SLAs)

FPS participates in cooperative service level agreements (SLAs) with other DHS components to receive support and services from those offices with specialized staff and skills. FPS achieves economies and efficiencies by avoiding the need to duplicate support that is available from these specialized service providers. In FY 2014, FPS will have service level agreements with: Office of General Counsel for legal services, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for Equal Employment

Opportunity support, and the DHS Office of Security for conducting background investigations of FPS employees.

Department of Labor Workers Compensation Payments

The Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) pays for costs associated with FPS work-related injuries and illnesses in real time (during the year in which they are incurred). However, FPS is required to reimburse OWCP for those payments. Reimbursements are due to OWCP in FY 2014 for payments made between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

ICE/DHS Information Technology Support

The transfer of FPS from ICE to NPPD involves the transition of information technology support and services from ICE to the DHS Network. In FY 2014, FPS will continue to pay for information technology support through ICE and DHS.

Activity Based Costing (ABC) Model

FPS has completed all planning and development work for the implementation of an ABC model in FY 2013. In FY 2014, FPS will be capturing costs to the activity drivers that FPS must perform to deliver law enforcement and security services, the result of identifying the costs and related fees for providing law enforcement operations and risk-based security services at Federal facilities. FPS stakeholders then will have greater transparency into the costs of FPS activities and the level of services provided. FY 2014 costs to sustain the model will enable FPS to refine the model with more detailed data in a live data environment.

Law Enforcement Operations

FPS law enforcement operations encompass all aspects and resources required to deliver law enforcement and security services. FPS Law Enforcement personnel perform facility security assessments in accordance with ISC standards, oversight and inspection of the approximately 13,000 PSOs contracted by FPS at 5,600 posts in 2,400 buildings across the United States and its territories. FPS Law Enforcement personnel also respond to over 45,000 incidents per year at Federal facilities and perform a visible deterrence through mobile patrol and response activities. FPS also has law enforcement personnel assigned to analyze criminal intelligence, investigate threats made against Federal Officials, and investigate incidents occurring in Federal facilities. Training, firearms, ammunition, and uniforms all support the ability of FPS law enforcement personnel to deploy each day to protect Federal facilities.

MegaCenter and Radio Communications

As the provider of law enforcement and security services to approximately 9,600 Federal facilities, FPS personnel are required to respond to a variety of incidents 24 hours a day, some of which entail responding to criminal activity in progress, and others to protect life and property. To provide around the clock capabilities to take calls for assistance, dispatch personnel, and ensure the appropriate response to incidents, FPS has four MegaCenters strategically located throughout the country in

Denver, Colorado; Suitland, Maryland; Battlecreek, Michigan; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They provide a vital communications link between FPS law enforcement personnel, PSOs manning posts at or patrolling in Federal facilities, other Federal, State and local law enforcement entities, and facilitate the swift and efficient flow of information across the nation and territories. FPS MegaCenters also monitor multiple types of alarm systems, closed circuit television, and wireless dispatch communications within Federal facilities throughout the Nation. The related alarm-monitoring function for GSA and other federally-owned and leased facilities, includes approximately 8,800 alarms, provides a dedicated capability to ensure prompt dispatch of law enforcement and emergency first responders to situations at those facilities nationwide. FPS MegaCenters are structured to allow for failover to a sister site in the event of a partial or catastrophic failure at one center without disruption to alarm and communication services. FPS MegaCenters are in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Business and Mission Support

FPS business and mission support activities include headquarters leadership, management and operations; field operations oversight; training; resource management to include budget, finance, and revenue management; administrative services; contracting and procurement; human capital coordination; program management; and acquisition program and information technology system planning and oversight.

Automated Tool Enhancement

In FY 2012, FPS delivered and began utilizing the Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST) for the completion and report generation of FSAs. Minimal additional enhancements will occur in FY 2013. FPS also entered into an agreement with DHS Science and Technology in FY 2013 to prototype a Post Tracking System automating what is now a manual process of ensuring that the contracted PSOs are working at a post as scheduled and billed and possesses the required training and certifications. In FY 2014, FPS will operate and maintain MIST and prepare for a pilot of the Post Tracking System to include training to officers as required for the use of these systems.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,371	1,197	271,540	1,371	1,371	271,540	1,371	1,371	271,540	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	174	-
Building Specific Security	-	-	501,039	-	-	509,056	-	-	509,056	-	-	8,017	-	-	-	-	-	8,017
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	-	-	513,020	-	-	521,228	-	-	521,228	-	-	8,208	-	-	-	-	-	8,208
Total, Federal Protective Service	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	-	-	16,225	-	-	-	-	-	16,225
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	-	174	16,225	-	-	-	-	174	16,225
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	-	174	16,225	-	-	-	-	174	16,225

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 column represent fee revenue available through the current apportionment. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Basic Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,197	271,540
2014 Current Services	1,371	1,371	271,540
2014 Total Request	1,371	1,371	271,540
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	174	-

FPS collects a basic security charge of 74-cents-per-square-foot for GSA-controlled space. The total square footage inventory varies from month to month but averages 367 million square feet. Based on this inventory, FPS anticipates collecting \$271,540,000 in FY 2014. With a combination of current year collections and prior-year carryover/recoveries, FPS will be able to maintain 1,371 FTE. The request includes \$1.300 million for the 2014 pay raise.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The FPS basic security charge provides operating funding for statutory and regulatory service requirements that include activities associated with law enforcement, threat management and information sharing, protective and criminal investigations, risk management, and oversight and administration of the contracted PSOs and technical security countermeasure programs, as well as MegaCenter alarm monitoring and dispatch operations, training, and equipment.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
FPS Radio Communications Program (RCP) / TacCom Equipment and Support	The FPS Radio Communications Program (RCP) provides centralized dispatch capabilities, with land mobile radio communication, for the security of Federal facilities nationwide. Four RCP MegaCenters, located across the country, provide these critical dispatch capabilities. Communication between the officers and their respective MegaCenters via radio is vital to providing effective protection of employees and visitors in Federal facilities nationwide. Radio communication is also imperative for maintaining continuity of operations and officer safety.	
\$7,497	\$10,508	\$7,524

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Building Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	501,039
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	8,017
2014 Current Services	-	-	509,056
2014 Total Request	-	-	509,056
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	8,017

For FY 2014, FPS requests \$509,056,000 in offsetting collection authority for ongoing building-specific security requirements. The request includes a six percent administrative fee, estimated to generate \$28,308,000 in revenue. The administrative fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Additionally, when comparing FY 2012 to FY 2014, an \$8,017,000 increase is included as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority. The increase addresses contract security cost escalation related to increased requests for service, labor rate adjustments that were either projected or exceeded, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Building-specific security services are provided in accordance with security countermeasure requirements generated through a facility security assessment or a customer request specific to a particular building. These costs are funded by the tenants in a building based on the percentage of square footage that they occupy. An annual cost estimate for the security services is prepared by building and the costs recovered in monthly increments through the DHS Monthly Security Bill process. The charge includes an administrative fee to fund FPS administrative and overhead costs.

The table below breaks down the available building-specific security resources into major expense categories and an explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table.

Program/Project Activity (PPA) (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
Building-Specific Security			
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$462,544	\$471,795	\$471,795
<i>Administrative Fee</i>	\$27,753	\$28,308	\$28,308
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$10,134	\$8,447	\$8,447
<i>Administrative Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$608	\$507	\$507
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$501,039	\$509,056	\$509,056

Building-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers (PSOs)

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS' protective security mission. Individual risk assessments combined with the needs of each facility drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures;
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary;
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes;
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure they do not enter a secured area; and
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals.

Technical Countermeasures

Technical security countermeasures allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost effective level of protection. They include x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasures program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's Science and Technology Directorate, and Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

Administrative Fee

Administrative fee activities are designed to be administrative support functions or requirements that inherently benefit customers, but may or may not be transparent. Currently, administrative fee funding cannot be directly correlated to costs and FPS relies on total operating revenue to provide these

services. However, work is ongoing to gain a better understanding of the administrative costs that FPS incurs with the security countermeasure agreements. By FY 2014, FPS should better understand the activities that should be funded solely by the six percent administrative fee. In the interim, the administrative fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. This is expected to sustain current revenue and service levels.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year for customer relocation to an expanded facility or to implement countermeasures at a higher facility security level building. When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Administrative Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional administrative fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is granted and new building-specific security revenues are realized.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Reimbursable Agency Specific Security

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	513,020
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	8,208
2014 Current Services	-	-	521,228
2014 Total Request	-	-	521,228
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	8,208

For FY 2014, FPS requests \$521,228,000 in offsetting collection authority for ongoing reimbursable agency-specific security operations. The request includes a six percent administrative fee, estimated to generate \$24,617,000 in revenue. The administrative fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. Any agreements that include requirements for FPS personnel will incur payroll expenses within this PPA. Any carryover funds associated with this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Additionally, when comparing FY 2012 to FY 2014, an \$8,208,000 increase is included as a technical adjustment to increase offsetting collections authority. The increase addresses increased tenant-specific requirements and contract security cost escalation related to increased requests for service, wage rate increases, and collective bargaining-related cost increases.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Reimbursable agency-specific security, also called Security Work Authorizations (SWAs), is negotiated via a reimbursable agreement between FPS and another Federal agency to provide for the same services performed as part of building-specific (PSO and Technical Countermeasures) but are configured to meet the security needs of an individual customer agency rather than for an entire facility. Reimbursements consist of the direct cost of the security services requested, plus an administrative fee to cover the overhead and administrative costs to FPS to deliver the requested services.

The table below breaks down the available reimbursable agency-specific security resources into major expense categories and an explanation of the items included in those categories is provided below the table.

Program/Project Activity (PPA) (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
Reimbursable Agency-Specific Security			
<i>Countermeasures</i>	\$402,234	\$410,279	\$410,279
<i>Administrative Fee</i>	\$24,134	\$24,617	\$24,617
<i>Available Authority For New Customer Requirements</i>	\$81,747	\$81,446	\$81,446
<i>Administrative Fee Associated with New Requirements</i>	\$4,905	\$4,886	\$4,886
Total Revenue Collection Authority	\$513,020	\$521,228	\$521,228

Reimbursable agency-specific security will fund the following:

Protective Security Officers (PSOs)

Contract PSO services are a key component of the execution of FPS' protective security mission. Individual risk assessments drive the placement of PSO-staffed security posts at different facilities. These posts are charged with minimizing specific vulnerabilities to identified credible threats. The functions PSOs provide include:

- Access Control: ensuring access to secured areas in accordance to access control procedures;
- Control Center Operations: integrating multiple countermeasures through monitoring of security equipment and facilitating communication with other posts or law enforcement as necessary;
- Patrol and Response: patrolling and monitoring the facility for safety, security, and enforcement purposes;
- Screening: identifying and interdicting unlawful, dangerous, or prohibited items to ensure they do not enter a secured area; and
- Visitor Processing: identifying and documenting visiting individuals.

Technical Countermeasures

Technical security countermeasures allow FPS to provide an integrated and cost effective level of protection. They include x-ray machines, magnetometers, alarm systems, and camera systems. The FPS national countermeasures program includes design, implementation, and oversight as well as collaborative efforts with Federal partners, such as DHS's Science and Technology Directorate, and TSA.

Administrative Fee

Administrative fee activities are designed to be administrative support functions or requirements that inherently benefit customers, but may or may not be transparent. Currently, administrative fee funding cannot be directly correlated to costs and FPS relies on total operating revenue to provide these services. However, work is ongoing to gain a better understanding of the administrative costs that FPS incurs with the security countermeasure agreements. By FY 2014, FPS should better understand the activities that should be funded solely by the six percent administrative fee. In the interim, the administrative fee revenue is combined with the basic security charge to provide FPS annual base operating revenue. This is expected to sustain current revenue and service levels.

Available Authority for New Customer Requirements

At the beginning of each fiscal year, FPS requests authority to collect revenue sufficient to accommodate changing customer requirements. For example, with approved authority, new customer security requirements can be accommodated during the fiscal year due to temporary higher facility security levels based on current intelligence or a potential for increased risk at a specific location or geographic area. This authority is also utilized to provide temporary additional security for FEMA disaster relief deployments, which can be substantial depending on the number of natural and weather-related disasters FEMA must respond to in any given year. When these situations occur, FPS has the available funding authority to provide new security without potential procedural delays necessitated by having to request additional offsetting collection authority.

Administrative Fee Associated with New Requirements

FPS expects to collect additional administrative fee revenue if requested authority for new customer requirements is granted and new reimbursable agency-specific security revenues are realized.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
Protective Security Officer (Contract Guard) Services	<p>As part of DHS’ responsibilities under 40 USC §1315, the FPS Protective Security Officer (PSO) Program protects personnel and property at federally owned and leased locations throughout the United States and its territories. With oversight and direction from the FPS PSO Program, the PSO service contractors must provide essential security services, such as: screening occupants and visitors to prevent introduction of weapons and explosives, access control; employee and visitor identification checks; monitoring security equipment; and roving patrols of the interior and exterior of Federal facilities; all of which are designed for specific buildings to address risks, threats, and vulnerabilities that have been identified during risk assessment surveys. PSO services are anticipated to be a means of risk/threat reduction into the foreseeable future.</p> <p>Note that PSOs are included in the building specific security and reimbursable agency specific security PPA.</p>	
\$756,008	\$775,664	\$795,832

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Protective Service
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,197	1,285,599
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Shared Services Transfer from DHS CAO	-	-	3
Total Transfers	-	-	3
Increases			
Fee Funded Staff	-	174	-
Build. Specific Tech. Adj. to Increase Off. Collections Auth.	-	-	8,017
Reimburs. Agency Specific Tech. Adj. to Increase Off. Collections Auth.	-	-	8,208
Total, Increases	-	174	16,225
Decreases			
Reduction to Shared Services	-	-	(3)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(3)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	174	16,225
 FY 2014 Current Services	 1,371	 1,371	 1,301,824
FY 2014 Request	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
 FY 2012 to 2014 Change	 -	 174	 16,225

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,371	1,197	1,285,599
FY 2013 Annualized CR	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	3
Increases	-	174	16,225
Decreases	-	-	(3)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	174	16,225
FY 2014 Current Services	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	1,371	1,371	1,301,824
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	174	16,225

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Basic Security	1,371	1,197	\$271,540	0	174	0	0	0	0	1,371	1,371	\$271,540	0	174	0
Building Specific Security	0	0	501,039	0	0	8,017	0	0	0	0	0	509,056	0	0	8,017
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security	0	0	513,020	0	0	8,208	0	0	0	0	0	521,228	0	0	8,208
Total	1,371	1,197	1,285,599	0	0	16,225	0	0	0	1,371	1,371	1,301,824	0	0	16,225

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Protective Service
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$112,445	\$118,583	\$122,594	\$10,149
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	757	798	825	68
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,032	14,798	15,298	1,266
12.1 Benefits	37,088	39,113	40,436	3,348
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	164,322	173,292	179,153	14,831
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	6,030	6,258	6,258	228
22.0 Transportation of things	14,250	14,482	14,482	232
23.1 GSA rent	28,411	28,866	29,328	917
23.2 Other rent	660	660	660	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	11,364	11,629	11,811	447
24.0 Printing	45	45	45	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,074	1,076	1,078	4
25.2 Other services	1,019,209	1,072,374	1,096,111	76,902
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,657	5,410	5,498	1,841
25.4 O&M of facilities	116	118	118	2
25.6 Medical care	13	13	13	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	27,661	32,043	33,845	6,184
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,719	1,746	1,770	51
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,991	2,023	2,023	32
31.0 Equipment	4,974	5,074	5,101	127
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	103	103	103	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,121,277	1,181,920	1,208,244	86,967
Total, Direct Obligations	1,285,599	1,355,212	1,387,397	101,798
Adjustments				
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-161,117	-145,573	-145,573
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	145,573	80,000	80,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-37,844	-20,000	-20,000
Total Requirements	1,285,599	1,301,824	1,301,824	16,225
Full Time Equivalents	1,197	1,371	1,371	174

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Federal Protective Service

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	-
GS-15	37	37	37	-
GS-14	138	138	138	-
GS-13	324	324	324	-
GS-12	580	592	609	29
GS-11	81	77	73	(8)
GS-10	7	7	7	-
GS-9	109	105	98	(11)
GS-8	26	26	26	-
GS-7	40	38	35	(5)
GS-6	2	2	2	-
GS-5	15	13	10	(5)
GS-4	4	4	4	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,371	1,371	1,371	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	1,371	1,371	1,371	-
Headquarters	258	258	258	-
U.S. Field	1,113	1,113	1,113	-
Total, Federal Protective Service:	1,371	1,371	1,371	-
Full Time Equivalent	1,197	1,371	1,371	174
Average ES Salary	164,647	165,470	166,298	1,651
Average GS Salary	87,681	87,920	88,278	597
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Basic Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	112,445	118,583	122,594	10,149
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	757	798	825	68
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,032	14,798	15,298	1,266
12.1 Benefits	37,088	39,113	40,436	3,348
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	164,322	173,292	179,153	14,831
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,923	6,148	6,148	225
22.0 Transportation of things	14,082	14,307	14,307	225
23.1 GSA rent	28,411	28,866	29,328	917
23.2 Other rent	660	660	660	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	7,600	7,722	7,846	246
24.0 Printing	45	45	45	-
25.2 Other services	23,527	39,504	41,695	18,168
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	3,657	5,410	5,498	1,841
25.4 O&M of facilities	23	23	23	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	17,925	22,073	23,716	5,791
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	51	51	51	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,954	1,985	1,985	31
31.0 Equipment	3,257	3,309	3,309	52
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	103	103	103	-
Total, Other Object Classes	107,218	130,206	134,714	27,496
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(49,441)	(35,327)	(35,327)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	35,327	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(17,844)	(7,000)	(7,000)
Total, Adjustments	-	(31,958)	(42,327)	(42,327)
Total Requirements	271,540	271,540	271,540	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,197	1,371	1,371	174

Basic Security Mission Statement

Basic security services include law enforcement services on federally controlled property, preliminary investigations of incidents, and capture and arrest of suspects. This security also includes the 24-hour security alarm monitoring, nationwide dispatch services, facility security assessments, and assistance to Facility Security Committees. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	112,445	118,583	122,594	10,149
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	757	798	825	68
11.5 Other personnel compensation	14,032	14,798	15,298	1,266
12.1 Benefits	37,088	39,113	40,436	3,348
Total, Salaries & Benefits	164,322	173,292	179,153	14,831

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 1,371 FTE. The FY 2014 request includes funding for career ladder promotions, within grade promotions, and the proposed one percent pay inflation in 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,923	\$6,148	\$6,148	\$225

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$225,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$14,082	\$14,307	\$14,307	\$225

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$225,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$28,411	\$28,866	\$29,328	\$917

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$917,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$7,600	\$7,722	\$7,846	\$246

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$246,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$23,527	\$39,504	\$41,695	\$18,168

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. Such contractual services include support for MegaCenter operations, Activity-Based Costing development, other IT costs, etc.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$3,657	\$5,410	\$5,498	\$1,841

Purchase from Government Accounts includes costs for purchases from other federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,841,000 for inflation and costs associated with additional personnel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$17,925	\$22,073	\$23,716	\$5,791

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. Costs include items such as Working Capital Fund (WCF), FPS IT transition costs, ICE/DHS IT support, etc. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$5,791,000 for inflation and higher WCF charges.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,954	\$1,985	\$1,985	\$31

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$31,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,257	\$3,309	\$3,309	\$52

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$52,000 for inflation.

Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Building Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	29	29	29	-
22.0 Transportation of things	140	142	142	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,470	3,609	3,667	197
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	934	934	934	-
25.2 Other services	490,747	501,431	516,528	25,781
25.4 O&M of facilities	93	95	95	2
25.6 Medical care	13	13	13	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,268	3,399	3,453	185
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1,487	1,511	1,535	48
26.0 Supplies and materials	26	27	27	1
31.0 Equipment	832	866	879	47
Total, Other Object Classes	501,039	512,056	527,302	26,263
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(35,246)	(35,246)	(35,246)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	35,246	20,000	20,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Total, Adjustments	-	(3,000)	(18,246)	(18,246)
Total Requirements	501,039	509,056	509,056	8,017
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Building Specific Security Mission Statement

Building-specific security is based on countermeasure requirements specific to a particular building based on a FPS vulnerability assessment. The two components are the contract Protective Security Officers (PSOs) and technical countermeasures. The PSO services includes access control, control center operations, patrol and response, screening, and visitor processing. Technical countermeasures include the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security equipment, such as cameras, alarms, magnetometers, and x-ray machines. FPS acquires countermeasures for our customers based on their needs, as identified through security assessments and other risk mitigation strategies, and manages to a standard replacement schedule. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$140	\$142	\$142	\$2

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,470	\$3,609	\$3,667	\$197

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$197,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$490,747	\$501,431	\$516,528	\$25,781

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract Protective Security Officers and technical countermeasures are coded to this object class.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$93	\$95	\$95	\$2

Operation and maintenance of facilities includes all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$3,268	\$3,399	\$3,453	\$185

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$185,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$1,487	\$1,511	\$1,535	\$48

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$48,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$26	\$27	\$27	\$1

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$832	\$866	\$879	\$47

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$47,000 for inflation.

**Department of Homeland Security
National Protection & Programs Directorate
Federal Protective Service
Reimbursable Agency Specific Security
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	78	81	81	3
22.0 Transportation of things	28	33	33	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	294	298	298	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	140	142	144	4
25.2 Other services	504,935	531,439	537,888	32,953
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,468	6,571	6,676	208
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	181	184	184	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	11	11	11	-
31.0 Equipment	885	899	913	28
Total, Other Object Classes	513,020	539,658	546,228	33,208
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(76,430)	(75,000)	(75,000)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	75,000	60,000	60,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(17,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total, Adjustments	-	(18,430)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Total Requirements	513,020	521,228	521,228	8,208
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Reimbursable Agency Specific Security Mission Statement

Reimbursable agency-specific security, or Security Work Authorizations (SWAs) - FPS enters into SWAs with customer agencies to procure countermeasures beyond those included within basic security and building-specific security. The requirement for these security services are determined by the operational security and risk mitigation needs of the customer agencies. Carryover and recoveries in this PPA may be used to fund operating or other expenses related to the protection of Federal facilities.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$78	\$81	\$81	\$3

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$3,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$28	\$33	\$33	\$5

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$5,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$294	\$298	\$298	\$4

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$4,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$140	\$142	\$144	\$4

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-federal sources (that is private sector, foreign governments, state and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the federal government. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$4,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$504,935	\$531,439	\$537,888	\$32,953

Other services include report contractual services with non-federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The contract Protective Security Officers and technical countermeasures are coded to this object class.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$6,468	\$6,571	\$6,676	\$208

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$208,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	\$181	\$184	\$184	\$3

Contractual services with the public or another Federal Government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$3,000 for inflation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$885	\$899	\$913	\$28

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$28,000 for inflation.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,195	1,197	1,371
Increases			
Additional Fee Funded Staff	2	174	-
Subtotal, Increases	2	174	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,197	1,371	1,371
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	2	174	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Amount
Basic Security	\$4,445	\$4,445	\$25,829	\$21,384
Total Working Capital Fund	\$4,445	\$4,445	\$25,829	\$21,384

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

National Protection and Programs Directorate



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Infrastructure Protection:

Infrastructure protection works to improve the protection of the Nation's high risk and most valued critical infrastructure and key resources by characterizing and prioritizing assets, modeling and planning protective actions, and building partnerships.

Cybersecurity and Communications:

The Cybersecurity and Communications program works to: Improve the security of cyberspace and America's cyber assets in the United States and to improve the security and reliability of America's telecommunications assets by working collaboratively with public, private, and international entities. The program also works to advance Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Government interoperable emergency communications capabilities by facilitating the identification of capability needs, the adoptions of solutions, and the verification (through realistic exercises) that capabilities effectively addressed the needs.

US-VISIT:

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program satisfies legislative and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) mandates and contributes to DHS immigration and border management goals in order to provide United States citizens and foreign visitors with a safer and more facilitative border security and immigration process. US-VISIT is a key component of a multilayered, multiagency defense that is integral to domestic and, increasingly, international security.

The mission of US-VISIT is to provide biometric identification through the collection, maintenance, and sharing of biometric and selected biographic data to authorized DHS, Federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, and internationally through data-sharing agreements with strategic foreign partners in support of the DHS mission.

Federal Protective Service:

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) program is the Federal law enforcement authority responsible for the protection of the buildings, grounds, and property that are owned, occupied, or secured by the Federal government. FPS operations focus on law enforcement and reduction of Federal facility vulnerabilities to criminal and terrorist threats, while ensuring that public facilities are safe, secure, and available as a vital part of everyday American life.

Risk Management and Analysis:

Risk Management and Analysis (RMA) Matures and Strengthens the Homeland Security Enterprise by leading the Department’s efforts to establish a common framework addressing the overall management and analysis of homeland security risk.

Management and Administration:

The Office of the Under Secretary provides Directorate leadership and management; coordinates Directorate activities throughout the Department; and serves as an advocate for protection across all governmental sectors, protection stakeholders, and citizens. The Office of the Under Secretary consists of the Under Secretary, Deputy Under Secretary, Chief Operating Officer, Chief of Staff, Director of Management as well as legal and administrative support.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows NPPD’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Infrastructure Protection	643	\$260,950
Cybersecurity and Communications	730	\$941,044
US-VISIT	0	\$0 ¹
Federal Protective Services	1,371	\$1,301,824
Risk Management and Analysis	0	\$0
Management and Administration	322	\$64,725
Total Budget Request	3,066	\$2,568,543

¹ In the FY 2014 President’s Budget, US-VISIT is reported entirely under U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the NPPD programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Infrastructure Protection	100%						
Cybersecurity and Communications	3%			83%	14%		
US-VISIT							
Federal Protective Services	100%						
Risk Management and Analysis							
Management and Administration	67%			27%	6%		

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Infrastructure Protection	\$295,452	626	\$295,452	626	\$260,950	643
Cybersecurity and Communications	\$25,699	9	\$26,677	9	\$30,294	14
Federal Protective	\$1,285,599	1,371	\$1,301,824	1,371	\$1,301,824	1,371

National Protection and Programs Directorate - Strategic Context

Services						
Management and Administration	\$30,106	132	\$27,214	118	\$43,622	207
Total	\$1,636,856	2,138	\$1,651,167	2,124	\$1,636,690	2,235

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent NPPD's measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of facilities that have implemented at least one security enhancement that raises the facility's protective measure index score after receiving an Infrastructure Protection vulnerability assessment or survey						
Description: This measure will show the percent of facilities that have enhanced their security after receiving an Infrastructure Protection vulnerability assessment or survey. Only enhancements, changes or additional protective measures that count towards this measure are ones that result in an increase to the facility's Protective Measures Index (PMI); a set of rigorous criteria that the impact of security and protective measures. Infrastructure Protection recommendations are represented by security gaps or weaknesses identified by low PMI scores in a security assessment. Improvements done "soon after" the recommendations mean that they have occurred within 180 days of a survey or 365 days after a vulnerability assessment.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	15%	50%	65%	70%
Result:	N/A	N/A	61%	70%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of high risk facilities that receive a facility security assessment in compliance with the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) schedule						
Description: This measure reports the percentage of high risk (Facility Security Level 3 & 4) facilities that receive a facility security assessment (FSA) in compliance with the ISC schedule. An FSA is a standardized comprehensive risk assessment that examines credible threats to Federal buildings and the vulnerabilities and consequences associated with those threats. Credible threats include crime activity or potential acts of terrorism. Each facility is assessed against a baseline level of protection and countermeasures are recommended to mitigate the gap identified to the baseline or other credible threats and vulnerabilities unique to a facility.						

National Protection and Programs Directorate - Strategic Context

Requirements for the frequency of Federal building security assessments are driven by the ISC standards with high risk facility assessments occurring on a three year cycle.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	63%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of owner/operators of critical infrastructure and key resources who report that the products provided by Infrastructure Protection enhance their understanding of the greatest risks to their infrastructure

Description: This measure will show the percent of Level 1 and Level 2 critical infrastructure and key resources owner/operators (e.g., state, local, private) who indicate, via a customer survey administered by Infrastructure Protection (IP), that the products that IP provided them contributed to and/or resulted in their understanding of the greatest risks (prioritized in terms of threat, vulnerability, consequence) posed to their infrastructure.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	80%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of performance standards implemented by the highest risk chemical facilities and verified by DHS

Description: This measure reports the percent of applicable risk based performance standards (RBPS) that are approved and implemented within site security plans (SSPs) or alternative security programs (ASPs) for Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities that are compliant with the Chemical Facility Anti-terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulation. Following submission of a proposed SSP/ASP by a covered facility, the CFATS regulatory authority will conduct an “authorization inspection” of the covered facility to verify that the SSP/ASP is compliant with the CFATS regulation. For this measure, SSPs/ASPs determined to meet the RBPS requirements with current and planned measures will be approved. Upon approval of its SSP/ASP, the covered facility is required to fully implement the existing measures that are described in the SSP/ASP.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57%	97%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of tenants satisfied with the level of security provided at federal facilities

Description: This measure assesses the effectiveness of security services provided by the Federal Protective Service (FPS) to the Government Services Agency (GSA) tenants through the use of a formal customer satisfaction survey. FPS uses the feedback from this survey to identify opportunities for improvement in the security services provided to its customers.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
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National Protection and Programs Directorate - Strategic Context

Target:	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%
Result:	N/A	81.3%	77.8%	78%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of contract security force evaluations conducted at high-risk facilities resulting in no countermeasure-related deficiencies						
Description: This performance measure provides the percentage of Facility Security Level IV facilities* identified with no countermeasure-related deficiencies during contract security force evaluations conducted during each fiscal year quarter. Countermeasure-related deficiencies are the total of covert security testing (investigative operation used to identify deficiencies in security countermeasures, training, procedures, and technology) deficiencies and countermeasure (access control, alarms, barriers, communications, guard force, screening, and surveillance) deficiencies identified during post inspections. *Level IV is defined based as high risk based on the Interagency Security Committee Standards as having over 450 federal employees; high volume of public contact; more than 150,000 square feet of space; tenant agencies that may include high-risk law enforcement and intelligence agencies, courts, judicial offices, and highly sensitive government records.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	98%	98%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of required post inspections completed for federal facilities						
Description: This measure will report the percent achievement by Federal Protective service (FPS) in completing Protective Security Officer (PSO) post inspections. The number of post inspections conducted per year are set annually per directives guiding protective security force performance monitoring. FPS sets policy to ensure that countermeasures are effectively functioning as designed and that the contracted service is in compliance with contract requirements. FPS post inspections review compliance in the operation of the post including identification of the individual on duty, post desk book, cleanliness and orderly operation of the post, PSO knowledge of the post orders, and PSO performance of duties in accordance with the post orders (to include professionalism, proper certifications and licenses). When technical countermeasures are deployed at a post, the effectiveness of that countermeasure is also assessed. Post inspection frequency is tied to the facility security level, the						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
US-VISIT	\$181,441	250	\$184,081	250	\$0	0
Management and Administration	\$3,400	15	\$3,085	13	\$0	0
Total	\$184,841	264	\$187,166	263	\$0	\$0

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Average biometric watch list search times for queries from ports of entry (in seconds)						
Description: This measure reports the average response time of biometric watchlist queries processed through the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from ports of entry (POE) where fingerprints are captured. The target is less than 10 seconds to provide critical watchlist and identity screening information to inspectors in a timely manner to facilitate traveler processing.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Result:	8.71	6.01	8.59	10.11	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
US-VISIT	\$120,961	166	\$122,721	166	\$0	0
Management and Administration	\$2,266	10	\$2,057	9	\$0	0
Total	\$123,227	176	\$124,777	175	\$0	\$0

Performance Measures

For *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*, Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Accuracy of lead referrals to Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding non-immigrant travelers who appear to have illegally overstayed their visas						
Description: An in-country overstay is a non-immigrant foreign traveler whose authorized period of admission granted at arrival in the United States expired without a subsequent departure, arrival, or status update. An individual is considered an overstay if the subject has not departed the United States within 7 days after the terms of their admission. This measure gauges the accuracy of the program in identifying individuals who may have overstayed their authorized period of admission. The program uses an algorithm run in the Arrival and Departure Information System and manual vetting records to identify these individuals. Records identified as likely overstays are sent to government quality control review prior to forwarding to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Compliance Enforcement Unit for further investigation. A lower trend indicates an increasing error in credible leads identified and forwarded to government for secondary review prior to sending the leads for further investigation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
Result:	N/A	98.5%	99.43%	99%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average biometric watch list search times for queries from U.S. consulates (in minutes)	
Description: This measure is used to determine the average amount of time required to complete an automated search processed through the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) system in response to queries from consular offices worldwide where fingerprints are captured as part of	

the BioVisa form process. The service level agreement with the Department of State is less than 15 minutes to provide critical identity and watch list information in a timely manner to not impede traveler processing. In light of past performance, the program has set a target of processing BioVisa searches within 5 minutes.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Result:	2.57	3.13	1.85	0.91	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of daily travelers referred to additional screening due to false fingerprint matches

Description: US-VISIT will measure the percent of travelers whose biometric information are queried through US-VISIT's biometric matching systems and are referred to secondary screening because of false matches. This will include travelers whose information was incorrectly matched to somebody on a watchlist ("watchlist false accepts") and travelers whose fingerprints were incorrectly matched to other peoples' fingerprints ("finger print 1-1 mismatches"). This information is collected daily by US-VISIT based on screenings conducted at ports of entry by Customs and Border Protection.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	<=0.33%	<=0.32%	<=0.31%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.26%	N/A	N/A

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Cybersecurity and Communications	\$414,916	349	\$698,499	386	\$780,115	522
Management and Administration	\$7,774	34	\$11,705	51	\$17,348	94
Total	\$422,690	383	\$710,204	437	\$797,463	616

Performance Measures

For *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent NPPD’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Number of cybersecurity vulnerability and resiliency assessments and self-assessments facilitated by DHS						
Description: This measure assesses the extent to which DHS is providing onsite cybersecurity vulnerability and resiliency assessments (either onsite or self-assessment) to owners and operators of critical infrastructure across the private sector and State and local government stakeholder communities. This measure is based upon the number of site assessments conducted and the number of tools disseminated for use in self-assessments. Conducting these assessments is critical because critical infrastructure owners and operators have primary responsibility for the security of their information technology systems.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,075	7,580
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of cybersecurity mitigation strategies provided by DHS for unique vulnerabilities that are timely and actionable						
Description: The DHS National Cyber Security Division will follow up with cyber customers, to whom mitigation strategies were provided, in order to determine the timeliness and effectiveness of those strategies. A customer survey will be used to acquire data on areas such as timeliness, clarity, effectiveness, and sufficiency of mitigation strategies. This measures a program that is early stages of implementation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	60%	70%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	58%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of incidents detected by the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team for which targeted agencies are notified within 30 minutes						
Description: The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) detects						

malicious cyber activity targeting Federal agencies. This measure assesses the percent of incidents directed at Federal agencies and detected by the US-CERT for which agencies are informed of this malicious activity within 30 minutes. This measure demonstrates the US-CERT's ability to share situational awareness of malicious activity with its Federal agency stakeholders through the EINSTEIN intrusion detection systems and other tools.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	87%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of organizations that have implemented at least one cybersecurity enhancement after receiving a cybersecurity vulnerability assessment or survey						
Description: This measure addresses the extent to which critical infrastructure owners and operators use the results of cybersecurity vulnerability and resiliency assessments to improve their cybersecurity posture. This measure demonstrates the percent of assessed asset owners and operators that are not only developing a better understanding of their cybersecurity posture, but also implementing at least one cybersecurity enhancement to improve that posture.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	55%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of traffic monitored for cyber intrusions at civilian Federal Executive Branch agencies						
Description: This measure assesses DHS's scope of coverage for malicious activity across those non-DOD Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act and Trusted Internet Connection Access Provider (TICAP) Federal Executive Branch civilian agency networks. Federal Executive branch network monitoring uses EINSTEIN 2 intrusion detection system sensors, which are deployed to Trusted Internet Connections locations at agencies or Internet Service Providers. These sensors capture network flow information and provide alerts when signatures, indicative of malicious activity, are triggered by inbound or outbound traffic. The Federal government's situational awareness of malicious activity across its systems will increase as more networks are monitored and the methodology will require data normalization to account for the addition of large numbers of networks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.0%	70%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.0%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Average amount of time required for initial response to a request for assistance from public and private sector partners to prevent or respond to major cyber incidents (in minutes)						
Description: This measure assesses the average amount of time it takes DHS to initially respond to a request for technical assistance from a public (.gov) or private (.com) sector partner in order to prevent or respond to a major cyber incident.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<120	<90	<60	<30
Result:	N/A	N/A	138	14.10	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of unique high alert level events detected by the National Cyber Protection System, also known as EINSTEIN, validated as legitimate incidents						
Description: This measure reflects improvements in efficiency of the United States - Computer Emergency Response Team (US-CERT) through more effective resourcing to analyzing legitimate, high-alert level cyber incidents. A high-alert level cyber incident poses a potentially severe impact to the security or operations of a Department or Agency's network, or to the integrity of its proprietary information. The National Cyber Protection System (NCPS) reduces the number of false positives through improved signature development and enhanced automated detection capabilities. This measure tracks improvements in signature methodology by focusing on unique high-level events and provides a key indicator for the overall accuracy of the NCPS in detecting malicious activity in the .gov domain. The percent of legitimate incidents detected will increase as the signatures used for detection of malicious activity are improved with technology, tuning, and information sharing activities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Result:	N/A	77%	93%	97%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of unique incidents that have been prevented from causing further harm to Federal stakeholders' systems and networks						
Description: This will measure the percentage of high vulnerability incidents that have been prevented from causing further harm to Federal systems and networks due to National Cyber Security Division (NCSA) activities. The data underpinning this measure will be collected from surveys that returned by supported Federal departments and agencies. In FY 2013, the data will be collected from responses to surveys attached to NCSA products that are voluntarily submitted by stakeholders, as well as responses to CyberScope questions submitted by Federal agencies. These responses will identify the number of unique high vulnerability cybersecurity incidents that produce or attempt to produce harm in client cyber systems and those that are stopped from producing harm. This methodology may be updated to include automated data, including data from EINSTEIN Block 3.0.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

National Protection and Programs Directorate - Strategic Context

Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	70%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Cybersecurity and Communications	\$152,176	167	\$149,615	167	\$130,635	194
Management and Administration	\$2,851	12	\$2,507	11	\$3,754	21
Total	\$155,027	179	\$152,122	178	\$134,389	215

Performance Measures

For *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*, Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent NPPD's measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of calls made by National Security/Emergency Preparedness users during emergency situations that DHS ensured were connected						
Description: This measure gauges the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) call completion rate. The GETS call completion rate is the percent of calls that a National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) user completes via public telephone network, landline, or wireless, to communicate with the intended user/location/system/etc, under all-hazard scenarios. Hazard scenarios include terrorist attacks or natural disasters such as a hurricane or an earthquake.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	90%	90.0%	100%	100%

Result:	N/A	N/A	97.8%	99.4%	N/A	N/A
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Measure: Percent of urban area interoperable communications capabilities that are rated at the most advanced levels

Description: This measure reports the percent of four capabilities targeted by the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) in the 60 urban area security initiative (UASI) regions as of 2008 that are rated as “established” or “advanced.” The ratings are based on the SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum, which provides a maturity model for jurisdictions to track progress in strengthening interoperable communications. Per the National Emergency Communications Plan, OEC has prioritized four capabilities that are necessary to ensure interoperable communications in an area: governance, standard operating procedures, usage, and training and exercises. Through statewide interoperability coordinators, urban areas assess their capabilities based on clearly defined criteria from the continuum.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	55%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department’s objectives is to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters NPPDs, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Resources Requested

NPPD resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Risk Management and Analysis	\$2,990	16	\$4,267	39	\$0	0
Management and Administration	\$56	0	\$72	0	\$0	0

National Protection and Programs Directorate - Strategic Context

Total	\$3,046	16	\$4,339	39	\$0	0
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Performance Measures

NPPD contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs
Budget Overview



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

**Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Subtotal, Discretionary	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	(23)	(16)	(33,252)	-	-	3,812	(23)	(16)	(37,064)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	(23)	(16)	(33,252)	-	-	3,812	(23)	(16)	(37,064)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	(23)	(16)	(33,252)	-	-	3,812	(23)	(16)	(37,064)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	(23)	(16)	(33,252)	-	-	3,812	(23)	(16)	(37,064)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175.

²All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	83	\$29,171	-	-	101	\$29,171	101	\$29,735	-	-	101	\$29,735	99	\$27,369	-	-	99	\$27,369
Planning and Coordination	-	5,852	-	-	-	5,852	-	6,199	-	-	-	6,199	-	4,995	-	-	-	4,995
BioWatch	-	111,764	-	-	-	111,764	-	114,863	-	-	-	114,863	-	90,609	-	-	-	90,609
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	12,823	-	-	-	12,823	-	12,087	-	-	-	12,087	-	8,000	-	-	-	8,000
Chemical Defense Program	-	5,439	-	-	-	5,439	-	5,472	-	-	-	5,472	-	824	-	-	-	824
Total	83	165,049	-	-	101	165,049	101	168,356	-	-	101	168,356	99	131,797	-	-	99	131,797

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2013	Within 45 (House)/90 (Senate) days of enactment of the Fiscal Year 2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act	H. R. 112-492 S. R. 112- 169	Office of Health Affairs shall provide an expenditure plan not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act	Appropriation not yet enacted
2013	As needed basis	H. R. 112-492	“On the deployment of any Biowatch device to new locations,” OHA is to notify the committee 15 days prior to deploying any BioWatch device to a new location	No additional reports at this time
2013	Within 90 days (House) of enactment of the Fiscal Year 2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act	H. R. 112-492 S. R. 112- 169	Office of Health Affairs shall provide a National Biosurveillance Strategic Plan to the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this act	Plan completed: transmitted to Congress on August 28, 2012

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Office of Health Affairs	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$131,797
BioWatch	N/A	N/A	N/A	90,609
NBIC	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,000
Planning and Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,995
Chemical Defense Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	824
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,369
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$131,797

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Office of Health Affairs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Office of Health Affairs:

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) provides health and medical expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards impacting the Nation's health security. OHA's responsibilities include: serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Administrator on medical and public health issues including those related to food, agricultural, and animal health; managing and coordinating certain biological and chemical defense activities; providing medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts; and leading the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities. OHA also supports FEMA by serving as the primary DHS point of contact for State and local governments on medical and public health issues.

OHA has four strategic goals that support the DHS missions of preventing terrorism and enhancing security and ensuring resilience to disasters:

- 1) Provide expert health and medical advice to DHS leadership
- 2) Build national resilience against health incidents
- 3) Enhance national and DHS medical first responder capabilities
- 4) Protect the DHS workforce against health threats

B. Budget Activities:

The OHA budget is divided into five program, project, and activity (PPA) areas:

BioWatch Program:

The BioWatch Program manages an early warning system designed to rapidly detect aerosolized biological threat agents that could be used in an intentional wide-area release causing harm to the population. This program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than 30 high-risk metropolitan areas, called BioWatch jurisdictions, throughout the Nation. The BioWatch Program provides public health officials with a warning of a potentially hazardous biological agent release before exposed individuals would typically develop symptoms of illness. This "detect-to-treat" approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to help mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release.

Chemical Defense Program (CDP):

CDP provides Federal, State, and local entities with the knowledge and tools to build and sustain a viable framework for preparedness and response to high consequence chemical events. The CDP activities support the goals of improvement of detection and communication technology and the development of national best practices guidance documents.

CDP efforts are directed toward integrating risk assessments and detection capabilities into community preparedness, developing response protocols, and defining best practices.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC):

NBIC has the key responsibility to integrate, analyze, and share the Nation's biosurveillance information from across Federal, State, and local entities and the private sector. NBIC contributes to early warning and shared situational awareness of potential biological events to better inform decision-makers and improve the efficiency and efficacy of any necessary response and recovery efforts. NBIC analysts work with interagency partners to determine if bio-events have reached reporting thresholds and write reports in collaboration with NBIS partners. The reports are posted to Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) portals and to the biosurveillance layer of the DHS Common Operating Picture (COP), providing senior decision-makers and partner agencies a consistent, integrated picture of biosurveillance situational awareness for DHS and its partners.

Planning and Coordination (P&C):

P&C is comprised of programs that primarily support Mission 5 of the DHS Strategic Plan: (Ensuring Resilience to Disasters), as well as and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. The PPA is currently organized into four programs: Planning and Exercise Support; Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (FAVD); State and Local Initiatives (SLI); and Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS) (composed of the following initiatives: Occupational Health, Medical Liaisons, Medical First Responder Coordination, and Medical Quality Management). These programs support this mission through a variety of activities directed both externally to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and internally within the Department.

Initiatives within the P&C PPA build resilience by providing appropriate information, resources and guidance to help State and local communities as well as the DHS workforce to bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats. For example, the *DHSTogether* and Medical Countermeasures (MCM) programs provide resiliency to the DHS workforce by providing health and wellness resources. Other initiatives include the development of medical guidance for DHS personnel, the provision of standards and guidelines to DHS medical care providers, and the oversight of DHS quality improvement and medical training.

In addition, through these initiatives, OHA provides health and medical expertise to national preparedness and contingency planning activities, and supports exercises designed to

improve preparedness and response to catastrophic incidents across the health security spectrum.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E):

The S&E PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). OAS supports OHA's mission by providing executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively through policy coordination, communications, external relations, strategic planning, and correspondence management. OAS also provides for the management of all relevant business operations including financial management, program analysis, facilities maintenance and planning, continuity of operations planning, human capital management, and information technology support.

In addition, S&E funds OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF), office supplies, training for the entire organization, travel for senior management, and various other shared services.

C. Budget Request Summary:

OHA requests \$131.797 million, 106 full-time positions (FTP) and 99 full-time equivalents (FTE). Requested funding includes over \$7 million in savings from efficiencies, redirected to increase high priority programs including BioWatch current operations, NBIC, and the MCM program.

D. Efficiencies

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies **-\$0.373 million**

Personnel efficiency (-\$0.343 million) – This reflects the elimination of 2 FTE in mission support personnel due to attrition.

Headquarters administrative efficiency (-\$0.030 million) – This efficiency reflects a reduction in administrative services required.

Travel and Transportation of Things Efficiencies **-\$0.255 million**

Travel (-\$0.212 million) – OHA is reducing costs for general temporary duty (TDY) assignments and travel (\$0.204 million) as well as long-term TDY more than 30 days (\$0.008 million).

Transportation of things (-\$0.043 million) – OHA is reducing costs associated with Permanent Change of Station.

Advisory and Assistance Contracts/Strategic Sourcing Efficiencies **-\$6.867 million**

OHA-wide mission support (-\$1.705 million) – OHA will leverage department-wide support contracts, rebaseline staffing, and reduce assessed WCF fees.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Directed Purchasing Savings (-\$0.926 million) – BioWatch anticipates savings from the OFPP initiative. These savings also include the DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiative.

OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings (-\$0.273 million) – P&C activities will achieve savings from the OFPP initiative.

Contract reviews and internal spend plan reviews (-\$3.889 million) – BioWatch, NBIC, and P&C activities will achieve savings by re-scoping contracts and scrutinizing the execution of funding.

Equipment (-\$0.074 million) – Through participation in the DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiative, OHA anticipates savings when acquiring equipment for BioWatch operations.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity/Appropriation

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity/Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012 ²								
	Revised Enacted			Base			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	83	83	29,171	108	101	29,735	106	99	27,369	23	16	(1,802)	-	-	-	23	16	(1,802)
Planning and Coordination	-	-	5,852	-	-	6,199	-	-	4,995	-	-	(857)	-	-	1,900	-	-	(2,757)
BioWatch	-	-	111,764	-	-	114,863	-	-	90,609	-	-	(21,155)	-	-	-	-	-	(21,155)
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	12,823	-	-	12,087	-	-	8,000	-	-	(4,823)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,823)
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	5,439	-	-	5,472	-	-	824	-	-	(4,615)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,615)
Subtotal, Discretionary	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	23	16	(33,252)	-	-	1,900	23	16	(35,152)
Total, Office of Health Affairs	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	23	16	(33,252)	-	-	1,900	23	16	(35,152)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	83	83	165,049	108	101	168,356	106	99	131,797	23	16	(33,252)	-	-	1,900	23	16	(35,152)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175.

²All comparisons to prior year funding are relative to the presentation in the FY 2012 Revised Enacted column.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
BioWatch
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: BioWatch

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	111,764
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(21,155)
2014 Current Services	-	-	90,609
2014 Program Change	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	90,609
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(21,155)

OHA requests \$90.609 million in FY 2014 for the BioWatch Program.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$4.774 million for Management Efficiencies including:
 - \$0.926 million for Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Directed Purchasing Savings and DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiative
 - \$0.074 million for DHS Strategic Sourcing Initiative
 - \$3.774 million to be achieved through contract reviews and internal spend plan reviews
- Decrease of \$24.000 million for non-recurring costs for the Gen-3 system
- Increase of \$2.400 million to account for funds contributed to Department-wide U.S. Secret Service reprogramming
- Increase of \$5.219 million to hire six additional Public Health Service Officers (PHSOs), fully implement the Quality Assurance Plan (QAP), fund operational cost increases associated with cooperative agreements, and support collaborative efforts with the Department of Defense (DOD)

The requested funding for BioWatch will enable the continuation of current operations in all jurisdictions in which the BioWatch Program is presently deployed and operating.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The current BioWatch system (Gen-2) is the only Federally managed, locally operated, nationwide biosurveillance system designed to detect the intentional wide-area release of select aerosolized biological agents. The program operates in more than 30 BioWatch jurisdictions across the country. BioWatch protects millions of people by focusing on the early detection of a biological attack which is critical to the successful treatment of affected populations. The BioWatch program also provides public health decision-makers the time-sensitive and necessary information to respond, mitigate, and recover from a bioterrorist event. While OHA oversees, coordinates, and provides technical support to the BioWatch Program at the Federal level, State and local public health authorities manage the day-to-day program. These State and local stakeholders use the information generated by the detection system as an important tool in deciding whether a biological event of public health significance has occurred.

Current BioWatch detection capabilities (Gen-2) consist of outdoor and a few indoor aerosol collectors whose filters are manually retrieved for transport to a laboratory for subsequent analysis.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
National Biosurveillance Integration Center
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Biosurveillance Integration Center

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	12,823
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,823)
2014 Current Services	-	-	8,000
2014 Program Change	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	8,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(4,823)

OHA requests \$8.000 million for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) in FY 2014, which will fund technical support services, information technology operations and improvements, biosurveillance acquisitions, and support coordination efforts with Federal, State, local tribal, and territorial governments.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$5.000 million for nonrecurring costs of the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness
- Decrease of \$0.013 million for Management Efficiencies to be achieved through contract reviews and internal spend plan reviews
- Decrease of \$0.810 million to account for funds transfer from Salaries and Expenses and from Planning and Coordination for software and hardware upgrades to enhance biosurveillance capabilities in FY 2012
- Increase of \$1.000 million to operationalize outcomes stemming from the NBIC innovation projects conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NBIC has the key responsibility to integrate, analyze, and share the Nation’s biosurveillance information from across Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector. NBIC enables early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions directing response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. NBIC serves the National

Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS), an interagency community providing national biosurveillance and situational awareness. NBIS members include the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, State, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Homeland Security, Justice, and Veterans Affairs; the Environmental Protection; the United States Postal Service; and the intelligence community.

NBIC acquires, integrates, analyzes, and disseminates information pertaining to emerging biological events and their impact on U.S. interests. This allows NBIC to provide indications, warnings and situational awareness resulting in enhanced recognition, reduced response time, and effective response by NBIS members.

An important component of NBIS is the ability to have an “NBIS Protocol,” a short-notice teleconference held with all Federal partners to share information on potentially significant biological events of national concern (e.g., notice is typically 1 hour). Use of this protocol ensures that event information and developments are known to all, are consistent, and are the most up-to-date. This forum enables information sharing early in a biological event’s discovery and development that in turn allows for better decision making and a coordinated, streamlined response. By bringing together the whole of the Federal biosurveillance enterprise within two hours, the protocol enhances the goal of timely and integrated national biosurveillance.

As the managing partner of NBIS, NBIC organizes data and information from multiple sources.

NBIC analysts use the Biosurveillance Common Operating Network (BCON) IT system to continuously monitor open source and select government sources of information on human, animal, plant, food, and environment domains for indications of biological events of national concern. A version of the BCON system, BCON-X has been made available outside the DHS firewall as a resource for biosurveillance analysts in other federal agencies.

NBIC analysts then work with interagency partners to determine which bio-events have reached reporting thresholds and write reports in collaboration with NBIS partners. The reports are posted to Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) portals and to the biosurveillance layer of the DHS Common Operating Picture (COP). Federal level reports are posted on the NBIC HSIN portal. State and local level reports are posted to the Minerva and Health Security Intelligence Enterprise HSIN portals, as well as to the DHS COP. NBIC reports are therefore available to more than 15,000 users, many of whom work in the 72 fusion centers across the Nation. Primary beneficiaries include NBIC stakeholders and DHS senior decision-makers.

OHA has developed an integrated strategic plan for the NBIC in collaboration with the NBIS member agencies. The strategic plan is the culmination of a year-long engagement effort to establish a common understanding and concurrence on the role of the Center in monitoring, reporting, and supporting decision making on biological incidents of national significance. NBIC continues its focus on innovative information sharing, analysis, and depiction.

The strategic plan is focused on leveraging proven expertise in data integration and biosurveillance analytics while retaining DHS management. The core mission of collecting and sharing information across domains on incidents of potential national significance continues, but this emergent strategy

hinges upon piloting promising proof-of-concept demonstrations, learning from them, and reinforcing their success.

An important piece of the strategic plan are the innovation projects which, awarded on a competitive basis, will allow NBIC to build upon existing and proven constructs to weave together and integrate the Nation's biosurveillance system. An increase of \$1.000 million will support operationalization of outcomes (discoveries, tools, and methodologies) stemming from the NBIC innovation projects conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013. Operationalization of the project outcomes that incorporate new and innovative data for biosurveillance is a central component of the NBIC Strategic Plan. These project outcomes will be evaluated and validated for operational adoption by NBIC and incorporated as appropriate, providing NBIC and its partners with additional capabilities and resources. With funding to operationalize the innovation project outcomes, NBIC will be able to provide the Department and its partners with new early event data (such as social media, poison control center EMS, and 911 data) that has never been used for biosurveillance.

NBIC funding will be used to monitor potential biological events 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by ingesting and integrating information from more than 24,000 open sources and applying critical analysis to that information. Working with our interagency partners, this integration enables early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions regarding response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. Recognizing that biosurveillance is still an unsolved problem with opportunities for capability improvement, NBIC is also funding several innovation projects to evaluate opportunities to identify and use novel data sets and information, advanced analytic approaches and tools, and improved methods of collaborating with new and existing partners. These projects seek to serve not only NBIC's ability to accomplish its mission, but also the ability of these projects to serve the needs of the interagency biosurveillance community.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

Biosurveillance Common Operation Network (BCON)

BCON serves as the platform for information exchange between senior leaders and partner agencies and facilitates the early recognition of biological events, including natural disease outbreaks, accidental or intentional use of biological agents, and emergent biohazards. BCON provides situational awareness through the acquisition, integration, analysis and dissemination of information from existing human disease, food agriculture, water, meteorological, and environmental surveillance systems and relevant threat and intelligence information. This investment is in sustainment phase.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Chemical Defense Program
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Chemical Defense Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,439
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(4,615)
2014 Current Services	-	-	824
2014 Program Change	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	-	-	824
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(4,615)

OHA requests \$0.824 million in FY 2014 for the Chemical Defense Program (CDP). CDP provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, response, and resilience to provide a comprehensive approach to protection from a chemical attack.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$3.000 million for nonrecurring costs
- Decrease of \$1.615 million reflecting a rescoping of CDP, which would reduce technical assistance to communities while maintaining a subject matter expertise network to provide technical advice

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

CDP provides subject matter expertise on medical toxicology, industrial hygiene, and responder workforce protection related to chemical threats. CDP efforts are directed toward integrating risk assessments and detection capabilities into community preparedness, developing response protocols, and defining best practices in order to comprehensively address gaps in chemical defense preparedness. In addition, CDP assesses the capabilities of commercially available detection equipment to guide communities toward acquiring the most effective and readily available technologies to protect against significant chemical threats at high-risk sites.

CDP will finalize lessons learned and best practices captured during demonstration projects to serve as guidance for other communities to design chemical detection and defense frameworks tailored to their individual requirements and resource availability. The incorporation of lessons learned, with

coordination among DHS Components and other Federal agencies, is a critical element to the design of the chemical defense framework.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Planning and Coordination
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Planning and Coordination

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	5,852
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(2,757)
2014 Current Services	-	-	3,095
2014 Program Change	-	-	1,900
2014 Total Request	-	-	4,995
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(857)

OHA requests \$4.995 million in FY 2014 for Planning and Coordination (P&C). The funding requested in FY 2014 will support a suite of activities that bolster health security preparedness and resilience, both with DHS and throughout the Nation. This includes providing medical and health subject matter expertise to DHS preparedness and planning activities, supporting response to national disasters, integrating state and local public health within the national network of State and local fusion centers, and leading DHS workforce health and medical support efforts.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.375 million for Management Efficiencies to include:
 - \$0.273 million through OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings
 - \$0.102 million to be achieved through contract reviews and internal spend plan reviews
- Increase of \$0.310 million to account for funds transfer in to NBIC for software and hardware upgrades to enhance biosurveillance capabilities in FY 2012

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

P&C is comprised of initiatives that primarily support QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters, as well as Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. Major programs include: Planning and Exercise Support; FAVD; State and Local Initiatives; and Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS).

OHA will achieve an OFPP Directed Purchasing Savings of \$0.273 million in the Planning and Exercise Support Branch (PESB). OHA will reduce contractor support within this Branch to achieve this efficiency.

Planning and Exercise Support

PESB provides health security-focused planning and exercise support, and medical subject matter expertise to the Federal interagency, the Department, and State and local entities. The Branch provides the interface between OHA and DHS component contingency and operational planning cells and supports the development of Federal plans and policies related to natural and man-made events having catastrophic consequences on human, agricultural, and animal health. In addition to planning and policy development, PESB integrates personnel with health and medical expertise to responses to national disasters in support of interagency communications, situational awareness, and effective operational planning at FEMA and with the DHS Office of Operations Coordination and Planning. PESB works with the FEMA National Exercise Division and others to develop, conduct, influence, and participate in a broad range of exercises, workshops, seminars, and facilitated discussions that advance national preparedness and response capability for threats having catastrophic health consequences, with a focus on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) events.

Food, Agriculture, and Veterinary Defense

The FAVD Branch is responsible for oversight and management of the Department's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9 (HSPD-9): Defense of United States Agriculture and Food. FAVD works to ensure adequate response capability at the State, local, tribal and territorial levels for incidents occurring within the Food and Agriculture Sector, whether intentional or naturally occurring. Additionally, FAVD provides subject-matter advice and expertise to DHS leadership on food defense, agricultural security, and veterinary defense.

State and Local Initiatives

The SLI builds national resilience against health incidents through preparedness enhancement and capabilities development, and executes the Chief Medical Officer's statutory responsibility to be the primary DHS point of contact with State and local stakeholders on medical and health issues. SLI provides support to State and local public health and homeland security partners to build and improve their capability to prepare for and respond to health incidents. Key activities include improving and facilitating sharing of public health threat information by inclusion of State and local public health professionals within the national network of State and local fusion centers; providing technical assistance to fusion centers for development of public health capabilities; sponsoring State and local health officials' security clearances, which is critical for the sharing of classified CBRN and health threat information; providing support and medical and health subject matter expertise to DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis to inform intelligence information by key disciplines; and accessing, analyzing, and promoting appropriate sharing of intelligence community health threat and risk information and products.

Workforce Health and Medical Support

WHMS is comprised of four branches that lead the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities:

- The Medical First Responder Coordination Branch provides medical guidance, standards, policy, and outreach to medical first responder stakeholders, both internal to and external to the Department. Within this branch resides the DHS Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System and Program.
- The Occupational Health Branch mitigates the adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce through medical guidance, programs, standards, and policy. Within this branch reside the Medical Countermeasures (MCM) and DHS *Together* resiliency programs.
- The Medical Quality Management Branch advises, consults with, and assists DHS Components on issues related to the improvement of the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all stakeholders.
- The Medical Liaisons Branch provides subject matter expertise and medical guidance to the DHS Operational Components on issues related to planning, policy, response, and workforce health protection.

Medical First Responder Coordination (MFRC)

This Branch serves as the primary DHS point of contact to the external and internal medical first responder communities and facilitates communication across the Department related to EMS. MFRC EMS activities include facilitating the integration of the EMS community into Federal, State, local, territorial, and tribal disaster preparedness and policy activities; leveraging established collaborative working relationships with national associations to enhance efficiency; providing standards and promoting consistency in EMS practices amongst DHS EMS providers consistent with national and state requirements for delivery of EMS services; developing strategies for coordination of Department-wide EMS services to add efficiencies in training, oversight, and operating procedures, such as a Department-wide electronic patient care reporting system and online continuing education for DHS EMS personnel; and through the engagement of the EMS community as a partner in the national network of fusion centers.

DHS has thousands of medical personnel who provide care for wide-ranging and often, remotely deployed personnel, from border agents in the Southwest desert, to DHS aviation personnel engaged in counternarcotics and smuggling operations. OHA helps to ensure that responders are able to support the Department's missions while minimizing health threats and work-related disability by developing health-related guidance and policies and assisting the Department in its health screening programs.

Occupational Health

OHA occupational health activities focus on mitigation of adverse health impacts of work-related risks to the DHS workforce by developing strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program. This is done in partnership with the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO) Safety and Health.

OHA provides health and medical consultation resources to DHS Components 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. OHA consultation services ensure regulatory compliance and consistency with industry best practices in support of various Component missions with regard to medical, health, and safety considerations. The initiative also assists OCHCO in developing physical evaluation programs (pre-placement, fitness-for-duty, return-to-work, etc.) and performing post-incident analyses. The Occupational Health branch also maintains two important programs. OHA's MCM program ensures that the mission-essential functions of the Department continue following an anthrax attack or pandemic influenza outbreak to ensure continuity of operations and national resilience. *DHSTogether* is a DHS-wide workforce resiliency program promoting employee wellness and stress management.

Medical Quality Management

The initiative ensures medical quality assurance by supporting the "One DHS" concept by developing protocols, quality assurance standards, credentialing standards and validation processes; providing quality assurance and medical advice; advising FEMA on safety and environmental health housing issues; and creating a medical oversight framework.

OHA Medical Liaisons

The initiative provides medical and public health subject matter experts directly to DHS Components. Medical Liaisons provide the Components with advice in planning, response, and workforce protection policy. They act as an extension of OHA and the Chief Medical Officer, so that component medical issues can be identified rapidly in order to be resolved quickly and avoid costly operational impacts. In addition, the Medical Liaisons Officers identify gaps in standards, policy, or guidance within the components and serve to inform the Chief Medical Officer of those gaps. This helps to identify common medical themes that need to be prioritized across the Department in order to better effect medical policies that will have significant change. This aids in decreasing workers' compensation costs, decreasing liability, and improving quality by implementation of clinical practice guidelines. In addition, the Medical Liaisons Branch supports the traveler health program, medical first responder programs, and FEMA search and rescue programs in DHS in order to assure timely and valuable medical expertise, as an extension of the Chief Medical Officer.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	83	83	29,171
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	23	16	(1,802)
2014 Current Services	106	99	27,369
2014 Program Change	-	-	-
2014 Total Request	106	99	27,369
Total Change 2012 to 2014	23	16	(1,802)

A request for S&E of \$27.369 million in FY 2014 will fund 106 FTP and 99 FTE.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Increase of \$0.040 million for transfer from USM OCAO for WCF.
- Increase of \$0.001 million for transfer from OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse Database for WCF
- Increase of \$0.108 million for 1.0 percent pay inflation
- Increase of 18 FTE to account for FY 2013 hiring to fill fully-funded vacancies
- Decrease of 0.118 million for General Services Administration (GSA) rent
- Decrease of \$2.333 million for efficiencies listed below:
 - \$0.343 million for 2 mission support FTE positions
 - \$0.043 million for Permanent Change of Station costs
 - \$0.204 million for general TDY assignment and travel
 - \$0.008 million for long-term TDY of more than 30 days
 - \$0.030 million for HQ administrative efficiency across DHS
 - \$1.705 million for scaling down of officewide mission support contracts, staffing rebaseline, and reduction in assessed WCF fees
- Increase of \$0.500 million to account for funds transfer to NBIC for software and hardware upgrades to enhance biosurveillance capabilities in FY 2012

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The S&E PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all FTE within OHA and the activities of the OAS. The Assistant Secretary and Chief Medical Officer (CMO) leads a team of doctors, veterinarians, nurses, scientists, public health professionals, and other public servants whose expertise and skills contribute to achieving the Office's mission. OAS provides executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively. OAS includes both the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary and CMO and the Office of the Chief of Staff.

The Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary and CMO consists of the Assistant Secretary/CMO, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy CMO, Medical Advisors, a Futures Advisor, and a Biodefense Advisor. These individuals advise the Assistant Secretary/CMO on specific, highly complex, strategic medical and public health issues and policies.

The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary/Deputy CMO leads the management operations activities of OHA, including finance, acquisition, human capital, information technology, emergency preparedness, continuity of operations, and facilities/property services.

The Office of the Chief of Staff consists of the Chief of Staff and leads OHA's policy, public affairs, external relations, and executive secretariat functions.

In addition, S&E funds OHA's share of the DHS WCF, office supplies, training for the entire organization, professional development certification, continuing medical education, travel for senior management, and other shared services.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Medical Countermeasures Program
PPA: Planning and Coordination
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,900

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	1,900
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900

Description of Item

The Department has a responsibility to provide MCM directly to its mission essential personnel to ensure continuity of operations. In recognizing the risks and the need to protect the DHS workforce, OHA has developed an MCM strategy that will mitigate the impact to employees and ensure national resilience. Executive Order (E.O.) 13527, “Establishing Federal Capability for the Timely Provision of Medical Countermeasures Following a Biological Attack,” Section 4, specifically mandates Federal agencies establish mechanisms for the MCM Program to ensure that the mission-essential functions of the executive branch continue following an attack, including DHS.

Justification

The FY 2014 funding request will allow OHA to fulfill its responsibility of executing this critical mission. In addition to training, program support, and planning activities, this funding provides antivirals and antibiotics to cover the DHS workforce, those in care and custody, as well as critical contractors. Specifically, the FY 2014 request allows the MCM program to:

- Maintain DHS antibiotic stockpile at 325,000 courses by rotating/replenishing expiring drugs
- Maintain DHS antiviral stockpile at 254,000 courses by rotating/replenishing expiring drugs
- Pre-position antibiotics at 450 DHS Component locations (an increase of 200 locations from FY 2012)
- Purchase an additional stockpile of potassium iodide (KI) in amount of 20,000 courses

- Distribute resources in support of Component point-of-dispensing (POD) operations including POD Kits (supplies) and training DVDs
- Support National Special Security Events with MCM surge kits and personnel

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

Mission & Strategic Goals: Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

- Goal 5.2: Enhance Preparedness
- Goal 5.3: Ensure Effective Emergency Response
- Goal 5.4: Rapidly Recover

The MCM Program supports DHS' goals of enhancing preparedness, ensuring effective emergency response, and rapidly recovering by ensuring Federal capability following a biological attack.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Health Affairs, [\$166,458,000]**\$131,797,000**¹; of which [\$27,757,000]**\$27,369,000**² is for salaries and expenses and [\$85,390,000]**\$90,609,000**³ is for BioWatch operations: Provided, That [\$39,904,000]**\$13,819,000**⁴ shall remain available until September 30, [2014] **2015**⁵, for biosurveillance, [BioWatch Generation 3⁶,] chemical defense, medical and health planning and coordination, and workforce health protection: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses[: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Health Affairs shall submit an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2012 to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act]*

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ... [\$166,458,000] \$131,797,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$27,757,000] \$27,369,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [\$85,390,000] \$90,609,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [\$39,904,000] \$13,819,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁵ ... [2014] 2015 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁶ ... [BioWatch Generation 3] ...	Not applicable to 2014 request.
⁷ ... [: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary for the Office of Health Affairs shall submit an expenditure plan for fiscal year 2012 to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act]	Not applicable to 2014 request

B.

**Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	83	83	165,049
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
WCF Shared Services - OCAO	-	-	40
WCF Shared Services - OCFO	-	-	1
Total Transfers	-	-	41
Increases			
2014 Pay Increase	-	-	108
BioWatch Current Operations	-	-	5,219
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	-	-	1,000
Reprogramming to USSS in FY2012	-	-	2,400
FTE/FTP Adjustment	25	18	-
Total, Increases	-	-	8,727
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(2)	(2)	(7,495)
GSA Rent	-	-	(118)
Planning & Exercise Support/Food Agriculture Veterinary Defense	-	-	(2,326)
DHSTogether Program	-	-	(366)
Chemical Defense Program	-	-	(1,615)
Termination of One Time Costs	-	-	(32,000)
Total, Decreases	(2)	(2)	(43,920)
Total Other Adjustments	23	16	(35,193)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	23	16	(35,152)
2014 Current Services	106	99	129,897
Program Changes			
Increases			
Medical Countermeasures Program			1,900
Total, Increases	-	-	1,900
Decreases			
Total, Decreases	-	-	-
Total Program Changes			1,900
2014 Request	106	99	131,797
2012 to 2014 Change	23	16	(33,252)

C. Summary of Requirements

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	83	83	165,049
FY 2013 Annualized CR	108	101	168,356
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	41
Increases	25	18	8,727
Decreases	(2)	(2)	(43,920)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	23	16	(35,152)
FY 2014 Current Services	106	99	129,897
Program Changes			
Increases	-	-	1,900
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	1,900
FY 2014 Request	106	99	131,797
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	23	16	(33,252)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Base			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	83	83	\$29,171	23	16	-\$1,802	0	0	0	106	99	\$27,369	23	16	-\$1,802
Planning and Coordination	0	0	5,852	0	0	-2,757	0	0	1,900	0	0	4,995	0	0	-857
BioWatch	0	0	111,764	0	0	-21,155	0	0	0	0	0	90,609	0	0	-21,155
National Biosurveillance Integration Center	0	0	12,823	0	0	-4,823	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	-4,823
Chemical Defense Program	0	0	5,439	0	0	-4,615	0	0	0	0	0	824	0	0	-4,615
Total	83	83	165,049	23	16	-35,152	0	0	1,900	106	99	131,797	23	16	-33,252

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
OHA/PI	-	-	\$203	-	-	\$206	-	-	\$206	-	-	3
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	174	-	-	177	-	-	177	-	-	3
Department of Defense	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	5000
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	38,320	-	-	38,933	-	-	38,933	-	-	613
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	48	-	-	48
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	1,281	-	-	1,302	-	-	1,302	-	-	21
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	368	-	-	374	-	-	374	-	-	6
VARIOUS	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	40,349	-	-	46,043	-	-	46,043	-	-	5,694

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	40,349	-	-	46,043	-	-	46,043	-	-	5,694
Total Obligations	-	-	40,349	-	-	46,043	-	-	46,043	-	-	5,694

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$11,415	\$11,915	\$11,680	-\$265
11.8 Special Service Pay	2,635	3,463	4,637	2,002
12.1 Benefits	2,602	2,602	3,517	915
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	16,652	17,980	19,834	3,182
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	798	495	453	-345
23.1 GSA rent	2,268	3,046	2,928	660
24.0 Printing	98	98	70	-28
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	55,643	60,941	44,619	-11,024
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	42,855	34,991	18,533	-24,322
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	500	500
26.0 Supplies and materials	14,085	14,855	15,405	1,320
31.0 Equipment	8,454	5,548	1,355	-7,099
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	24,196	30,402	28,100	-2,396
Total, Other Object Classes	148,397	150,376	111,963	-42,734
Total, Direct Obligations	165,049	168,356	131,797	-39,552
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	165,049	168,356	131,797	-36,559
Full Time Equivalents	83	101	99	-2

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	4	4	4	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	28	28	28	-
GS-14	35	35	33	(2)
GS-13	12	12	12	-
GS-12	9	9	9	-
GS-11	9	9	9	-
GS-9	2	2	2	-
Other Graded Positions	8	8	8	-
Total Permanent Positions	108	108	106	(2)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	83	101	99	16
Average ES Salary	177,399	177,400	180,609	3,210
Average GS Salary	112,087	112,087	114,534	2,447
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Salaries and Expenses
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,415	11,915	11,680	265
11.8 Special Service Pay	187	187	800	613
12.1 Benefits	2,602	2,602	3,517	915
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,204	14,704	15,997	1,793
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	185	100	50	(135)
23.1 GSA rent	2,268	3,046	2,928	660
24.0 Printing	98	98	70	(28)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,146	1,231	494	(652)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,036	10,322	7,675	(3,361)
26.0 Supplies and materials	100	100	100	-
31.0 Equipment	134	134	55	(79)
Total, Other Object Classes	14,967	15,031	11,372	(3,595)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	29,171	29,735	27,369	(1,802)
Full Time Equivalents	83	101	99	16

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Salaries and Expenses PPA funds the salaries and benefits for all full-time equivalents (FTE) within OHA and the activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary (OAS). OAS supports OHA's mission by providing executive direction and leadership to all divisions and branches and ensures that OHA's critical mission can be accomplished efficiently and effectively through policy coordination, communications, external relations, strategic planning, and correspondence management. OAS also provides for the management of all relevant business operations including financial management, program analysis, facilities maintenance and planning, continuity of operations planning, human capital management, and information technology support. In addition, S&E funds OHA's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund, office supplies, training for the entire organization, travel for senior management, and various other shared services.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,415	11,915	11,680	265
11.8 Special Service Pay	187	187	800	613
12.1 Benefits	2,602	2,602	3,517	915
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,204	14,704	15,997	1,793

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 99 FTEs, as well as legal services from the Office of General Counsel and liaisons from the Public Health Service detailed to OHA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$185	\$100	\$50	-\$135

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,268	\$3,046	\$2,928	\$660

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$98	\$98	\$70	-\$28

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal agencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$1,146	\$1,231	\$494	-\$652

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government and reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$11,036	\$10,322	\$7,675	-\$3,361

The FY 2014 request funding level reflects changes to Interagency Agreements for contractual services for the purchase of goods and services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$134	\$134	\$55	-\$79

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. This request funds OHA equipment requirements.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Planning and Coordination
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	459	459	1,045	586
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	459	459	1,045	586
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	345	174	174	(171)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,012	4,221	1,278	(2,734)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,036	1,345	1,198	162
31.0 Equipment	-	-	1,300	1,300
Total, Other Object Classes	5,393	5,740	3,950	(1,443)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,852	6,199	4,995	(857)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Planning and Coordination Mission Statement

The Planning and Coordination PPA (P&C) is comprised of programs that primarily support Mission 5 of the Future Years Homeland Security Program (Ensuring Resilience to Disasters), as well as and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise. The PPA is currently organized into four programs: Planning and Exercise Support; Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (FAVD); State and Local Initiatives (SLI); and Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS) (composed of the following initiatives: Occupational Health, Medical Liaisons, Medical First Responder Coordination, and Medical Quality Management). These programs support this mission through a variety of activities directed both externally to Federal, State, and local stakeholders and internally within the Department.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.8 Special Service Pay	459	459	1,045	586
Total, Salaries & Benefits	459	459	1,045	586

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$345	\$174	\$174	-\$171

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$4,012	\$4,221	\$1,278	-\$2,734

Contractor support includes proprietary software for the electronic patient care record system, implemented across DHS for EMS providers; SME and FFRDC support for key projects. It also includes access to proprietary international travel advisory assistance online for DHS travelers. The request also reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,036	\$1,345	\$1,198	\$162

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects contracts for IT hosting and Sharepoint services for ePCR and Credentialing database development, operation and maintenance. It also includes medical countermeasures support services, including shipping, storage, inventory management, labeling, recovery and destruction and kitting. The Occupational Health portion includes DHSTogether phase 1 & 2 projects with CBP, FLETC, USUHS and others.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	0	0	\$1,300	\$1,300

OHA purchases and stockpiles Medical Countermeasures for the entire department, including antibiotics for Anthrax preparedness, and antivirals for Pandemic preparedness. Additionally, in FY14, OHA may determine the need for more specialty MCM stockpile, such as Potassium Iodide (KI) for nuclear exposure. Included in equipment are the Point of Dispensing (POD) kits prepared for sending out to the DHS POD locations, which are supplies and materials sourced for the Components. Classification in FY 14 reflects an adjustment from prior years.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
BioWatch
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,107	1,926	1,977	870
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,107	1,926	1,977	870
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	119	120	148	29
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	38,189	43,929	36,305	(1,884)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	25,848	18,317	8,774	(17,074)
26.0 Supplies and materials	13,985	14,755	15,305	1,320
31.0 Equipment	8,320	5,414	-	(8,320)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	24,196	30,402	28,100	3,904
Total, Other Object Classes	110,657	112,937	88,632	(22,025)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	111,764	114,863	90,609	(21,155)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

BioWatch Mission Statement

The BioWatch Program manages an early warning system designed to rapidly detect aerosolized biological threat agents that could be used in an intentional wide-area release causing harm to the population. This Program deploys collection devices and analytical capability in more than 30 high-risk metropolitan areas, called BioWatch jurisdictions, throughout the Nation. The BioWatch program provides public health officials with a warning of a potentially hazardous biological agent release before exposed individuals would typically develop symptoms of illness. This “detect-to-treat” approach provides public health officials with an opportunity to respond aggressively to help mitigate the potentially catastrophic impact on the population of a biological agent release. The program is pursuing autonomous biodetection technologies with the goal of decreasing the time to notification of a biological event.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.8 Special Service Pay	1,107	1,926	1,977	870
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,107	1,926	1,977	870

Salaries and Benefits include all costs associated with assigned Public Health Service Officers (PHSO) and detailees to support the deployment of autonomous detectors in all current BioWatch jurisdictions. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects changes in Salaries and Benefits associated with personnel involved with carrying out PPA mission responsibilities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$119	\$120	\$148	\$29

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects a change in travel associated with current BioWatch operations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$38,189	\$43,929	\$36,305	-\$1,884

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects a commitment by OHA to engage industry experts in advisory and assistance services associated with Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E); Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E); Test and Evaluation Support; the BioWatch National Workshop; Jurisdictional Training; Laboratory Operation and Support; Quality Assurance Support; and Program Management. The request also reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$25,848	\$18,317	\$8,774	-\$17,074

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects changes to some Interagency agreements for: Assays; the development of Autonomous Detectors; Guidance; Site Modeling; Engineering/Data Analysis; Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E); Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E); Field Operation and Support; Public Health and Preparedness Support; Logistics Support; and Special Events Support.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$13,985	\$14,755	\$15,305	\$1,320

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects the purchases for supplies and materials associated with reagents and other supplies related to Lab and Logistics Support.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8,320	\$5,414	0	-\$8,320

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request funding level reflects changes associated with the revised Gen-3 project schedule and associated Information Management Systems, Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP); Systems Integration Laboratory; and Engineering Data.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
National Biosurveillance Integration Center
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	645	654	654	9
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	645	654	654	9
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	60	60	40	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12,064	11,318	6,251	(5,813)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	54	55	555	501
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	500	500
Total, Other Object Classes	12,178	11,433	7,346	(4,832)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	12,823	12,087	8,000	(4,832)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Biosurveillance Integration Center Mission Statement

The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) has the key responsibility to integrate, analyze, and share the nation's biosurveillance information from across federal, state, and local entities and the private sector. NBIC contributes to early warning and shared situational awareness of potential biological events to better inform decision-makers and improve the efficiency and efficacy of any necessary response and recovery efforts.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.8 Special Service Pay	645	654	654	9
Total, Salaries & Benefits	645	654	654	9

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$60	\$60	\$40	-\$20

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 requested funding level reflects changes in travel associated with personnel involved with collaboration between with federal and state partners. This decrease is a result of our strong commitment to reduce government spending on travel costs. To achieve the same results, we will use Video TeleConferencing (VTC) whenever possible in lieu of travel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$12,064	\$11,318	\$6,251	-\$5,813

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 requested funding level reflects a change in commitment by OHA to revisit the NBIC focus and a review of costs associated with the National Collaborative for Bio-Preparedness (NCB-P) project. The request also reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$54	\$55	\$555	\$501

Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts include rental payments to agencies other than GSA, interagency agreements for contractual services (including the Economy Act) for the purchase of goods and services, except as described below, and expenditure transfers between Federal accounts. The FY 2014 requested funding level reflects a change by NBIC to provide continued funding for the Food Biosurveillance pilot project with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH). This funding will continue to advance and operationalize the enhanced coding structure within the National Poison Data System to be provided to the CDC and NBIC. The funding for the Food Biosurveillance pilot project will be recurring costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	0	0	\$500	\$500

Operation and Maintenance of Equipment includes storage and maintenance; operation and maintenance of information technology systems. The FY 2014 requested funding level reflects a change by NBIC to provide continued funding to operationalize the Social Media Analysis (SMA) toolkit pilot project. The funding for the pilot project will be recurring costs.

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs
Chemical Defense Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	237	237	161	(76)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	237	237	161	(76)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	89	41	41	(48)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	232	242	291	59
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,881	4,952	331	(4,550)
Total, Other Object Classes	5,202	5,235	663	(4,539)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	5,439	5,472	824	(4,615)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Chemical Defense Program Mission Statement

The Chemical Defense Program (CDP) provides Federal, State, and local entities with the knowledge and tools to build and sustain a viable framework for preparedness and response to high consequence chemical events. The CDP activities support the goals of improvement of detection and communication technology and the development of national best practices guidance documents. CDP efforts are directed towards integrating risk assessments and detection capabilities into community preparedness, developing response protocols, and defining best practices.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.8 Special Service Pay	237	237	161	(76)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	237	237	161	(76)

The FY 2014 request reflects a reduction of \$76,000 to reflect not hiring an additional PHSO and no IPA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	89	41	41	(48)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects travel funding requirements including implementation of new travel policies in support of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$232	\$242	\$291	\$59

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 requested funding level reflects changes in non-IAA contracts. This line includes the ACMT contract and the PACTS contract support. The request also reflects the Department's strategic sourcing initiatives to leverage the purchasing power of the entire Department.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$4,881	\$4,952	\$331	-\$4,550

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 requested funding level has been adjusted to only include contracts with Federal organizations (IAAs).

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	101	83	101
Increases			
Decreases			
S&E	-	-	(2)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(2)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	83	101	99
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	18	(18)	2

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Salaries and Expenses	\$8,629	\$8,629	\$9,349	\$720
Total Working Capital Fund	\$8,629	\$8,629	\$9,349	\$720

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

Department of Homeland Security

Office of Health Affairs



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Office of Health Affairs is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Health Threats Resilience: Health Threats Resilience (HTR) coordinates efforts dedicated to national resilience against health incidents and supports an end-to-end approach to biological and chemical defense. HTR manages BioWatch, an early warning system to rapidly detect dangerous pathogens in the air, and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, which enables the early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions directing response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. HTR provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, and response; and provides expertise to federal planning and policy development. HTR also coordinates DHS programs related to the security of our nation's food, agriculture, and animal health; and ensures resiliency by providing technical assistance to help state and local communities bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.

Workforce Health and Medical Support: Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS) leads the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities. WHMS ensures medical first responder coordination by providing support to DHS personnel who perform operational medical services. WHMS supports the "One DHS" concept through the following initiatives: Developing cross-DHS emergency medical services (EMS) protocols, quality assurance standards, credentialing standards, and validation processes; providing quality assurance and medical advice; advising Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on safety and environmental health housing issues; and creating a medical oversight framework. WHMS focuses on DHS occupational health, which involves mitigation of adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce by developing strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program.

Management and Administration: OHA is led by the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, who also holds the title of Chief Medical Officer for DHS, and serves as the principal health and medical advisor to the Secretary and the Administrator of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Deputy Chief Medical Officer/Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs serves as the Chief Operating Officer.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows the Office of Health Affairs' FY 2014 Budget request by Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) program.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Health Threats Resilience	42	\$112,257
Workforce Health and Medical Support	14	\$5,143
Management and Administration	43	\$14,397
Total Budget Request	99	\$131,797

B. Component Contributions to Achieving DHS Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Office of Health Affairs' programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Health Threats Resilience	93%				7%		
Workforce Health & Medical Support					13%		87%
Management & Administration	73%				8%		19%

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security***Resources Requested***

The Office of Health Affairs' resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Health Threats Resilience	133,374	24	135,787	24	104,039	24
Management & Administration	14,018	40	14,251	40	10,556	38
Total	147,392	64	150,038	64	114,595	62

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, OHA does not have its own strategic-level performance measures in this area. Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Estimated time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result (in hours)						
Description: This performance measure calculates the time between an indoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. The indoor detection goal for BioWatch Current Operations (Gen-2) is a maximum time to confirmed positive result (BAR declaration) of ≤ 33 hours. This time is based on an average of the daily 24-hour aerosol collection cycle at some locations and shorter aerosol collection cycles at other locations (three pickups per day) followed by up to a 12-hour transport and laboratory analysis period.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	≤ 33	≤ 33	≤ 33	≤ 33	≤ 33	≤ 33
Result:	36	30.9	30	30	N/A	N/A

Measure: Estimated time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result (in hours)						
Description: This performance measure calculates the time between an outdoor monitoring unit exposure to a biological agent and the declaration of a confirmed positive sample result by the local laboratory official. The outdoor detection goal for BioWatch Current Operations (Gen-2) is a maximum time to confirmed positive result (BAR declaration) of ≤ 36 hours. This time is based on the daily 24-hour aerosol collection cycle and up to a 12-hour transport and laboratory analysis period.						

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36	<=36
Result:	36	36.0	36	36	N/A	N/A

Measure: National Biosurveillance Integration System operational response time to incoming queries relative to biosurveillance (in hours)						
Description: Elapsed time (hours) between NBIC receiving relevant information and permission to disseminate and share information with interagency partners						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	<48.00	<24.00	<24.00
Result:	N/A	N/A	17.87	15.42	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of targeted urban areas that are monitored for biological threats using BioWatch technology						
Description: The current generation of BioWatch technology and supporting collection and laboratory analysis processes are deployed in more than 30 jurisdictions in accordance with the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). A jurisdiction is considered monitored if at least two-thirds of the BioWatch devices within the jurisdiction are operational in a 24-hour cycle.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

The Office of Health Affairs' resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Health Threats Resilience	8,758	18	9,323	18	8,218	18
Workforce Health & Medical Support	1,053	1	1,052	1	671	1
Management & Administration	1,434	4	1,457	4	1,080	4
Total	11,245	23	11,832	23	9,969	23

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

The Office of Health Affairs contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department’s objectives is to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Resources Requested

OHA resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Workforce Health & Medical Support	5,783	13	5,831	13	4,472	13
Management & Administration	629	1	655	1	2,762	1
Total	6,412	14	6,486	14	7,234	14

Performance Measures

OHA contributes to this area, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures specific to this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation
Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted		Base		Request		Total Changes		Program Changes		Adjustments-to-Base	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Salaries and Expenses	3,770	992,128	4,280	992,952	4,332	1,042,382	562	50,254	-	22,500	562	27,754
State and Local Programs	170	2,285,403	180	2,301,280	-	2,123,200	(170)	(162,203)	(861)	(219,760)	-	(57,557)
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	295	-	297	-	-	-	(295)	-	(295)	-	-
Disaster Relief Fund	5,569	7,076,000	5,569	7,080,137	7,134	6,196,908	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	1,565	(879,092)
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	120,000	-	120,734	-	100,000	-	(20,000)	-	(20,000)	-	-
Flood Map Modernization Fund	37	97,712	57	98,310	57	84,361	20	(13,351)	-	(13,383)	-	32
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	12	35,500	7	35,717	3	-	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(35,506)	-	6
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	157	37,131	170	39,509	170	(1,272)	13	(40,781)	-	(41,009)	-	228
United States Fire Administration	124	44,038	133	44,308	133	41,306	9	(3,002)	-	-	-	(3,002)
National Flood Insurance Program (Mandatory/Discretionary Offsetting Collections)	315	3,273,748	29	3,496,000	341	3,864,000	26	590,252			26	590,252
Gross Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	10,155	13,961,955	12,774	14,222,531	12,170	13,450,885	2,016	(511,070)	(857)	(267,453)	2,877	(321,379)
Less: National Flood Insurance Fund (mandatory)	315	(3,273,748)	29	(3,496,000)	29	(3,864,000)	-	(511,070)	-	-	-	321,379
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	9,840	10,511,713	12,745	10,726,531	12,141	9,586,885	2,016	(1,052,288)	(857)	(267,453)	2,877	(784,835)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Base						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	136	\$99,840	2,467	\$615,901	2,603	\$715,741	187	\$90,930	2,815	\$666,234	3,002	\$757,164	687	\$350,040	2,417	\$467,351	3,104	\$817,391
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	-	107,273	-	107,273	-	-	-	164,111	-	164,111	-	15,407	-	94,899	-	110,306
Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preparedness and Protection	136	91,510	251	74,526	387	166,036	187	78,250	407	89,828	594	168,078	687	293,684	64	-	751	293,684
Mission Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Regional Offices	-	-	1,486	250,661	1,486	250,661	-	-	1,607	253,432	1,607	253,432	-	32,619	1,559	209,117	1,559	241,736
Response	-	8,330	730	183,441	730	191,771	-	12,680	801	158,863	801	171,543	-	8,330	794	163,335	794	171,665
Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State and Local Programs	170	2,280,396	-	7	170	2,280,403	180	2,296,249	-	-	180	2,296,249	-	2,185,326	-	-	-	2,185,326
First Responder Assistance Programs	87	1,020,000	-	-	87	1,020,000	97	1,026,242	-	-	97	1,026,242	-	1,080,000	-	-	-	1,080,000
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	1,049,469	-	7	-	1,049,476	-	1,114,930	-	-	-	1,114,930	-	1,105,326	-	-	-	1,105,326
Education, Training and Exercises	83	210,927	-	-	83	210,927	83	155,077	-	-	83	155,077	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management and Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Map Modernization Fund	-	-	37	97,712	37	97,712	-	-	57	98,310	57	98,310	-	-	57	84,361	57	84,361
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	-	-	-	120,734	-	120,734	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
United States Fire Administration	-	-	124	44,038	124	44,038	-	-	133	44,308	133	44,308	-	-	133	41,306	133	41,306
United States Fire Administration	-	-	124	44,038	124	44,038	-	-	133	44,308	133	44,308	-	-	133	41,306	133	41,306
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	-	-	157	37,131	157	37,131	-	-	170	39,509	170	39,509	-	-	170	-1,272	170	-1,272
Radiological emergency preparedness	-	-	157	37,131	157	37,131	-	-	170	39,509	170	39,509	-	-	170	-1,272	170	-1,272
Direct Loan Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Flood Insurance Fund	-	-	315	3,838,463	315	3,838,463	-	-	327	15,221,000	327	15,221,000	-	-	341	5,059,300	341	5,059,300
National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):	-	-	286	173,000	286	173,000	-	-	298	171,000	298	171,000	-	-	312	176,300	312	176,300
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	-	-	90	16,000	90	16,000	-	-	101	22,000	101	22,000	-	-	101	22,000	101	22,000
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	-	-	196	157,000	196	157,000	-	-	197	149,000	197	149,000	-	-	211	154,300	211	154,300
Repetitive Flood Claims Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National flood insurance fund (mandatory):	-	-	29	3,665,463	29	3,665,463	-	-	29	15,050,000	29	15,050,000	-	-	29	4,883,000	29	4,883,000
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	-	3,579,463	-	3,579,463	-	-	-	14,930,000	-	14,930,000	-	-	-	4,783,000	-	4,783,000
Flood Related Grants	-	-	29	86,000	29	86,000	-	-	29	120,000	29	120,000	-	-	29	100,000	29	100,000
Offsetting Collections - Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	-	-	12	35,500	12	35,500	-	-	7	35,717	7	35,717	-	-	3	-	3	-
Total	306	2,380,236	3,112	4,788,752	3,418	7,168,988	367	2,387,179	3,509	16,225,812	3,876	18,612,991	687	2,535,366	3,121	5,751,046	3,808	8,286,412

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
2009	2/4/2010	PL. 109-295 (PKEMRA)	Emergency Support Functions Report	Under DHS Review
2011	11/1/2011	National Dam Safety Program Act, 33 USC § 467h	Dam Safety Program Report (combined 2008-2011)	Transmitted
2012	2/23/2012	PL 112-74	State & Local Spend Plan	DHS clearance
2012	5/1/2012	PL. 109-295 (PKEMRA)	FEMA Strategic Human Capital Plan Update	DHS clearance
2012	11/15/2012	S.Rpt 112-74	4th Q 2011 DRS Obligations Against Spend Plan	Transmitted
2013	1/6/2013	PL 112-141	Interim Report on the establishment of a Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force with the Secretary of the Army (USACE). The Task Force shall develop a process to better align information and data collected for flood protection structure accreditation requirements	DHS clearance
2013	1/6/2013	PL 112-141	Review processes and procedures for determination of a flood in progress and public notification.	With FEMA
2013	1/6/2013	PL 112-141	Interagency Coordination Study	With FEMA
2013	5/27/2013	S.Rpt.112-169	DRF/DRS Spend Plan	With FEMA
2013	2/15/2013	PL. 109-295 (PKEMRA)	1st Q 2013 Disaster Contracts Title III Acquisitions Report	Under DHS Review
2013	3/5/2013	PL 112-175	Monthly DRF Report	Transmitted
2013	10/4/2013	PL. 109-295 (PKEMRA)	Annual Preparedness Report	Upcoming
2013	4/5/2013	PL 112-175	Monthly DRF Report	Upcoming

iv. Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
State and Local Programs				\$2,123,200
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Section 1014 of the USA PATRIOT ACT (42 U.S.C. 3714)				
Section 70107(a) through (h) Maritime Transportation Security Act (46, U.S.C.)				
Section 24102 of Amtrak Improvement Act (49, U.S.C)				
9/11 Commission Recommendations Act (P.L. 110-53)				
Section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229)				
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296)				
State Homeland Security Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 605)	2008	950,000	950,000	
Emergency Management Performance Grants (6 U.S.C. 762)	2008	400,000	300,000	\$350,000
Interoperable Emergency Communication Grants (6 U.S.C. 579)	2008	Such sums	50,000	
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Metropolitan Medical Response Grant Program (6 U.S.C. 723)	2007	N/A	N/A	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	2013	750,000	715,000	\$670,000
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (Real ID) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)	2005	Such sums	N/A	

Citizen Corps Urban Area Security Initiative (6 U.S.C. 604)	N/A 2008	N/A 850,000	N/A 820,000	
Port Security Grants (46 U.S.C. 70107)	2007	400,000	210,000	
Rail/Mass Transit Grants (P.L. 110-53)	2007	Such sums	175,000	
National Security and Terrorism Prevention (BZP) (Real ID - P.L. 109-13; 49 U.S.C. 30301 note)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2008	189,000		
Continuing and Emerging Training Grants				
Salaries and Expenses				\$1,042,382
<i>Authorities:</i>				
National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.)	2005		N/A	
Defense Production Act of 1950 (U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)	2009	21,000		
National Security Act of 1947, as amended (U.S.C. 404,405)	Such sums	N/A	N/A	
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2008	57,000		
Technical Assistance Program				
Evaluation and National Assessment Program				
National Exercise Program	2007	N/A		
US Fire Administration				\$41,306
<i>Authorities:</i>				
Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. and 6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)	2013	76,490	N/A	
Disaster Relief				\$6,196,908

Authorities: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program Account				\$0
Authorities: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5162.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Flood Map Modernization Fund				\$84,361
Authorities: National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	---	---	
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund				\$0
Authorities: Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5133.)	2011	180,000	125,364	
Emergency Food and Shelter				\$100,000
Authorities: Title III of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.)	1994	N/A	130,000	
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$9,588,157
Fee Accounts				\$275,028
National Flood Insurance Fund				\$276,300
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	2012	N/A	<22,000	
Flood Mapping and Floodplain Management	2012	N/A	>149,000	
Flood Grants				\$100,000

Severe Repetitive Loss Mitigation	2012	N/A	10,000	
Repetitive Flood Claims	2012	N/A	10,000	
Flood Mitigation Assistance	2012	N/A	40,000	\$100,000
Authorities: National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)	2012	N/A	N/A	
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program				-\$1,272
Authorities: Title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e)	1999	N/A	12,849	

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

The FEMA Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other Federal agencies, State, local and Tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector. The account supports core operations for all FEMA organizations, providing resources for mission activities and administrative support. S&E resources are directed to both Headquarters and regional operations.

B. Budget Activities:

Activities are organized according to the following program/project/activity (PPA) structure:

- Administrative and Regional Offices (ARO)
- Preparedness and Protection
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Mission Support
- Centrally Managed Accounts

B.1 Administrative and Regional Offices (ARO)

ARO incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. Administrative coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial, and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers, National Capital Region Coordination, and the Evaluations and Assessment Program. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. The Regions execute the operational direction received from Headquarters to ensure FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness; protection; response; recovery; and mitigation.

B.2 Preparedness and Protection

Preparedness. The preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation by planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. As manager and coordinator of the preparedness cycle, FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to implement preparedness strategies successfully.

Protection. The protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards. FEMA is responsible for supporting the enhancement of protection capabilities for all hazards, which in turn helps to integrate the tools and mechanisms for capability building across mission areas; streamlines the delivery of assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, as well as nongovernmental entities; and leverages existing intergovernmental coordination infrastructures. FEMA's primary continuity business lines and associated continuity activities include: Continuity Planning; Continuity Training and Exercises; and Continuity Operations.

B.3 Response

The Response mission is to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with: State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector. Response functions also in management of the Stafford Act Declarations process.

FEMA executes response operations through established incident management and incident support entities that capitalize on FEMA's nationwide organizational structure, occupying specific disaster facilities at the national Headquarters level, in the affected Regional office, and in temporary field locations established near the scene of a disaster or emergency. FEMA's response operations include logistics, search and rescue, disaster emergency communications, and planning.

B.4 Recovery

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding so that individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

FEMA's recovery mission is accomplished through a combination of programs and functions that provide direct and indirect support. These include recovery planning, and programs specifically designed to assist both individuals and local governments that have been affected by disasters.

B.5 Mitigation

The mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people

to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reducing the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction, and Risk Insurance.

B.6 Mission Support

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources that the agency needs to build, sustain, and improve its primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

B.7 Centrally Managed Accounts

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management, which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional proponents.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 4,658 positions, 4,332 FTE and \$1,042.382 million for FY 2014. The total adjustments-to-base are increases of 169 positions, 562 FTE and \$27.754 million.

The program changes include 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$12.5 million.

The request reflects FEMA's priority to manage resources more effectively and continue to support the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) strategic priorities. Our focus continues to maintain and strengthen the Agency's ability to respond to disasters while reducing costs and improving the efficiency of our operations.

In order to provide streamlined accounting and increased oversight in FY 2014, the Salaries and Expenses account includes \$259.01 million in funding for management and administration of preparedness grants and operating programs that was requested as a transfer from State and Local Programs in previous years.

D: Efficiencies FY 2013

Travel

S&E (\$ 4.255 million) – FEMA has undertaken a review of all Agency travel requirements and determined that a 20 percent reduction of travel, over FY 12 levels, can be achieved during FY 2013.

Rent

S&E (\$ 8.3 million) – Decrease in rent to be achieved FEMA-wide through consolidation of facilities to reduce the overall FEMA footprint.

Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges

S&E (\$ 6.4 million) – Decrease in IT enterprise telecom to be realized through management efficiencies.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) For FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
										POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT	POS	FTE	AMOUNT
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,681	1,486	\$250,661	1,686	1,607	\$253,432	1,704	1,559	\$240,736	23	73	-\$9,925	---	---	---	23	73	-\$9,925
Preparedness and Protection	623	387	166,036	613	594	163,078	782	751	293,684	159	364	127,648	---	---	22,500	159	364	105,148
Response	832	730	191,771	835	801	171,543	835	794	171,665	3	64	(20,106)	---	---	---	3	64	(20,106)
Recovery	420	373	55,300	417	395	55,248	417	393	55,530	(3)	20	230	---	---	---	(3)	20	230
Mitigation	76	62	30,649	76	72	27,078	76	70	25,881	---	8	(4,768)	---	---	---	---	8	(4,768)
Mission Support	857	732	190,438	844	811	153,462	844	765	144,580	(13)	33	(45,858)	---	---	---	(13)	33	(45,858)
Centrally Managed Accounts	---	---	107,273	---	---	169,111	---	---	110,306	---	---	3,033	---	---	---	---	---	3,033
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,489	3,770	\$992,128	4,471	4,280	\$992,952	4,658	4,332	\$1,042,382	169	562	\$50,254	---	---	\$22,500	169	562	\$27,754
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources:																		
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	4,489	3,770	\$992,128	4,471	4,280	\$992,952	4,658	4,332	\$1,042,382	169	562	\$50,254	---	---	\$22,500	169	562	\$27,754

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base Column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparison between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Administrative and Regional Offices
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Administrative and Regional Offices

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,681	1,486	250,661
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	23	73	(9,925)
2014 Current Services	1,704	1,559	240,736
2014 Total Request	1,704	1,559	240,736
Total Change 2012 to 2014	23	73	(9,925)

FEMA requests \$240.736 million, 1,704 positions and 1,559 FTE in the Administrative and Regional Offices PPA. This includes adjustment-to-base increases of 23 positions and 73 FTE, and a decrease of \$9.925 million, including:

- Increase of \$1.612 million to support FY 2014 pay raise.
- Increase of 240 FTP, 225 FTE and \$32.623 million to support realignment of management and administration costs from State and Local Programs.
- Increase of 41 FTP and 36 FTE resulting from transfer from State and Local Program.
- Decrease of 240 FTP, 245 FTE and \$32.623 million resulting from State & Local programs transfer.
- Decrease of 1 FTP, 41 FTE, and \$6.21 million from management efficiencies.
- Decrease of 23 FTP, 23 FTE, and \$10 million resulting from Evaluations and Assessments transfer to the Preparedness PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Administrative and Regional Operations incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. The following activities directly support FEMA's mission 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.

1) Office of the Administrator

The Administrator and the Deputy Administrator have the ultimate responsibility for providing leadership and direction that enables FEMA to accomplish the Agency's mission: 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.

Collaborating with State and local governments, and other emergency providers to build a National system of emergency management, the Administrator integrates the Agency's emergency preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation responsibilities to confront the challenges of a natural disaster, act of terrorism or other manmade disaster. The Administrator coordinates the implementation of a risk-based, all-hazards strategy.

The **Office of Senior Law Enforcement Advisor** enhances communication and coordination between FEMA and State, local, and Tribal law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Advisor is an integral part of FEMA's senior leadership team – participating in planning meetings and consequence management during a crisis.

The **DHS Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships** (DHS Center) builds, sustains, and improves effective partnerships between government sectors, faith-based and community organizations. Located within FEMA, the DHS Center attends to faith-based and community organization engagements and partnerships across DHS.

The **National Advisory Council (NAC)** advises the Administrator on all aspects of emergency management. The NAC incorporates State, local, and Tribal government and private sector input in the development and revision of the national preparedness goal, the national preparedness system, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework, and other related plans and strategies.

The members of the NAC are appointed by the Administrator, and, to the extent practicable, represent a geographic (including urban and rural) and substantive cross section of officials, emergency managers, and emergency response providers from State, local, and Tribal governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

The **Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES)** serves as the primary point of contact for FEMA's Office of the Administrator for coordinating departmental tasking, briefing material, and official correspondence. The OES is the central coordination point within FEMA responsible for ensuring proper and expeditious action on all tasks and correspondence addressed to and from FEMA.

A. Office of External Affairs

The mission of the Office of External Affairs (OEA) is to engage, inform, and educate all of FEMA’s stakeholders in support of the agency’s programs and initiatives to achieve its mission. OEA accomplishes its mission by coordinating and maintaining visibility of public and internal communications; advising FEMA program and support offices on decision-making regarding policies, plans, and actions that affect stakeholder, media, and Congressional audiences; and organizing outreach efforts targeted at principal stakeholders to include local, State, territorial, and Tribal governments, the private sector, national organizations and associations, and the American public.

OEA accomplishes critical aspects of FEMA’s overall strategic goals by implementing the “Whole Community” concept and striving to improve communications—along with the sharing of best practices—among all emergency management personnel. OEA also delivers the expertise necessary to effectively lead public disaster communications in a unified manner and executes a targeted National public readiness initiative to build and sustain preparedness through the Ready Campaign.

OEA provides operational services to FEMA’s mission for Intergovernmental Affairs, Strategic Communications, Public Affairs, Congressional Affairs, Private Sector Initiatives, and the Ready Campaign.

Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) serves as FEMA’s primary National-level liaison for State, local, Tribal and territorial officials and governments and the associations that represent their interests. The division forges trusting relationships with stakeholder groups at every level in order to facilitate open and effective communication about the needs and capabilities of the communities FEMA is charged with serving. IGA identifies issues, answers questions, and offers solutions to its intergovernmental partners, and also facilitates partner participation in the FEMA policy development process. IGA works in tandem with the other elements of OEA to ensure that accurate, relevant, and clear information reaches community and elected leaders affected by disaster so that they can adequately inform constituents about Federal programs and services. IGA’s efforts speed the flow of disaster aid to victims by effectively involving local players in the response process. IGA provides State legislators with information that can help them enact appropriate disaster legislation that interacts cohesively with Federal programs and laws. Intergovernmental Affairs also coordinates with the White House and other Federal intergovernmental affairs offices to ensure the dissemination of information and policies.

The **Strategic Communications Division (SCD)** enhances agency messaging by increasing direct communication among agency programs. SCD acts as a direct liaison between program offices in order to ensure that internal and external agency communications and messaging efforts are clear, consistent, timely, and relevant.

The **Public Affairs Division (PAD)** coordinates FEMA’s public message with the goal of providing information to the American public that helps them prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate disasters in their area, and also serves as the primary point of contact with the media, and is the lead for all social media channels for the Agency. The division provides consistent, clear communications to both internal and external audiences regarding FEMA’s activities, responsibilities, policies, and initiatives. Public Affairs coordinates with other Federal agencies and internal FEMA program offices to develop and execute communications strategies including: the dissemination of current policy information; the tracking and management of media contacts; and the support and maintenance of FEMA’s Web and social media strategies. PAD’s programs and activities

provide disaster survivors with timely, accurate information and also facilitate the maintaining of effective, ongoing relationships with the media in order to promote FEMA's programs and goals.

The **Congressional Affairs Division (CAD)** serves as FEMA's primary liaison to the United States Senate and House of Representatives on emergency management issues. The division works with U.S. Congressional Authorization and Appropriations committees, Members of Congress, and their professional office staff to accomplish this goal effectively. CAD responds to Congressional inquiries related to all topics ranging from government-wide policies to individual constituent casework and also provides critical updates, reports, and analysis regarding the Agency's operations, programs, and policies. CAD is responsible for notifying Congress about future agency initiatives, policies, and programs; coordinating the development of Congressional hearing testimony and briefings by FEMA senior officials; developing and implementing strategies to advance FEMA's legislative initiatives and other interests that relate to Congress; and provide technical drafting assistance to our congressional stakeholders.

The **Private Sector Initiatives Division (PSD)** is FEMA's primary non-acquisition point of coordination and dialogue between the Agency and the Nation's multitude of large and small businesses, trade associations, universities, think tanks, and their extended network of members and employees. The PSD is a driver of positive change within the Agency, delivering new, innovative ways to engage this national network of resources and individuals in emergency management at every level, such as through the 90-day private sector rotation program or the National Business Emergency Operations Center. The division researches and documents private sector best practices that contribute to the emergency management mission; advises senior leadership on ways to improve emergency response efforts through private sector involvement and engaging private sector stakeholders in more meaningful ways in everything from policy development to exercises and planning; and leverages extensive national networks to get critical information directly into the hands of people who need it.

By incorporating the private sector into emergency management through the division's programs and initiatives, FEMA accomplishes one of its core objectives of building a "Whole Community" concept and strengthens communities' abilities to respond to disaster at the local level. The division's work is high-impact and high-profile, helping to speed delivery of aid in disasters through nontraditional means of outreach and providing new tools, resources, and methods of stakeholder engagement.

The **Ready Campaign** develops and executes a national public service advertising campaign designed to educate and empower the American people to prepare for and respond to disasters affecting their families and communities. Launched in 2003, the Ready Campaign involves the public in emergency management efforts by increasing awareness regarding potential hazards, providing knowledge and tools to facilitate preparedness and response capabilities locally, and helping disaster survivors become a resource in the "Whole Community" approach to emergency management. The Ready Campaign also works closely with the Citizen Corps program, which is the local-level effort to increase the preparedness of the American public and businesses.

The Ready Campaign is more than just awareness, it is about actions individuals can take to resist, recover from or better adapt to adversity created by disruptions, emergencies or disasters. Additionally, the campaign is a resource for the emergency management community to educate neighbors and friends on how they can provide aid to one another in the first phase of a response.

B. Office of Policy and Program Analysis

The Office of Policy and Program Analysis (OPPA) fosters strategic coherence; ensures availability of critical resources through the Defense Production Act; leads Agency policy, strategy and innovation; provides objective analysis; and drives strategy, performance integration and accountability for FEMA.

The **Policy Division** develops, leads, and coordinates the Agency's policy process that supports effective and efficient delivery of Agency programs across the full spectrum of preparedness and emergency management, and represents the agency interests in departmental, national, and international policymaking. This office also supports FEMA leadership in the identification, development, and implementation of the Agency's policy priorities and represents FEMA on DHS-policy matters.

Defense Production Act Division (DPA) provides guidance and support to DHS and other Federal agencies to expedite and expand the supply of critical resources from the private sector for homeland security, emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities, and critical infrastructure protection and restoration. DPA Division is responsible for implementing FEMA's DPA functions enabling OPPA to provide guidance and support for use of DPA authorities by FEMA and other DHS components; advises the National Security Council on issues of national security resource preparedness and on the use of DPA authorities; and provides for the central coordination of DPA plans and programs by Federal departments and agencies.

Program Analysis & Evaluation Division (PA&E) gives FEMA an independent analysis and evaluation capability that enhances decision-making, transparency, and accountability. PA&E conducts program analyses, which include analyses and evaluations of alternative plans, programs, components, and personnel levels. PA&E also helps develop strategic requirements and capabilities to include: establishing a common strategic requirements system for all of FEMA; assessing current operations capabilities; and validating and prioritizing organizational capabilities to determine risks and gaps for FEMA senior leadership. PA&E also coordinates, tracks, and analyzes Agency responses to General Accountability Office and Office of Inspector General reports and recommendations.

PA&E works closely with the OPPA performance teams who coordinate and support all Agency program and regional offices with the development and reporting of program performance measures, the formulation of the Future Years Homeland Security Program, and ensuring the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) are met. Beginning in late 2011, OPPA implemented FEMASat, which is an ongoing series of data-driven reviews, to provide the opportunity for FEMA's senior leadership to evaluate performance against objectives, identify barriers to success, agree on actions to eliminate those barriers, and hold individuals accountable for implementation.

Strategic Planning & Analysis Division (SP&A) helps FEMA to make innovative and informed decisions on the Agency's short-term strategic direction and to identify future drivers or requirements affecting emergency management operations in the future. This is accomplished by leading the development and implementation of FEMA's strategic planning process, to include development of FEMA's 3-5 year Strategic Plan, and long-term driver and trend analysis in support of the Strategic Foresight Initiative, which proactively monitors changing drivers and trends in emergency management 15-20 years out. SP&A also establishes and maintains an enterprise-wide risk

framework to aid the Agency's planning, programming, and decision making efforts and ensure linkage to the DHS integrated risk management efforts. These efforts, along with providing guidance to help the Agency make innovative and informed decisions about FEMA's long-term direction and facilitating integrated strategic thinking, planning, and decision-making, enables FEMA to be in a better position to conduct its overall mission and determine future requirements.

In FY 2013, the **International Affairs Division (IAD)** will be realigned from the Office of External Affairs to the Office of Policy and Program Analysis to provide better integration regarding policy and strategic planning efforts with our international emergency management partners. IAD engages with foreign emergency management partners and multilateral organizations under the authority of existing U.S. treaties, agreements, and presidential directives. IAD facilitates information exchanges regarding technical assistance and other subject matter expertise among international emergency management stakeholders to strengthen our Nation's global capacity to respond to disasters. IAD also manages FEMA's involvement in the interagency civil emergency planning effort through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The division supports FEMA employees traveling internationally on official business, facilitates participation in international training and exercises, coordinates 300 to 400 foreign visit requests each year, and supports DHS in international policy work related to emergency management. IAD's programs and activities expand FEMA's body of knowledge on emergency management best practices through the exchange of information with international partners; for example, FEMA can improve its ability to handle man-made disasters by benefiting from the expertise of a country more familiar with suicide bombing attacks. The division also advises the FEMA Administrator and DHS leadership on international emergency management cooperation and strategic priorities in this field. Further, IAD acts as FEMA's main point of contact for international organizations, embassies, and consulates.

C. Office of Equal Rights

The Office of Equal Rights (OER) serves the Agency and the Nation by promoting affirmative employment, a discrimination-free workplace, and equal access to FEMA programs and benefits. The OER proactively pursues a workforce that reflects the Nation's labor force for its employees, and a workplace climate that fully embraces the core values of Accountability, Compassion, Diversity, Integrity, Partnership, Respect, and Trust. OER performs its mission by providing expert guidance and proactive support to all its customers, including State and local government officials, and the American people. The overarching goals of the office are to bring the fullest human value to the work of the Agency and to fulfill the office responsibilities' under Federal law. The office is organized into three sections: Civil Rights – manages the Federally Assisted and Federal Conducted Programs; Informal EEO Programs – manages EEO counseling, dispute resolution, and training; and, Formal EEO Programs – manages formal EEO complaint processing and investigations. OER encompasses the following activities and elements:

The **Federally Assisted and Federally Conducted Programs and Investigations** entitles any person eligible to receive disaster aid or other services from FEMA to receive those benefits without discrimination. The Civil Rights Program provides Technical Assistance and Complaints Resolution services. Technical assistance is provided through policy guidance to the agency in meeting Civil Rights mandates. In disaster operations, the staff works closely with community organizations to resolve tensions and eliminate potential complaints. The office also provides assistance to FEMA and

the National emergency management community in the effort to make publications, programs, and facilities accessible to people with disabilities. Complaints resolution is attempted for anyone who believes they have been discriminated against in the receipt of services or benefits from FEMA.

The **Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program** enforces all Federal discrimination laws that cover all FEMA personnel, including DAEs and applicants for employment. Through the EEO program, OER provides a variety of services: including equal rights training for managers, supervisors, and employees; developing and maintaining an informal and formal EEO discrimination complaint process; investigating formal complaints of discrimination, increasing resolution of complaints through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); proactively recruiting employees and Special Emphasis programs.

D. Office of the Chief Counsel

The Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) supports FEMA's efforts to reduce loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing the Agency with legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services. The OCC is comprised of nine divisions.

The **Response and Recovery Legal Division** consists of three branches: Response, Recovery, and Litigation. The Division is responsible for providing legal advice to the Response and Recovery Directorate to support FEMA's efforts to reduce loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards by providing Response, Recovery, Office of Federal Coordinating Officers, and Logistics, with legal advice, counsel, risk analysis, and dispute resolution services. The Response Branch also manages CORE and Reservist field counsel cadres that deploy to disasters across the country; and the Recovery Branch manages legal teams at the Louisiana and Mississippi recovery offices.

The **Mission Support Legal Division** consists of three branches: Personnel Law; Federal Litigation and Claims; and Information Law. The Division provides legal services related to equal employment opportunity, human capital, information and privacy, property, records management, technology use, and tort claims, primarily to activities of the Mission Support Bureau and the Office of Equal Rights.

The **Federal Insurance and Mitigation Legal Division** furthers the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's (FIMA) mission of reducing the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters through representation in litigation for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Flood Map Modernization, Mitigation grant programs, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, National Dam Safety Program, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, National Hurricane Program Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation, and for other programs and activities administered by FIMA.

The **Protection and National Preparedness Legal Division** provides counsel to further the mission of the Protection and National Preparedness Directorate (PNP) in coordinating preparedness and protection-related activities throughout the Agency. Legal counsel includes, but is not limited to, issues involving grants; planning; training; exercises; individual and community preparedness; assessments; lessons learned; and continuity and national capital region coordination. This Division

also provides legal advice to the United States Fire Administration (USFA) in furtherance of its mission to reduce loss of life and property in emergencies and disasters.

The **Regulatory Affairs Division** provides legal advice and counsel on matters relating to regulations and policy, maintaining overall responsibility for FEMA's regulatory program by providing centralized management and internal control of all FEMA regulations including regulation development, tracking, policy integration, economic analyses and publication.

The **Chief of Staff for Legal Policy Legal Division** (CSLP) provides oversight, visibility, and legal policy integration across OCC functional divisions to ensure consistency and consideration of cross-program or Agency-wide implications of complex or compound legal issues. The CSLP also supervises OCC's Regional Counsel who assist the Regional Administrators in properly carrying out their missions and functions. This Division also provides legal advice and counsel on matters relating to legislation and policy.

The **Professional Development Legal Division** is responsible for managing a professional development program for the OCC staff that includes workforce readiness through training, credentialing, and developing professional capabilities and resources aligned with OCC's operational goals at the Field, Regional, and National levels to ensure effective and consistent response to all hazards.

The **Alternative Dispute Resolution** (ADR) Office provides ADR services for FEMA under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996. The ADR Office offers a wide range of dispute resolution processes and tools to engage Agency personnel in preventing and managing conflicts. The ADR Office customizes various ADR techniques and tools to deepen the conflict management, strategic decision-making, and collaborative problem solving skills of Agency personnel.

The **Ethics Office** is responsible for implementing the statutory and regulatory ethics requirements of the Federal Government, particularly those of DHS and FEMA. As the agency's Deputy Designated Component Ethics Official, the Chief Counsel serves as the principal ethics official for FEMA. In addition to full-time ethics staff, the Ethics Office works with the assistance of trained Adjunct Ethics Counselors and FEMA Directorate and Office Ethics Points of Contact.

E. Office of the Chief Financial Officer

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides funds control, financial information, financial operations, and financial policy support to FEMA's management and oversight organizations. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the principal advisor to the Administrator, Deputy Administrator and other Agency Leadership on matters relating to FEMA's financial resources. The OCFO is comprised of seven organizational elements.

The **Financial Management Division** reconciles accounts and ensures accuracy of trial balances for the preparation of financial statements and it also manages debt collection activities. Division personnel perform the invoice approval and payment processes for all mission assignments, reimbursable activities, and other intergovernmental payments. They ensure timely and accurate recording of grant obligations and process final closeouts in the financial system, as well as

coordinating with internal and external entities to ensure compliance with DHS/FEMA policies, legislation and directives related to financial controls.

The **Budget Planning and Analysis Division** performs an ongoing role in the planning, formulation, justification, analysis, and execution of FEMA's budgets. The Budget Division has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Administrator and presenting FEMA's portion of the President's Budget to the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress. The Budget Division monitors the Agency's execution activities for conformance with executive and legislative intent and provides program management and oversight of current year and prior year funding.

The **Financial Systems and Management Reporting Division** provides technical support to implement and maintain the OCFO financial management systems/interfaces. The staff also furnishes accurate, relevant, and timely financial information to clients across the Agency, the Department, and Congress.

The **Risk Management and Compliance Unit** is responsible for developing and implementing the Agency's internal controls program. Working in conjunction with the DHS Financial Management staff, the FEMA Risk Management and Compliance unit manages the annual audit of financial statements, coordinates testing and corrective actions to improve improper payments, and coordinates the review of internal controls as required by OMB Circular A-123.

The **Financial Policy Unit** develops Agency-wide policies, procedures and standards for all financial management functions and promulgates these and related government-wide financial management requirements throughout the Agency. This unit is also responsible for managing and addressing specific questions related to FEMA travel policy.

The **Field-Based Financial Operations Unit** is responsible for managing and directing FEMA's field-based financial management activities including budget formulation and execution, finance and accounting operations, and risk management. This unit provides management and oversight to the field-based financial staff, including Recovery Office financial directors, Joint Field Office financial leads, and OCFO comptrollers. This team is responsible for formulating and executing operating budgets for open disasters, working closely with program management to determine multi-year financial requirements for public assistance, individual assistance, and hazard mitigation projects for open disasters.

The **Business Operations Unit** supports the day-to-day operations of the OCFO through coordination and execution of strategic planning, knowledge management, human capital management, Continuity of Operations (COOP) activities, leadership and staff development, procurement, facilities, and management of the OCFO operational budget.

2) **Regional Operations**

The Regional Operations mission cuts across all FEMA missions and disciplines. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management and mission support functions and staff of the 10 FEMA Regions, and a small headquarters coordination and liaison office. The Regions execute the operational direction received from Headquarters to ensure that FEMA can build, sustain, and improve capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards.

The **Office of Regional Operations** at Headquarters is located within the Office of the

Administrator and serves as the Agency's office to facilitate coordination of policy, managerial, resource and administrative actions between headquarters and the Regional Offices. The Office of Regional Operations also works to help ensure FEMA policies, programs, administrative and management guidance are implemented in the Regions in a manner consistent with the Agency's overall goals.

The principal functions of the office are: (a) serving as liaison among the Regional Administrators and Headquarters leadership to ensure successful collaboration as one team; (b) advising Headquarters leadership on matters affecting or impacting the Regions; and (c) providing guidance to Regional Administrators on policy, programs, operations, and administrative matters.

Regional Administration

Each Regional Office – led by a Regional Administrator – reports to the FEMA Administrator and is an operational component that closely resembles the structure and scope of the Agency. The Regional Offices support the development of a Regional, all-hazards, risk-based emergency management system of preparedness, prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation through close working relationships with Federal agencies, States, Tribal nations, localities, business and industry, and State and local volunteer organizations.

The Region is the principal conduit for:

- Coordinating and managing Federal support to respond and recover from disasters and emergencies.
- Impact assessments and recommendations for the issuance of disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act.
- Administration of cooperative agreements, grants, and other financial assistance.
- Providing technical assistance regarding emergency and disaster prevention, protection, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, and continuity programs.
- Promoting and managing risk analysis and risk reduction initiatives to mitigate damages and loss.
- Managing preparedness efforts through planning, training, exercises, assessments, and corrective actions.
- Intra-regional coordination among Federal agencies, State, Tribal, territory and local governments, voluntary and private organizations, advisory councils and working groups, local communities, and the public.

3) Office of Federal Disaster Coordination

The Office of Federal Disaster Coordination (OFDC) leads, trains, equips, and manages FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC). OFDC ensures their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; delivers training to develop and sustain FCO and FDRC professional competencies; coordinates FCO and FDRC assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated by name in the

President's letter. OFDC ensures disaster leadership is established in a timely manner and Stafford Act provisions are in place, resulting in critical support of States and Tribes in responding to and recovering from a disaster.

4) Office of National Capital Region Coordination

The Office of National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) enhances preparedness and promotes resiliency by enabling better communication and planning between and among Federal, State, local, regional, nonprofit and private sector stakeholders in the NCR. Established by Congress in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (section 882), NCRC's work addresses a major gap identified on 9/11 within the National Capital Region (NCR), which is home to a large number of Federal Departments and Agencies, numerous State and local jurisdictions and our Nation's Capital, among others.

To enhance the region's emergency response capability, NCRC and its staff members currently develop, coordinate, and implement inter-agency activities and plans for the NCR by serving as a key member on committees at the Federal, State, and local levels. NCRC's efforts include chairing and/or supporting the following: Joint Federal Committee (JFC); Consequence Management Subcommittee for National Special Security Events; Senior Policy Group (SPG); the Metropolitan CIOs; and, committees sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and other key stakeholders. Through these organizations, the NCRC plays a critical role in coordinating and improving workforce preparedness and integration between and among NCR jurisdictions by sharing best practices and resources as appropriate.

The NCRC also provides real time NCR-specific situational awareness and information sharing to emergency management and homeland security stakeholders in the NCR through the FEMA NCR Watch Desk reports, by maintaining the NCR portal in the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), and providing continuing interoperability technical support, as needed. The NCR Watch Desk is the only DHS entity within the NCR that provides real time situational awareness support to the full spectrum of emergency management and homeland security stakeholders in the NCR.

To further address the need for improved coordination and information sharing among Federal, State, and local governments within the National Capital Region, NCRC has worked with its stakeholders to identify and address the following priority areas and ultimately improve the planning and preparedness efforts within the region:

- Federal Coordination - Fosters preparedness, resilience and unity of effort among Federal Departments and Agencies by facilitating Federal interagency coordination on emergency and homeland security planning efforts within the NCR.
- Regional Governance and Integration - Ensures innovative solutions and a whole community approach to emergency management by proactively engaging, collaborating with, and providing leadership among Federal, State, and local partners within the NCR.
- Situational Awareness and Information Sharing - Provides DHS and Federal, State, and local partners with real time access to accurate information for emerging incidents, events, and training activities within the NCR.

- Regional Risk Reduction - Promotes understanding of all-hazards risks and supports regional risk analysis efforts in order to collaboratively set priorities and design solutions to ensure a strong response capability in the NCR.

Technology and Interoperability Coordination - Organizes and supports efforts to improve interoperability of information (video, voice, data) and integration for information sharing among key Federal, State, local, and regional partners in the NCR.

The Administrative and Regional Offices PPA includes \$32.623 million to support management and administration, primarily salary and benefit costs associated with 240 positions and 225 FTE, utilized in carrying out the preparedness and grants administration activities in the Regions.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Preparedness and Protection
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Preparedness and Protection

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	623	387	166,036
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	159	364	105,148
2014 Current Services	782	751	281,184
2014 Program Change	-	-	22,500
2014 Total Request	782	751	293,684
Total Change 2012 to 2014	159	364	127,648

FEMA requests \$293.684 million, 782 positions and 751 FTE in the Preparedness and Protection PPA. This includes adjustment-to-base increases of 159 positions, 364 FTE and \$105.148 million; and program changes of \$22.5 million.

- Increase of \$198.480 million, 654 positions and 628 FTE to support realignment of funding from State and Local Programs appropriation, management and administration funding, to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- Increase of \$10 million, 23 positions and 23 FTE to support realignment of Evaluations and Assessments from the Administrative and Regional Operations PPA to the Preparedness and Protection PPA.
- Decrease of \$99.776 million, 508 FTP, and 493 FTE to support realignment of funding to the State and Local Programs appropriation.
- Decrease of \$3 million to reflect IPAWS reduction.
- Decrease of 10 FTP and 10 FTE to reflect positions determined to be ineligible for conversion through the Balanced Workforce Strategy.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Protection and National Preparedness (PNP) is responsible for the coordination of preparedness and protection-related activities throughout FEMA. This responsibility encompasses grants, planning,

training, exercising, individual and community preparedness, assessments, lessons learned, continuity, and National Capital Regional Coordination (NCRC).

Provides direct support to the Deputy Administrator in areas such as long-range planning, and integration of Directorate crosscutting actions. In addition, the senior staff provides management and oversight of cross-Directorate programs and initiatives and represents the Deputy Administrator in a variety of engagements and forums. Serves as the lead integrator of prevention and protection programs and policy within FEMA.

Ensures headquarters preparedness activities and initiatives are coordinated effectively and efficiently with the Regional Federal Preparedness Coordinators (FPC) and to integrate preparedness into activities in other FEMA elements. Serves as a single coordinating body for preparedness and protection efforts and works to promote a culture of preparedness across the agency. Provides support to all PNP components, the 10 FEMA Regions and other FEMA offices on preparedness issues to meet the requirements of Presidential Policy Directive-8 and works closely with FEMA's Office of Regional Operations to coordinate preparedness programs with the FEMA Regions. Serves as PNP's lead office for coordination and partnership efforts with State emergency managers and State homeland security advisors.

Grants Management

Funding made available in this PPA is utilized to provide oversight and leadership of grant-related activities across the Agency. Funding is divided into four key areas which allows for complete management and accountability of the enacted funding.

Establish Grant Guidance

- Supports the review and revision of strategic objectives and priorities
- Develops Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) - formally known as Grant Guidance
- Coordination of concurrence/adjudication of funding opportunity announcement packages
- Release of solicitations

Review and Award Grants

- Conduct programmatic, fiscal, and peer reviews of applications
- Assess fund availability and determine final awards
- Notify Congress of pending awards
- Create award packages and notify grantees

Manage Grant Awards

- Oversee open awards
- Review reports and audits to enforce compliance
- Process payments and perform cash analysis
- Process amendments
- Conduct Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation EHP reviews
- Provide technical and administrative assistance to grantees

Grant Close-Out

- Process appeals
- Establish disposition of funds process
- Conduct and evaluating final performance reports
- Create and reviewing close out packets
- Conduct final financial reconciliation

FEMA has dedicated its efforts to grant process improvements. FEMA established an Intra-Agency Grants Task Force to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information necessary to ensure that grants are administered consistently and effectively, to eliminate duplication of efforts, and to strengthen FEMA's pre- and post-award grant functions. FEMA has been an active participant in an initiative championed by the DHS Deputy Secretary to improve the performance of all DHS financial assistance programs in addition to the Intra-Agency Grants Task Force.

National Preparedness (NP) Program

Coordinates the doctrine and programs and contributes resources to prepare the Nation to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters while minimizing the loss of lives, property, and infrastructure. Responsible for coordinating the Nation's readiness through its stewardship of comprehensive preparedness cycle of activity to plan, organize, equip, train, exercise, evaluate and improve capabilities.

NP provides guidance to ensure integrated preparedness and operations across all mission areas – Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery – and supports its Whole Community partners as they work to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

NP provides a comprehensive national system that improves the Nation's capability across the Whole of Community to prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards through the development, implementation, sustainment, and evolution of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), and Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 (version 2): Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan. The NIC serves as the Executive Agent and is responsible for the implementation of PPD-8: National Preparedness to include developments and implementation of the National Preparedness System to achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation.

As a component of FEMA's National Preparedness Directorate (NPD), the NP is the program office responsible for leading the adoption, implementation, maintenance, and continuous refinement of the NIMS as well as the development and /or promotion of preparedness doctrine, policy, resource typing, credentialing, guidance, job aids, and other tools related to the NIMS, NRF, and CPG-101.

Additionally, the NP coordinates the National Credentialing and Resource Typing Programs, which includes developing and maintaining the policies, standards, and procedures to ensure that emergency response and public safety personnel are qualified, properly identified, and equipped. These programs are critical in developing and implementing the tools and guidance that are required to maximize the operational readiness of a community, and the nation as a whole, to ensure an effective and timely National Mutual Aid System.

NP also harnesses the power of every individual through whole community planning, education, training, and volunteer service to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds. This mission is accomplished through a national network of State, local and Tribal Citizen Corps Councils, and partner programs such as the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). In FY 2013 and 2014, NP is focused on implementing the comprehensive campaign to build and sustain national preparedness as called for in PPD-8. This effort will combine social science research; tools for individuals, organizations, and communities; and media support to affect knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors about preparedness. This campaign will engage members of the public through local activities and national media outlets to expand individual and community abilities to improve their own situation in a disaster.

National Preparedness Programs include the following:

National Exercise Program (NEP)

The NEP serves as the principal mechanism for examining the preparedness and readiness of the United States across the entire homeland security and emergency management enterprise. The program designs, coordinates, conducts, and evaluates exercises that rigorously test the Nation's ability to perform missions and functions that prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

The NEP fosters meaningful and systematic interaction of public officials at every level of jurisdiction while incorporating the participation of private-sector, faith-based, and non-governmental organizations, along with the public, against a set of common objectives. Each two year cycle of the NEP is objective-driven and responsive to changes in policy and lessons learned from previous exercises and actual events.

NEP exercises employ the doctrine and methodology of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program which provides exercise guidance and principles constituting a national standard for homeland security exercises. In addition, the National Exercise and Simulation Center, a congressionally mandated center within FEMA, provides the homeland security enterprise with access to preparedness services and technologies to meet emerging needs of its customer base and support the integration capabilities into preparedness activities.

The NEP is also a critical element of the National Preparedness System directed by Congress and Presidential Policy Directive / PPD-8 that provides a whole community approach toward exercising the core capabilities necessary for addressing the greatest risks facing our nation. In FY14, FEMA will continue to implement the reforms called for in the NEP Base Plan (published March 2011) and Implementation Plan, which promotes exercises that are more realistic, efficient, and collaborative. Additionally, FEMA will be executing the second year of the NEP exercise series which will leverage existing exercises already scheduled throughout the country, culminating in a capstone full-scale exercise. These exercises will validate objectives identified by principals from the whole community.

Training and Technical Assistance Program (TTA):

The Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Program provides training tailored to first responders that enhances the capacity of state and local jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, deter, respond to, and recover safely and effectively from potential manmade and natural catastrophic events, including terrorism. TTA draws upon the expertise of a diverse group of training partners to develop and deliver TTA-approved training courses. TTA has over 50 training partners that include the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium (RDPC), and the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) among others. To date, TTA training partners have delivered training to over 1.2 million first responders. TTA is also responsible for the management of two major training related databases: the First Responder Training System (FRTS) and the Registration and Evaluation System (RES). The FRTS houses the home page, training and education, and training support tools for the TTA. These training support tools include the Responder Training Development Center (RTDC) which leads course developers through all the stages of course development and provides check points for approval by program managers. TTA provides information on the effectiveness of its programs. As part of its reporting, TTA implemented a Registration and Evaluation System (RES) designed to collect data on student gains in Knowledge, Skills and Abilities (KSAs) as measured by pre- and post-tests (Level 2 Evaluation). Information is also collected on student perceptions of the training to assist course developers in understanding weaknesses in the courses or their delivery. This system supports TTA in collecting and reporting information on its programs, including numbers trained, disciplines reached, and levels of training accessed by different professional groups.

TTA provides specialized all-hazards preparedness training to State, local, and Tribal emergency responders on skills tied to national priorities, particularly those related to chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological (CBRN) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). To date, more than 730,000 students from State, local and Tribal agencies have been trained by TTA. The Chemical, Ordnance, Biological, and Radiological Training Facility (COBRATF) is the Nation's only live-agent training facility for civilian responders, providing a unique environment that enables them to train using toxic nerve agents and live biological agents in a safe and realistic training environment. Within the PNP funding provided, \$5.5 million is used to operate the Noble Training Facility (NTF), the only hospital facility in the United States dedicated solely to training hospital and healthcare professionals in disaster preparedness and response operations. The NTF addresses training gaps identified by the healthcare response community and trains healthcare professionals to meet all-hazard threats in a realistic hospital environment. In addition to developing and delivering emergency responder training at various levels for a broad range of emergency response disciplines, TTA also participates in efforts to standardize this training for State, local and Tribal responders, while maintaining training quality and gathering meaningful evaluation data for continuous program improvement and effective program management. TTA maintains a campus of 124 acres and approximately 900,000 square feet of training and support facilities.

TTA includes EMI, which is the emergency management community's flagship training institution for Federal, State, local, Tribal, volunteer, public, and private sector officials to strengthen emergency management core competencies. EMI directly supports the implementation of the National Preparedness Goal, National Incident Management System, and the National Planning Frameworks by

developing critical knowledge and skills to improve and sustain the Nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. EMI trains more than 2 million students annually. Training delivery systems include residential onsite training; offsite delivery in partnership with emergency management training systems, colleges, universities; and technology-based platforms to conduct individual training courses for emergency management personnel across the Nation.

As part of the National Training and Education System called for in PPD-8, EMI is also implementing the Emergency Management Professional Program which is designed to further "professionalize" the field of emergency management. This program includes an Emergency Managers Basic Academy, Specialized and Technical Training Program, Emergency Managers Executive Academy, and Emergency Managers Leader Academy.

FEMA's TTA program provides specialized expertise and services to local, state, Tribal and territorial homeland security and emergency management agencies as well as whole community partners that participate in the various grant programs. The TTA program is designed to be an agile program that addresses areas of greatest need based on risk and doctrine. It is committed to transferring and institutionalizing knowledge across the whole community and provides a menu of services that is responsive to national priorities. The services provided through this program increasingly address complex challenges requiring specialized expertise that requesting organization do not possess.

The program seeks to build and sustain capabilities by providing specific services and analytical capacities as well as preparedness guidance across two primary functional areas: (1) preparedness technical assistance activities in support of the five homeland security mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) and (2) homeland security grants management. This two-pronged approach ensures that initiatives measurably contribute to the enhancement of State and local homeland security programs and the specific homeland security capabilities they build and manage. These services result in expanded planning nationwide for large-scale and catastrophic events, expanded fusion center capabilities, more-effective homeland security programs, improved grants management, and a transfer of knowledge and capabilities to State and local governments.

Since 2009, more than 240 TA deliveries have been made nationwide with deliveries in 2013 and 2014 expected to be comparable to or exceed 2012 levels.

Evaluations and Assessments Program (EAP)

The Evaluations and Assessments Program, managed by FEMA's National Preparedness Assessment Division (NPAD), advances all-hazards preparedness, through assessment and reporting of investments, activities, accomplishments and lessons learned. It supports the Agency's mission by measuring overall national preparedness, as well as the effectiveness of preparedness programs, including grants. The Evaluations and Assessments program includes, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Development of the National Preparedness Report, which annually assesses preparedness across the nation.

- Collection and analysis of preparedness reports from each State, Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), and territory that receives Federal assistance. These annual reports are analyzed to discern trends and inform the broader assessment of national preparedness.
- The Preparedness Compliance Assessment Support Tool (PrepCAST), which allows Federal, State, local, Tribal and Territorial partners a single, online portal to assess preparedness capabilities.
- Identification, tracking, and reporting of corrective actions and lessons learned from exercises and real-world events. In FY 2013, FEMA will implement an improved Lessons Learned Information Sharing (found online at www.LLIS.gov) system to support the evolving needs of FEMA and whole community partners and to facilitate a better learning environment for the emergency management and homeland security communities.
- Developing and analyzing performance measures and metrics for PNP programs, including grants, community preparedness, and the Nation's overall preparedness. In FY 2013, NPAD is working with GPD to track metrics for State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) and UASI grantees. For example, FEMA will track that all equipment and training procured under the grants must be in support of the development or maintenance of an identified team or capability described and included in the NIMS. Grantees also will report the percentage of SHSGP and UASI-funded personnel who are engaged in the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative and who have completed DHS's NSI training. These metrics will help define the accomplishments of these grantees in order to prepare for disasters and will contribute to the National Preparedness Report.

National Continuity Programs

FEMA's National Continuity Programs Directorate (NCP) serves the public by preserving our Nation's constitutional form of government across a wide range of potential threats and emergencies. NCP serves as the President's lead agent for ensuring the first National Essential Function of the Executive Branch, ensuring the continuance of our Nation's constitutional government under all conditions. NCP performs this mission by coordinating activities across all levels of government: Federal, State, territorial, local, and Tribal. NCP is comprised of the Office of the Assistant Administrator, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Division, Readiness Division (Contingency Programs), Operations Division (COG), Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS), and the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEEOC).

A. Continuity of Operations Division

Having a solid COOP program is the cornerstone to ensuring that government can continue to provide essential services to the public throughout a range of disasters at all levels of government. The COOP Division:

- Leads FEMA's efforts to ensure comprehensive and consistent COOP preparedness across Federal, State, territorial, Tribal and local governments
- Develops, promulgates, and delivers a variety of products tailored to the needs of these governments to ensure that governments at all levels can continue to perform their essential functions in support of the American people

- Coordinates the integration of continuity preparedness capabilities and provides consistent continuity planning guidance and assistance to continuity planners in identifying their essential functions
- Supports these planners in developing the capabilities for the continuance of those essential functions in response to all hazards for the Federal Executive Branch, States, territories, Tribal nations and local government jurisdictions

Throughout the United States, the COOP Division develops and promulgates continuity directives and guidance for the Federal Government in the form of directives and requirements, and to our non-federal partners in the form of guidance. At all levels of government it also:

- Provides continuity outreach.
- Develops, updates, and provides an extensive training and certification program.
- Develops and provides valuable continuity workshops and exercises.
- Provides continuity program assessments to the President of the United States, elected officials, and agency heads that enable them to make program improvements.
- Coordinates Federal Executive Branch efforts to develop and improve continuity capabilities throughout the interagency community, with a focus on always maintaining the ability of all Federal departments and agencies (D/A) to perform the eight National Essential Functions through the performance of their individual Mission Essential Functions and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEF).
- Leads the management and implementation of the FEMA HQ, FEMA Regions, and other FEMA Component Continuity Programs, ensuring FEMA's readiness to perform its essential functions during any continuity event.

B. Contingency Programs (Readiness Division)

NCP's Readiness division develops, maintains, and provides an array of continuity information technology systems and communications assets that provide the Executive Office of the President, the DHS Secretary, and the FEMA Administrator and other senior Federal leaders with a robust capability that allows them to maintain situational awareness before, during, and after a continuity event. These resources span the full spectrum of the National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) community. The Readiness Division also:

- Plans, programs, and manages operations, maintenance, and lifecycle updates and enhancements of these assets to satisfy evolving and extremely complex objectives.
- Tracks and influences changes in intra-and interagency business rules and policies, and tracks and monitors stakeholder and security requirements to ensure interoperability and integration of all assets with which they must operate and coexist.
- Ensures that critical national security systems are available and evolve as necessary to meet continuity mission requirements.
- Maintains the continuity communications architecture for all of FEMA to include HQ and the regions, as well as the architecture for High Frequency (HF) communications with the States and territories.

This Division operates, maintains, and improves the Readiness Reporting System (RRS) and FEMA National Radio System (FNARS). RRS provides direct support to the White House for collecting and reporting the continuity readiness posture of the Executive Branch D/As. The RRS also allows D/A leadership to report on their ability to perform PMEFs within their respective agencies. Since the RRS is the only reporting tool in the Government used to report this capability during an event or every 30 days, it has become a vital component within the continuity repertoire for reliable and timely situational awareness.

FEMA NCP also fills the role of lead agent/Program Management Office (PMO) for the FNARS system. This high-frequency, automatic link establishment (HF-ALE) system serves as the primary backup communications system that allows senior leadership to collaborate across the country and with States and territories during a natural disaster or continuity event. For example, during the National Level Exercise (NLE 11), FEMA exercised this system capability in support of a massive earthquake scenario, which projected catastrophic damage and disruption to the public and private telecommunications infrastructure. During this exercise, where there was a major communications outage within the New Madrid Seismic Zone, FEMA used FNARS as the primary means of communications to receive updates from the States and FEMA regions, to communicate with FEMA Headquarters, and to facilitate command and control within the affected areas.

C. Continuity of Government (Operations Division)

The Operations Division is responsible for ensuring that the DHS Secretary and FEMA Administrator have the ability to advise the President and implement the plans and programs of the Federal Government for continuity of government. The Operations Division provides a single point-of-contact for assessing and implementing continuity plans across the Federal Executive Branch during an event that could potentially threaten the national security of the United States by threatening the Federal Executive Branch's ability to provide essential services to the public. Before, during, and after an event, this Division is responsible for:

- Analyzing the ability of Federal D/As to perform their essential functions.
- Monitoring and assessing the status and operational capabilities of individual and collective D/As.
- Developing and formulating courses of action for Secretary and Administrator consideration to restore Federal Executive Branch essential functions.
- Coordinating implementation of courses of action.
- Monitoring and tracking the implementation of chosen courses of action.
- Providing continual updates on the strategic relocation of government activities.

In FY 2011, FEMA's PNP Office established the Continuity Readiness Cell (CRC) within NCP. As part of a coordinated Federal Executive Branch effort, the CRC offers the Secretary of Homeland Security, the FEMA Administrator, and other senior leaders and decision-makers with a comprehensive repository of executive branch continuity capability information. This information includes long-term issues and readiness capabilities required to ensure the continuation of the eight National Essential Functions and Federal D/A PMEFs in an all-hazards environment. When long-term relocation of the Federal Government is required, the CRC will also provide analytical and decision support, prioritized resource allocation recommendations, and other government reconstitution-related needs.

To ensure that FEMA leadership is available and able to perform their essential functions in support of Continuity of Government and disaster response, this Division also implements and maintains the Operation Rendezvous relocation program. This program is responsible for coordinating the evacuation, relocation movement, and accountability of key leadership and staff to COOP sites utilizing the Federal (and Mutual Aid) Emergency Response Official (F/ERO) Repository system. The F/ERO Repository system aligns with the President's cyber security policy and provides the capability for public safety and security officials to validate the identities and attributes of continuity personnel for access permissions to relocation sites.

D. Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) Program Management Office

Executive Order (EO) 13407 established a policy requiring the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people. The Department of Homeland Security designated FEMA as the lead to implement the Executive Order. NCP established a program office to implement IPAWS. When IPAWS is completed it will:

- Allow the President of the United States to speak to the American people under all emergency circumstances, including conditions of war, terrorist attack, or natural disaster.
- Build and maintain an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive alert and warning system.
- Enable Federal, State, territorial, Tribal and local alert and warning emergency communication officials to access multiple broadcast and other communications pathways for the purpose of creating and activating alert and warning messages related to any hazard impacting public safety and well-being.
- Reach the American public before, during, and after a disaster.
- Diversify and modernize the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Create an interoperability framework by establishing or adopting standards such as the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP).
- Enable alerts and warnings for those with disabilities and those without an understanding of the English language.
- Partner with NOAA to enable seamless integration of message transmission through national networks.

Two primary programs within the IPAWS Program Management Office are the Primary Entry Point (PEP) station expansion and modernization project, and the IPAWS-Open Platform for Emergency Networks (OPEN) application development project. The core of the National EAS are FEMA-connected private radio stations known as PEP Stations. These stations can provide national warning information prior to, during, and after emergencies. FEMA provides communications equipment and emergency generators that enable PEP stations to continue broadcasting warning and safety information to the public throughout an event. Building upon 34 legacy stations, the IPAWS program is establishing an additional 43 PEP stations to provide direct broadcast coverage to at least 86 percent of the American public and modernizing the legacy stations to include protection from EMP hazards and modernized fuel management and spill containment measures.

IPAWS-OPEN is a FEMA mission-critical application that provides for access and authentication of alert messages from public safety officials and integration of alert communications systems. By integrating access to EAS, Commercial Mobil Alerting System, NOAA Weather Radio system, and

Internet communications services, public safety officials at all levels can provide timely alerts to citizens in danger over multiple communications paths simultaneously and at no additional cost. A key new capability enabled by IPAWS-OPEN is the ability for local officials to send geo-targeted alerts to cellular devices using technology other than voice or SMS text channels that are likely to be congested during an emergency.

E. Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC)

MWEOC is a 564-acre DHS facility approximately 64 miles west of Washington, D.C. MWEOC provides the infrastructure necessary to support COOP, Incident Management, classified programs, and other all-hazards activities for multiple Federal Executive Branch D/As. For example, MWEOC hosts the DHS/FEMA HQ COOP site as well as provides space for use by several D/As for their storage, offices, and operations. MWEOC also supports a variety of disaster response and continuity missions. It is a hub for our Nation's emergency response activities. In addition, MWEOC provides operational space for and maintains the capability to coordinate, track, and synchronize the relocation of key leadership and staff from the DHS and FEMA Emergency Relocation Groups (ERG) members to perform their essential functions. ERG members serve as emergency personnel responsible to perform their Agency mission-essential functions. MWEOC's assets include:

- Offices and classified meeting space
- Dormitory and training rooms
- Cafeteria that seats more than 280 personnel
- Fully equipped fire department and emergency medical unit with an ambulance service operated and staffed by FEMA employees
- Health unit
- Federal police force providing 24/7 security
- Motor pool
- Storage facilities
- Electrical redundancy

In accordance with its Master Plan, MWEOC is in the middle of a massive infrastructure upgrade to demolish antiquated buildings and replace them with modern facilities capable of supporting 21st century technology and today's Federal D/A requirements. MWEOC has improved internal financial and acquisition processes to allow more rapid use of and accountability over larger projects while maintaining operational capabilities.

The PNP PPA includes an increase of \$210.98 million, 654 positions and 628 FTE to support realignment of funding from the State and Local Programs appropriation to the Salaries and Expenses appropriation for grants management and administration and for Preparedness activities such as the National Exercise Program (NEP), training at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), Technical Assistance (TA), Individual and Community Preparedness (ICP), the National Integration Center (NIC) and other related activities. This also includes all grants management and administration activities previously funded in the Firefighter Assistance Grants (AFG) and Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) appropriations.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p>Integrated Public Alert & Warning SysRisk (IPAWS)</p>	<p>The IPAWS Program develops tests, deploys, supports and maintains the systems required to fulfill the functions of Executive Order 13407. It provides stakeholder coordination, training and outreach with the federal, state, and local alert and warning community and the private sector communications industries to continue the advancement and improvement for all aspects of public alerts. The IPAWS Program develops, implements, and maintains this national public alert and warning system available to alerting authorities. IPAWS Goals are to: 1) Create and maintain an integrated interoperable environment for alert and warning; 2) Make alert and warning more effective; and 3) Strengthen the resilience of IPAWS infrastructure. The key benefits of IPAWS are that it expands and modernizes the Primary Entry Points (PEP) systems of radio stations in order to cover 90% of the American Public and IPAWS-OPEN provides alternate pathways to communicate alerts and warning to the American People.</p> <p>IPAWS addresses the capability gap by expanding and modernizing the Primary Entry Points (PEP) systems of radio stations in order to cover 90% of the American Public and IPAWS-OPEN provides alternate pathways to communicate alerts and warning to the American People. IPAWS is completing incremental construction of additional PEP stations and will achieve FOC when IPAWS-OPEN delivers in March 2013.</p>	
<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$13.286</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$11.694</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$millions) \$17.434</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Response
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Response

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	832	730	191,771
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	3	64	(20,106)
2014 Current Services	835	794	171,665
2014 Total Request	835	794	171,665
Total Change 2012 to 2014	3	64	(20,106)

FEMA requests \$171.665 million, 835 positions, and 794 FTE in the Response PPA. This includes adjustment-to-base increases of 64 positions and 3 FTE, and a decrease of \$20.106 million, including:

- Increase of 70 FTE from annualization of vacancies filled.
- Decrease of \$1.06 million and 7 FTE to reflect implementation of management efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$12.137 million for a one-time programmatic increase in the FY 2012 Enacted Salaries and Expenses appropriation for the US&R Response System.
- Decrease of \$6.233 million for the elimination of the Pre-positioned Equipment Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Response mission seeks to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

1) Office of Assistant Administrator for Response and Recovery

The Office of Assistant Administrator for Response and Recovery (OAARR) oversees all gubernatorial requests for emergency declarations and major disasters declared by the President in compliance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. It is comprised

of the Executive Office, Executive Communication and Coordination Group, Strategic Integration Group, Disaster Management and Support Environment, and the Declarations Unit.

The OAARR also provides strategic level coordination, resource integration leadership, and oversight to FEMA's major operational components. This includes the Office of Readiness and Assessment, the Recovery Directorate, the Response Directorate, the Logistics Management Directorate, and the OFDC.

A. Executive Office

The Executive Office is responsible for providing direct support to the Associate Administrator and Deputy Associate Administrator for Response and Recovery in a number of different areas. This support includes long range planning, administrative support, preparing reports, conducting research, and integration of subordinate element mission execution.

B. Executive Communication and Coordination Group (ECCG)

The ECCG enables and supports the execution of ORR and subordinate organization programs through the representation, development, review, communication, and coordination of policies, guidance, strategies, and programmatic activities with internal and external partners and stakeholders. ECCG coordinates the responses to and addresses a wide variety of issues and inquiries from sources internal and external to FEMA; carries out administrative, programmatic, analytical, research, guidance, policy, and outreach activities; and responds to significant and special assignments that have broad national impact. ECCG communicates and coordinates with ORR stakeholders on broad and emerging policy issues, programs, and guidance that have national scope and impact.

C. Strategic Integration Group (SIG)

The SIG conducts strategic planning, coordination, and synchronization activities with subordinate ORR organizations to ensure collaborative and aligned program operations and resource utilization that complements and supports ORR long-term goals and objectives. The SIG acts as a transformation, change, and knowledge management agent; leverages private and public sector best practices where applicable; and coordinates and ensures implementation of initiatives consistent with the vision and goals of the ORR. It reviews future budget cycles to align ORR goals, objectives, activities, accomplishments, resources, and facilitates the proper and timely funding of key response, recovery, and logistics initiatives. The SIG provides centralized capability development, coordination, and operational leadership to FEMA's geospatial information activities under the direction of the FEMA Geospatial Information Officer.

D. Declarations Unit

The Declarations Unit processes all gubernatorial requests for emergency declarations and major disasters for the President, as well as, all other related actions to include appeals, cost-share adjustments, requests to reopen an incident period or expand the incident type under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5208. It is the mission of the Declarations Unit to ensure each gubernatorial request for assistance meets the statutory and regulatory requirements and is processed as expeditiously as possible.

2) Office of Readiness and Assessment

The Office of Readiness and Assessment develops and implements the FEMA Readiness Assessment Program (F-RAP). F-RAP determines and reports an overall level of readiness by FEMA to fulfill its disaster response, recovery, and logistics missions. F-RAP focuses on three areas: validation of FEMA Unified Readiness Reporting System submissions from FEMA components, identification of the “Readiness Enablers” or elements that enable any operational unit to deliver their required functions (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material and Equipment, Leadership, Planning, Personnel, and Facilities), and providing support to FEMA elements through Operational Analysis assistance.

The program provides recommendations to leaders about ways to improve the readiness status of their respective response and recovery elements, as well as provides a framework for collecting, analyzing, and applying operational information to improve the Agency’s ability to respond to and recover from incidents regardless of their cause. Thus, FEMA leadership is provided with an important objective evaluation of FEMA component readiness, efficiency, effectiveness, and in addition is provided fact-based information for improved decision-making and resource allocation.

3) Response Directorate

FEMA’s Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation overwhelmed by the impact of an incident, regardless of cause. Response program activities encompass the coordination of all Federal emergency management response operations, response planning, and integration of Federal, State, Tribal and local disaster programs in order to ensure efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted and overwhelmed by these disasters, emergencies, or acts of terrorism.

The Directorate addresses training and career development for Response staff, as well as the development of Response internal governance. The FEMA Qualifications System (FQS) is a performance-based approach to workforce qualification and certification of incident management and incident support positions activated to support disasters. This approach seeks to improve FEMA’s response and recovery services by identifying required competencies and tasks for disaster personnel and fostering knowledge and skill development within those competencies to successfully perform the tasks. The FQS is guided by operational requirements, current doctrine, and drives FEMA’s training curriculum for disaster workers at all organizational levels.

The Response Directorate encompasses the following programs:

A. Office of the Assistant Administrator

The Office of the Assistant Administrator (OAA) provides strategic and operational guidance and leadership to all stakeholders, including FEMA headquarters, regional offices, and interagency partners. It ensures that Federal emergency response systems and capabilities are properly poised to

support States and communities. Key functions include providing leadership necessary to integrate the Nation's emergency response teams, systems, and capabilities; coordinating all Federal emergency management disaster operational planning and programs; and executing the response mission through its three major program areas: operations, planning, and disaster emergency communications. The OAA includes the following program areas:

- a) The **Policy and Doctrine Office** is responsible for developing and managing operational policy and doctrine in order to ensure effective and consistent response to all-hazards. The office is responsible for the review, development, and implementation of a variety of policy, analytical, guidance, programmatic, doctrine and administrative activities on emergency management and disaster response issues that have broad national impact.
- b) The **Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Office** supports FEMA's all-hazards response mission through the development and maintenance of capabilities and programs that enable FEMA to respond to the consequences of a CBRNE disaster. This includes supporting the development of CBRNE policies, protocols, and procedures during both crisis and consequence management phases of a CBRNE response. The office accomplishes this mission by leveraging subject matter expertise in nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological, and high-explosive hazards from within FEMA, the interagency, and the scientific community in support of FEMA's mission, including advising FEMA leadership during a CBRNE incident; initiating mission assignments; and activating appropriate emergency response teams for CBRNE incidents. Through the Improvised Nuclear Device Unit and the CBRNE Programs Unit, the office coordinates the Improvised Nuclear Device Response and Recovery (INDRR) Program, the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST), and the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Prevention Program (NRIPP).
- c) The **Improvised Nuclear Device Response and Recovery (INDRR) Program** supports FEMA's role as the Departmental lead for response and recovery efforts associated with the terrorist use of an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND), which is a device designed to result in a nuclear fission reaction that would result in a complex catastrophic disaster in a major urban area that would severely challenge the Nation's ability to respond effectively in a timely manner.

The INDRR Program works to align organizational and strategic direction that affects project and program goals and objectives and ensures common understanding among all stakeholders.

- d) The **Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)** is comprised of specialized teams managed day-to-day by the Department of Energy's (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The teams are operationally controlled by DHS/FEMA when activated to provide expert technical advice and support in disaster response operations and other needs involving nuclear weapons incidents, radiological incidents, lost or stolen radioactive material incidents, and acts of nuclear terrorism. The FEMA Administrator is responsible for establishing standards and certifying when those standards have been met; conducting joint and other exercises and training and evaluating

performance; and providing funds to DOE and EPA for homeland security planning, exercises and training, and equipment.

- e) The **Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)** is a rapidly deployable, interagency team of experts within the Federal Government, staffed from FEMA, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The DEST provides guidance concerning Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) threats and actual incidents or attacks. In accordance with the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, the FEMA Administrator has the responsibility for directing the DEST. National Security Presidential Directives-46/15 further identify the DEST as a specialized interagency team designed to provide expeditiously expert advice, guidance, and support to the FBI On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) during a WMD incident or credible threat. FEMA is statutorily responsible for directing the operations of the DEST; coordinating the interagency team for mission planning purposes; and deploying as part of the team.

Besides providing interagency crisis management assistance, the DEST provide information management support and enhanced communications to ensure the OSC maintains connectivity with national-level decision makers during an ongoing crisis. Technical expertise and equipment is also available to operate in a contaminated environment in order to conduct onsite activities like threat sampling, technical measurements, tactical intelligence collection, evidence collection, and other actions.

- f) The **Nuclear/Radiological Incident Prevention Program (NRIPP)** was established to support the National response to nuclear and radiological threats. FEMA established the NRIPP to enhance the Department's ability to coordinate technical response operations to such threats, in coordination with the FBI as the lead of domestic counterterrorism. In accordance with the Federal Improvised Nuclear Device Concepts of Operations Plan, FEMA is responsible for representing DHS and for coordinating with the FBI, DOE, and DOD, on the deployment of radiation detection capabilities to support the FBI in search activities to detect, locate, and identify illicit nuclear or radiological materials. NRIPP, in coordination with DHS components, works with the FBI to develop plans, procedures, and tools to detect and locate illicit nuclear or radiological materials and supports FBI directed search activities during threats or incidents involving such materials.

B. Incident Workforce Management Division

The **Incident Workforce Management Division (IWMD)** deploys and supports a professional disaster workforce of personnel ready for the National, all-hazard response needs of FEMA headquarters and regional leadership and assists in the deployment of responders from FEMA's full-time workforce and the DHS-supported surge capacity force when required. The IWMD includes the following program areas:

- a) The **FEMA Qualifications System (FQS) Branch** establishes the system for qualification and certification of the FEMA workforce through experience, training, and demonstrated performance. FQS ensures a qualified workforce based on performance standards, and establishes minimum, consistent, and fair qualification requirements for all workforce positions regardless of employment status. FQS also works to strengthen the training and qualification standards for all workforce positions by implementing improvements based on analysis.
- b) The **Reservist Management Branch** is responsible for the communication, coordination, and outreach of workforce procedures and program guidance to the national and regional cadre managers and liaisons on workforce deployment, readiness, and FQS. This unit guides the creation of information technology systems that support the deployment, recording, tracking, and reporting of FQS, medical assessment recording and reporting, and similar systems. Further, it is responsible for communicating, coordinating, and strengthening partnerships and working with regional operations.
- c) The **Deployment Branch** manages and administers the Automated Deployment Database (ADD) personnel deployment system for the incident workforce and the surge capacity force throughout the entire spectrum of FEMA's preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation missions. The unit implements, manages, and improves standardized deployment processes for all-hazards response and provides personnel visibility and oversight of deployment processes including the tracking of personnel during pre-event (availability), event (deployment), and post-event (demobilization) cycles of an incident. The staff applies metrics to ensure that staffing requirements are met in the timeframe required, generates ad hoc reports to audit deployment decisions and employee deployment status, and monitors and executes the day-to-day tasks needed to maintain the accuracy and the integrity of employee records and the deployment system.

C. Operations Division

The **Operations Division** is responsible for the management and coordination of the core Federal disaster response teams, resources, and programs needed to support the regions; interagency partners; and State, Tribal and local governments, voluntary agencies, and disaster survivors impacted by a major disaster or emergency, regardless of cause. The Operations Division includes the following program areas:

- a) The **FEMA Operations Center (FOC) Branch** is the official notification point for FEMA and supports the DHS and Executive Branch departments and agencies with several classified and unclassified programs authorized by National Security Presidential Directive 51, HSPD-20, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, 50 USC, Appendix 2251, and Executive Order 12656. The FOC facilitates distribution of warnings, alerts, notifications, and bulletins about events that may require a Federal response to the Federal, State, and local emergency management community using a wide variety of communications systems such as the National Warning System, the Washington Area Warning System, the National-level EAS; and the Emergency Notification System.

The FOC supports the NRCC and implements a myriad of notifications to all Federal departments and State EOCs as well as activating emergency management staff. The FOC's multifaceted communications and operations capabilities enable it to receive, generate, and disseminate critical, time-sensitive information to senior decision makers at all government levels. The FOC receives, analyzes, and disseminates all-hazards information within FEMA and DHS and to other departments and agencies, as well as to disaster response team members.

- b) The **National Watch Center (NWC) Branch** maintains a 24/7 national situational awareness of potential, developing, or ongoing situations which may require a Federal response to an incident/event. The NWC links RRCCs, State EOCs, regional DHS components, National and regional Department and agency leads for ESFs, State fusion centers, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, Department of Defense (DoD) Operations Centers, and other key Federal, State, and local operational centers. It supports the collection and distribution of pre-incident information to the DHS National Operations Center (NOC) for development of a national common operating picture. The NWC provides situational awareness and information sharing for all-hazards incidents that may require Federal response to include planning and response operations at the classified level.
- c) The **National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)** is a multi-agency center that provides overall Federal support coordination for major disasters and emergencies, including catastrophic incidents and emergency management program implementation. The NRCC activates to coordinate with the affected region(s) and provide needed resources and policy guidance to support an incident. When activated, the NRCC supports disaster response and resource planning; monitors potential or developing events, and provides situational awareness to the Administrator of FEMA and other senior leadership, the Secretary of DHS and other DHS leadership, and the White House National Security Staff (NSS) to inform decision-making. The NRCC supports regional and field component operations, and implements coordination of national-level disaster response activities and resource prioritizations and allocations.
- d) The **National Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Response System** funds 28 Task Forces across the country to provide a coordinated, national, all-hazards response capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing survivors of structural collapse resulting from natural and man-made causes, including those involving terrorism and hazardous materials. If a disaster event warrants national US&R support, FEMA will deploy the three closest task forces within six hours of notification, and additional teams as necessary. The role of these task forces is to support State and local emergency responders' efforts to locate victims and manage recovery operations. Each task force consists of two 31-person teams, four canines, and a comprehensive equipment cache. US&R task force members work in four areas of specialization: search, to find victims trapped after a disaster; rescue, which includes safely digging victims out of tons of collapsed concrete and metal; technical, made up of structural specialists who make rescues safe for the rescuers; and medical, which cares for the victims before and after a rescue.

Among its many activities, US&R is responsible for interaction with sponsoring agencies and operational groups; management roles, including managing cooperative agreements with the task forces, providing budget, training and exercises; and field operations roles, including cadre

management, cache management, alerts and notifications, activations and deployments, and event and after action reporting. In addition, US&R is responsible for the strategic role of ESF-9 coordination, which includes concepts such as force multipliers to augment our task forces with other search and rescue resources from the State and or local responders.

- e) The **Field Operations Support Branch (FOSB)** provides program management and support of the National and Regional IMATs. The Branch supports doctrine development and conducts internal OREs to ensure IMAT readiness. The Branch also coordinates FEMA's operational requirements for the National Airborne Operation Center and other operations.

D. Planning Division

The **Planning Division** leads the development of deliberate plans across the Federal Government for catastrophic incidents. The Division coordinates and is responsible for deliberate, adaptive, interagency analysis and plans for potential/actual incidents while directing regional planning efforts for all-hazard events; providing oversight in the development and maintenance of special programs focused on CBRNE hazards to communities throughout the Nation impacted by an incident, regardless of cause. In addition to all-hazard planning, the Division is responsible for National Special Security Events and the National Hurricane Program (NHP). Further, the Division is accountable for integrating and aligning all FEMA's response planning efforts, coordinating the efforts of the Emergency Support Leadership Group (ESFLG), and continuing to lead the agency's Whole Community, maximum of maximum efforts, as well as supporting the implementation of PPD-8. The Planning Division includes the following program areas:

- a) The **National Planning Branch** provides deliberate and adaptive interagency planning at the Federal level in preparation for special security events, and for responding to and stabilizing a catastrophic event within 72 hours.

The Branch has two sections: the *Interagency Planning Section* is responsible for leading the deliberate, comprehensive planning efforts for special security events, and incident response at the Federal level. This section coordinates the consolidation of interagency partner's roles, authorities, and actions into comprehensive plans to address special security events, and the Federal support to regional, State, Tribal and local response efforts. The *Future Planning Section* is responsible for deliberate planning for FEMA headquarters as an organization, for conducting analysis on a daily basis to maintain situational awareness and for building situational understanding, and for leading and coordinating adaptive planning at the Federal level during incident response and NRCC activation. Adaptive planning is the means by which existing plans are quickly adapted as required to better suit the specific incident.

- b) The **Regional Planning Branch** develops coordinated and integrated DHS and FEMA Federal-level catastrophic disaster response plans, using a deliberate planning process. Regional plans are linked to National all-hazards plans and are developed in partnership with States and local communities. Whole community principles are incorporated throughout the planning process and reflected in the plans. The Branch serves as the point of contact for the regions in the Response Directorate for planning. The Regional Planning staff can deploy to the regions to further develop pre-event relationships, protocols, response processes, and a mutual

understanding of other agencies roles, issues, and needs. The goal is to increase the plan-to-action ability to respond with little or no advance notice/warning to major disasters and incidents through rapid response with massive support.

- c) The **Exercise Unit** contributes to the development and execution of operational exercises by providing response-oriented consultation, advisement, and program expert knowledge, as well as by coordinating with other agencies to provide critical interaction and participation in National-Level response exercises. The type and level of support is dependent upon the needs identified for each exercise, and is closely coordinated with the National Preparedness Directorate's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. The Exercise Unit develops the input, which will drive the revision and update of training and doctrine. A key component of the Exercise Unit's responsibility is to develop no-notice exercises, Thunderbolts, to evaluate and maintain readiness of FEMA's nationwide response assets.
- d) The **National Hurricane Program (NHP)** provides evacuation preparedness technical assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, including the preparation of hurricane evacuation studies and technical assistance in developing evacuation plans, assessing storm surge estimates, evacuation zones, evacuation clearance times, transportation capacity, and shelter capacity. The NHP also provides for post-storm assessments and other special hurricane analyses, develops hurricane evacuation studies, and maintains and annually trains more than 3,000 State and local end users in the Hurricane Evacuation decision assistance software package. The NHP helps to ensure an understanding by State and local authorities of all hurricane hazards and their communities' vulnerabilities to these hazards. The program also provides common operating software to view hurricane forecasts and hurricane evacuation study information; provides the most accurate and up-to-date storm surge data for risk assessments and operational decision-making; provides sound guidance for planning and preparedness activities at regional and national levels; and maintains currency and effectiveness of NHP products and services.

E. Disaster Emergency Communications Division

The **Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) Division** provides and leads integrated Federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government. It has a leading national role in the management, oversight, and development of emergency communications capabilities and doctrine. The Division develops and implements the capability to provide tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident to support emergency managers at all levels of governments. The DEC Division accomplishes its mission through two highly successful core program activities: RECCWGs and MERS.

- a) The **Communications Integration Branch (CIB)** develops comprehensive and integrated Federal, regional, Tribal and State communications plans to ensure that FEMA is prepared to respond and is well integrated with emergency responders during response and recovery efforts nationwide. These planning efforts include the development of State Communication Annexes, development of regional plans, updating National-level contingency plans, and fulfilling additional requirements of these plans through the development of pre-scripted mission assignments. The CIB works to build communications policies that provide the scope and

methods for using FEMA capabilities alongside partners and customers. In addition, the CIB works with the Tactical Emergency Communications Branch (TECB) to determine how the actions of external partners might affect communications capabilities and coordinates plans with external emergency communications providers to build a comprehensive communications support structure.

Through the CIB, the DEC Division manages the RECCWG National Program Office, which assesses emergency communications capabilities within the respective FEMA regions, facilitates disaster preparedness through the promotion of multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency emergency communications networks; and ensures that activities are coordinated with all emergency communications stakeholders within the FEMA regions. The RECCWG budget aligns funding with disaster emergency communications requirements and responsibilities, to improve operational readiness, continuity of operations, and interoperability, and to ensure the effective use of all response communications assets to achieve mission success.

- b) The **Tactical Emergency Communications Branch (TECB)** significantly enhances FEMA's response coordination and execution across the full spectrum of incidents, both natural and man-made. TECB is engaging across the Federal Government, with State, Tribal and local agencies, and with other partners to help establish consistent doctrine, plans, tactics, techniques, and procedures to ensure effective communications interoperability, standards, and capabilities during Federally coordinated response operations. When disaster strikes, the TECB aggressively responds with mission critical technical support to assist deployed MERS coordinators, FEMA regional emergency communications coordinators, and Federal response teams to overcome near-term emergency communications challenges.
- c) **Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS)** is a National asset that provides rapid deployable and self-sufficient, command, control, and disaster emergency communications capabilities, tactical operations, and logistics support for the on-scene management of disasters. It is a key FEMA disaster response asset that plays an important role supporting disaster response and recovery operations. MERS supports Federal, State, Tribal and local disaster responders in several major areas including multi-media communications, information processing, logistics, and overall disaster operations and administration. Strategically positioned in six locations across the Nation, MERS detachments can support multiple field operating sites concurrently while building out disaster infrastructure for multiple incident areas of operation.

MERS provides a cost-effective solution to the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Function #2 requirements. The detachments are available 24 hours a day to deliver FEMA disaster emergency communications and other life-saving, live-sustaining infrastructure support services. The ability to deploy mobile command center Interim Operating Facilities, Joint Field Offices, and Disaster Recovery Centers allows emergency management staff and Federal response teams to focus on immediate response and recovery activities. MERS home station operations centers and specialists support FEMA's network of operations centers, providing situational awareness and reporting down to the incident site level. Much work remains to improve disaster emergency communications interoperability with other Federal

departments and agencies and emergency responders at State, Tribal and local levels of government.

F. Business Management Division

The **Business Management Division (BMD)** coordinates the major support requirements of the Directorate. The Division is charged with making decisions about the Response Directorate's mission needs and providing support for the day-to-day mission of the Directorate. BMD accomplishes this mission through the coordinated efforts of the Contracts Management Branch, the Human Resources Management Branch, the Financial Management Branch, and the Facilities and Assets Management Branch.

4) Logistics Management Directorate

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is to effectively plan, manage, and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and special events – to act as the Whole Community Logistics Coordinator and single logistics integrator for National incident support.

The Logistics Management Directorate encompasses the following programs:

A. Disaster Logistics Management - Management & Administration (M&A)

The Logistic Management provides comprehensive logistics-related coordination to achieve optimum mission requirements and capabilities. This includes the business management of the M&A, which integrates human resources management, professional training and development, financial management, and strategic management for LMD's operational missions and programs.

B. Disaster Logistics Distribution Management Operations

Logistics Distribution Management Operations manages FEMA's warehouse facilities and transportation systems used to receive, store, maintain, issue, distribute and track supplies, services, material and equipment.

C. Disaster Logistics Property Accountability, Oversight, and Coordination

Logistics Property Accountability provides industry standards (using American Society for Testing and Materials voluntary consensus standards) quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services, and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster-funded supplies and equipment.

D. Disaster Logistics Operations

Logistics Operations manages and executes the coordination and communication, tracking and reporting for all-hazards operations and serve as the central reporting element for the NRCC on all logistics actions and operational activities.

E. Disaster Logistics Plans and Exercises

Logistics Plans and Exercises develops and provides cohesive and synchronized logistics plans and exercises to achieve both short- and long-term readiness requirements.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

<p>Software Application Development</p>	<p>Software Application Development includes the development and maintenance of FEMA’s critical applications that support mission needs.</p> <p>The critical applications are:</p> <p>LIMS-III: Logistics Information Management System is the Agency’s official system of record for personal property asset management.</p> <p>COMMITTS: Centralized Operations, Maintenance and Management Information Technology Services contracts support systems operations & maintenance, network operations support, hardware installation, maintenance and operations support and Help Desk support.</p> <p>SETA: Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance contracts provide a wide variety of highly specialized engineering and technical services to support FEMA IT Division.</p>	
<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$22.6</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$22.6</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$millions) \$22.6</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Recovery
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Recovery

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	420	373	55,300
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(3)	20	230
2014 Current Services	417	393	55,530
2014 Total Request	417	393	55,530
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(3)	20	230

FEMA requests \$55.53 million, 417 positions, and 393 FTE in the Recovery PPA. This includes an adjustment-to-base decrease of 3 positions and increases of 20 FTE and \$230 thousand, including:

- Increase of 22 FTE to reflect annualization of vacancies filled.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Recovery mission supports individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic events and terrorist attacks, in their efforts to recover.

1) Recovery Directorate

The Recovery Directorate provides program oversight for disaster assistance averaging more than \$8.0 billion annually. The Recovery Directorate oversees Federal disaster assistance programs; manages resources for readiness and recovery capability development; develops recovery strategies, policies, and doctrine for delivering assistance; plans for catastrophic events and continuity of operations; delivers grant assistance for community and individual recovery; and develops and coordinates partnerships.

The Recovery Directorate is also FEMA’s agent in the implementation of the National Disaster Housing Strategy, the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the National Catastrophic Infrastructure Recovery Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 (Public Works and Engineering),

ESF #6 (Mass Care, 40 Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services), and ESF #14 (Long-term Community Recovery).

The following Recovery Directorate programs/functions receive staffing and operating expenses support from the S&E appropriation:

A. Office of the Assistant Administrator for Recovery

The Office of the Assistant Administrator provides strategic leadership and direction to support and strengthen Recovery Directorate programs and activities through program analysis and evaluation; policy coordination and analysis; performance measurement and management; development of doctrinal guidance; information management, analysis, and reporting; and internal and external partner coordination and integration.

B. National Disaster Recovery Planning Division

The National Disaster Recovery Planning Division strengthens recovery programs and assistance by developing and coordinating national-level plans and exercises, including catastrophic, all-hazards, contingency, COOP, devolution planning; coordinating and leading ESF #14 - Long-term Community Recovery; and supporting FEMA Regional Office recovery planning activities.

The National Disaster Recovery Planning Division also is responsible for leading the development, implementation, and other activities associated with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF describes the concepts and principles that guide recovery efforts in response to large-scale or catastrophic disasters; identifies scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities; and links local, State, Tribal and Federal governments, the private sector, and voluntary, faith-based, and community organizations that play vital roles in recovery.

C. Public Assistance (PA) Division

PA Division programs provide assistance to Tribal, State and local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. The S&E appropriation funds PA full-time permanent employees, plus operating expenses for consistent implementation and management of PA programs including development and maintenance of policies and doctrine, planning, training development and delivery, technology sustainment, and outreach to improve integration and coordination. PA programs provide reimbursement for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations, funded by the DRF. These programs provide not less than 75-percent Federal cost-share reimbursement to States for actual costs.

D. Individual Assistance (IA) Division

IA Division ensures that disaster survivors have timely access to a full range of programs and services to maximize their recovery, through coordination among Federal, Tribal, State and local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector. IA programs and functions are executed under Sections 403, 408, 410, 415, 416, 425, and 426 of the Stafford Act and funded by the DRF. The S&E41 appropriation funds all IA full-time permanent employees, plus operating expenses for consistent implementation and management of IA programs including development and maintenance of policies and doctrine, planning, training development and delivery, technology sustainment, and outreach to improve integration and coordination among Federal, Tribal, State and local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector.

E. National Processing Service Centers (NPSC)

NPSCs are a key component of the Agency's ability to support survivors' resilience to disaster through recovery programs. The NPSCs are FEMA's full-service disaster assistance processing and solution centers responsible for: registering individuals for assistance by phone and via the Internet; verifying home and personal property losses through onsite inspections; processing applicant registrations to determine and communicate assistance eligibility; and responding to applicant questions by phone (and mail) throughout the disaster assistance process. Funding from the M&A appropriation supports approximately 300 full-time positions in the NPSCs as well as other activities, such as technology requirements needed to maintain call centers, equipment, and training.

F. Business Management Division

The Business Management Division (BMD) provides the Recovery Directorate coordination of technology solutions, contracting, facility and asset management, financial management and contract closeouts, human resources support, training, and cadre management. Activities focus on improving efficiency, building sustainable business and workforce capabilities, supporting the implementation and modernization of service delivery with cost-effective technology systems and solutions, and effecting coordination with MSB and OCFO to enable successful execution of Recovery programs and delivery of services.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mitigation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mitigation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	76	62	30,649
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	8	(4,768)
2014 Current Services	76	70	25,881
2014 Total Request	76	70	25,881
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	8	(4,768)

FEMA requests \$25.881 million, 76 positions, and 70 FTE in the Mitigation PPA. This includes an adjustment-to-base increase of 8 FTE and a decrease of \$4.768 million, including:

- Decrease of \$3.576 million for a one-time programmatic increase in the FY 2012 Enacted Salaries and Expenses appropriation for mitigation programs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) creates safer communities by reducing loss of life and property and preventing potential disaster losses. This is accomplished through three core competencies and one support activity: analyzing risk through identification and assessment; reducing risk through land use, building codes, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; environmental planning and historic preservation; and the regional and disaster support activity.

These core competencies and support activity work jointly to reduce the likelihood of future losses, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to minimize the financial impact of disasters on the U.S. Treasury, States, and local and Tribal communities.

1) National Dam Safety Program (NDSP)

As a critical element of the Nation’s infrastructure, dams bring water, power, flood control, recreation, economic possibilities, and many other advantages to people. Safe operations and maintenance are critical to sustaining these advantages and avoiding potential disaster. Since 1998, the recorded number

of deficient dams (those with structural or hydraulic deficiencies, leaving them susceptible to failure) has risen by 85 percent—from 1,818 to 4,095. While federally owned dams are in good condition, and there have been modest gains in repair, the number of dams identified as unsafe is increasing at a faster rate than those being repaired. The number of high-hazard potential dams (dams whose failure would cause loss of human life) is increasing dramatically. Since 1998, the number of high-hazard-potential dams has increased from 9,281 to 13,000 in 2009.

FEMA's role in addressing this problem is to aid States and communities in recognizing their risk and developing plans to mitigate that risk as the lead Federal agency for NDSP. FEMA coordinates efforts through collaborative partnerships between States, Federal agencies, and private sector and other stakeholders to secure the safety of these dams through research, training, and public awareness. The NDSP provides financial assistance to States' dam safety programs to support dam safety activities including:

- Inspecting and monitoring dams
- Training dam safety staff and inspectors
- Data analysis and research to support the improvement of State Dam Safety Programs.
- Preparation of Emergency Action Plans
- Public awareness campaigns aimed at both the public and emergency management on the risks associated with dam failure

The FY 2014 budget request includes a performance-based approach for evaluating State performance that ultimately will afford us the opportunity to allocate grant funds based on State performance versus a funds distribution based on the number of regulated dams in each State.

2) National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Congress established NEHRP in 1977, and authorized the member agencies to conduct research on the causes and effects of earthquakes, produce technical guidance to develop earthquake resistant design and construction standards, and develop techniques to educate the public about earthquake hazards and mitigation.

Ongoing efforts to support the creation and maintenance of disaster-resistant building codes and standards is a major focus of the NEHRP and is an important factor in reducing the losses from major U.S. earthquakes over the past 30 years.

Areas such as the New Madrid seismic zone in the central United States remain more vulnerable to extensive damage cause by earthquakes than other parts of the country, particularly the western United States. This is because western States adopted seismic building codes much earlier than those in the central United States did. Currently, Arkansas (adopted 2006); Indiana (adopted 2006), Mississippi (adopted 2003) and Tennessee (adopted 2006) have adopted statewide seismic building codes. Illinois and Missouri have not adopted statewide seismic codes, however many jurisdictions in those States have adopted them. State and local jurisdictions need to do more to improve the earthquake resistance of buildings and infrastructure in this part of the Nation.

Each year, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 earthquakes strike our Nation. FEMA, along with partners from the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Institutes of Standards and Technology and the National Science Foundation, works to help communities identify earthquake risk and develop plans for reducing those risks. Specifically, NEHRP manages initiatives that reduce the risk to life and property from earthquakes, including the following:

- Translating research into technical guidance publications and best practices on seismic safety, building design and construction, building codes and standards, and reducing economic losses
- Assisting State and local governments in building capabilities for determining potential damage and reducing the effects of earthquakes before they occur
- Working with national codes and standards organizations to develop and improve seismic building standards

3) Building Science Program

Building Science Program develops mitigation guidance that focuses on creating disaster-resilient communities. The program's mitigation activities include:

- Acting as a Technical Services Bureau for FIMA and FEMA for the development and maintenance of over 100 technical manuals regarding evaluation, design, and construction standards for multiple hazards, which are used by builders and building owners, designers, and local officials.
- Assessing structural resiliency in post-disaster environments through immediate deployment of mitigation assessment teams following disasters.
- Developing timely publications, guidance materials, tools, technical bulletins, and recovery advisories that incorporate the most up-to-date building codes, flood proofing requirements, and wind-resistant requirements for new construction or repairing existing buildings.
- Supporting the development and adoption of disaster-resistant model building codes and standards.
- Furthering development of the Risk Management Series for all-hazards mitigation.
- Providing building science technical support for NFIP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs.
- Providing building science technical support to public and private sector stakeholders.

4) Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation

FEMA's Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (OEHP), located within FIMA, manages FEMA's responsibilities to be stewards of the natural and cultural environment and related compliance with all environmental planning and historic preservation laws, executive orders, and regulations across all FEMA programs. OEHP helps build a unity of effort across the emergency management team as it relates to EHP issues and requirements, and specifically, the OEHP is the functional authority on environmental planning and historic preservation (EHP), and oversees the development of all EHP regulations and policy, systems, human capital (including the EHP Disaster Workforce), outreach, and performance management aspects of these requirements. OEHP's mission

is to help communities reduce the impact that disasters and emergency management decisions and operations have on the Nation's natural and cultural resources.

- OEHP also works closely with FEMA Directorates and Program Offices to provide technical assistance in integrating these stewardship responsibilities into program decision-making and implementation, and how to use the EHP process to further the Whole Community objectives of stakeholder engagement and collaboration as part of the decision-making process. The EHP Strategic Plan, FY 2009-2013, has three major goals: build sustainable capabilities; strengthen operational effectiveness; and strengthen EHP partnerships.

5) Regional and Disaster Support Branch

Regional and Disaster Support (R&DS) Branch works to define and manage FIMA's role in FEMA's response and recovery operations as well as to ensure regional integration into National programmatic issues. This responsibility requires the R&DS design consensus-based solutions to prepare the disaster workforce to consistently deliver program and technical assistance to affected local governments and disaster applicants, along with facilitating Regional input regarding crosscutting initiatives. The main goals of Regional and Disaster Support are:

- Translate Headquarters programs and initiatives into tools and resources to equip the Hazard Mitigation Disaster Workforce with standards, training, and job aides to consistently deliver hazard mitigation assistance in the disaster setting, and to further the efforts of FIMA programs.
- Build and facilitate a National network of Regional Managers to effectively integrate FIMA's performance.
- Coordinate FIMA disaster operations, National disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues in support of the Regions and the Disaster Field organization.

6) FIMA Mission Support Activities

FIMA's mission support activities include management and oversight of Agency programs, business operations support, stakeholder engagement and outreach support, business process management and improvement activities, and information systems support activities.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mission Support
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Mission Support

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	857	732	190,438
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(13)	33	(45,858)
2014 Current Services	844	765	144,580
2014 Total Request	844	765	144,580
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(13)	33	(45,858)

FEMA requests \$144.58 million, 844 positions, and 765 FTE in the Mission Support PPA. This includes adjustment-to-base decreases of 13 positions and \$45.858 million, and an increase of 33 FTE, including:

- Increase of 81 FTE to reflect other adjustments.
- Decrease of \$6.967 million and 46 FTE to reflect implementation of management efficiencies.
- Decrease of \$1.117 million to reflect efficiencies achieved on: Strategic Planning contract; environment and energy management; mail/postage operations; and SSFMD management oversight.
- Decrease of \$1.006 million to reflect FY 2012 reprogramming actions.
- Decrease of \$13.662 million for a one-time programmatic increase in the FY 2012 Enacted Salaries and Expenses appropriation for IT modernization
- Decrease of \$5.0 million for a one-time programmatic increase in the FY 2012 Enacted Salaries and Expenses appropriation for facilities repair.
- Decrease of additional \$2.54 million in the facilities repair program based on a new prioritization and ranking program.
- Decrease \$1.19 million in information/telecommunications based on consolidation, prioritization, and needs analysis.
- Decrease of \$13.41 million for software licenses and data center O&M transferred to the DHS Working Capital Fund in the Centrally Managed Accounts PPA.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Mission Support (MS) enables all facets of the Agency mission by providing strategic leadership to and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, Information Technology (IT), procurement, security services and business function capabilities.

The functional responsibilities of each MS Office are detailed below.

1) The Mission Support Executive Office (MS EO)

The Mission Support EO provides primary strategic oversight to and is focused on integrating activities within and seeking efficiencies among the five Mission Support component offices. Additionally, specific EO responsibilities include the functions of the Component Acquisition Executive; coordinating administrative, human capital, and acquisition needs in FEMA's 10 Regional Offices; oversight of Mission Support-wide business process improvements; coordinating cross-organization COOP planning; and managing and overseeing basic administrative functions and activities.

2) Enterprise Business Unit (EBU)

The EBU drives integration across Mission Support by providing tools to allow senior leaders to manage financial and human resources across the entire enterprise. The Unit also ensures the Mission Support budget is developed and executed, and that our human resources are organized and trained to best support Mission Support's strategic plan. EBU accomplishes this mission through the coordinated efforts of the Talent Management and Budget Branches, which provide coordination of financial management, contract closeouts, human resources support and training to enable successful execution of Mission Support's programs and services to FEMA. In addition, the EBU is responsible for supporting Mission Support strategic and operational planning activities by providing assistance to all offices within the organization for the development and implementation of program level plans that support FEMA and Mission Support strategic direction.

3) The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (OCAO)

OCAO provides critical support to FEMA's mission through a full range of administrative and management services, including real and accountable property management; occupational safety, health and environmental programs; records management; printing and graphics support services; facilities management, both at HQ and in the Regions; fleet support and management; support to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests; and privacy protection to programs, partners, and stakeholders.

Workplace Transformation: OCAO is leading the effort to transform FEMA's workplace into a highly flexible, mobile, and collaborative environment. The first phase of this transformation is focused on the National Capital Region (NCR) through investments in vital facilities, furniture and information technology improvements that will increase capacity at 500 C St. This will enable FEMA to exit two buildings achieving rent cost avoidance of over \$4 million in FY14 and \$6.5 million

annually by FY15. Several floors will be renovated and all floors will replace outmoded cubicles with state of the art open-style furniture to create an open-space collaborative workplace. Mobile work approaches such as telework and “hoteling” will increase FEMA’s flexibility and agility enabling a minimum of 20% of employees to work from out-of-office locations improving FEMA’s capability in achieving mission success as a mobile workforce. Lessons learned from this phase will be expanded throughout the NCR and to the Regions providing a foundation for culture change across the Agency.

The portfolio of OCAO includes the Support Services and Facilities Management Division (SSFMD); the Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment (OSHE) Division; and the Records Management Division.

The **Support Services and Facilities Management Division** is responsible for managing real property and accountable personal property, products, services, and solutions, to include the acquisition, leasing, repair, maintenance, and disposal of fixed and temporary facilities, and inventory management of accountable personal property. SSFMD manages space optimization planning, furniture acquisition, public benefit conveyance; facilities support services, and the transit subsidy program. In addition, the Division provides or coordinates critical mission support services, such as mail management, graphic/multimedia support, publications ordering/shipment, fleet management, and printing for both steady-state and disaster support operations.

The **Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Division** provides leadership, oversight, guidance, and support to ensure the protection of all FEMA employees and programs nationwide, through a Whole Community readiness approach which emphasizes the protection of operations, affected communities, and responding partners to reduce injuries and minimize loss of life by supporting both steady-state and disaster response operations, including the Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT), the DEST, and IMATs. Divisional responsibilities are accomplished through an array of specific programs (such as maintaining readiness of the National Safety and Health Cadre), planning and preparedness exercises, training programs (such as Collateral Duty Safety Officer and Safety Manager Training), evaluations, employee wellness and medical readiness, pre- and post-deployment operations; operational assessments, and compliance verification activities (such as Management Evaluation Technical Assistance Reviews, Life Safety and Environmental Regulatory Compliance Reviews).

The **Records Management Division and Privacy Office** administer statutory programs that include Records Management, Privacy Act, FOIA, Information Quality Act, Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), and Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). These programs administratively support programs such as Correspondence Management, Forms Management, Directives Management, Research Service, and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Reimbursable Program. They also administer the enterprise systems for the collection, preservation, management, safeguarding of records, correspondence, and historical research material.

4) The Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCCHCO)

OCCHCO supports FEMA’s mission by managing human capital programs and operations as well as drive the vision for the workforce of the future – a highly skilled responsive emergency management workforce that mirrors the communities it serves and is equipped with the competencies and tools

required to respond effectively. The OCCHCO goal is to provide a blueprint for the future, to ensure that the Agency hires and retains the people with the right skills to excel in meeting current and future challenges. Successful recruiting, training, career management, compensation, promotion management, performance management, and leadership all contribute toward growing a competent and diverse workforce. Through the strategic management of human capital, FEMA will:

- Conduct workforce planning, prioritize and invest in closing skill gaps, align performance with strategic goals, and fully engage its employees in strengthening the workforce.
- Systematically plan, measure, evaluate, and improve HC programs to achieve organizational results, legal and regulatory compliance, and taxpayer value.

OCCHCO programs and functions are organized across the following office, divisions and branches.

A. OCCHCO Front Office

- The Executive Services Branch provides the management of the agency's human resources program for executive and politically-appointed staff, including Presidential Appointees; Senior Executive Service; Schedule C employees; and Experts and Consultants. Oversees leadership and development programs for executives and SES CDP participants; and provides advice to FEMA's leadership on various executive programs.
- The Human Resources Information System Branch enables FEMA to improve human capital business process governance as well as consolidate and modernize enterprise human capital systems. The Technology Innovation Unit is responsible for creating an information system that integrates policies and procedures used to manage FEMA human capital as well as the processes necessary to operate its applications.
- The Career Development Branch supports individual and organizational development of professional and leader development competencies. By establishing a progressive development plan, the Branch is able to assess learning needs of employees at all levels within the organization; design, develop and implement activities, courses and programs in support of those needs; and evaluate the effectiveness of the developmental activities.

B. Workforce Effectiveness Division

The Workforce Effectiveness Division provides strategic human capital planning; develops and updates HC policies and directives (Title 5 & Stafford Act); implements Workforce and Succession Planning tools; develops the Diversity Management Action Plan in partnership with the Office of Equal Rights, to include MD-715, and Diversity Management Advisory Council Liaison; manages the Employee Viewpoint Survey and the OPM HCAAF reporting requirements.

C. Workforce Relations Division

The Workforce Relations Division designs, develops, and implements a comprehensive employee development approach to ensure employees have the right competencies and skills for current and future work assignments. The Division provides labor and employee relations expertise, support, and

program leadership in administering labor and employee relations programs such as, performance management, awards, employee discipline and adverse actions including performance-based actions.

D. Headquarters and Field Operations Divisions

The Headquarters Operations Division provides consulting and processing services of all matters relating to recruitment classification, staffing, merit promotion, and delegated examining for headquarters as well as field offices for positions at the GS-15 level and below. The Division provides operational support to managers, supervisors, and employees; conducts orientations; processes all personnel and payroll actions including employee benefits.

5) The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO supports FEMA's mission by maintaining and enhancing the Agency's IT infrastructure, and developing and enhancing key systems to support operating programs. The requested funding supports the mission by building, sustaining and improving the capabilities that: provide operations and maintenance support for 99 applications; support increased mobility for the FEMA workforce; afford IT governance and administrative support for programs and offices; and deliver IT services (including information security, internet, telecommunications, and desk-side technical help), support, and oversight across the enterprise which includes more than 20 fixed locations, over 9,000 employees, and during an event can include up to 25,000 employees. Funding supports plans to build on the FY 2012 and FY 2013 successes of consolidating two data centers (Raleigh, North Carolina and Plano, Texas) into the DHS Enterprise Data Center in southern Virginia. Funding also supports plans to improve management effectiveness by seeking cost-effective, reliable, secure, and innovative solutions through which to continue to deliver the Agency's services to Nation's citizens and first responders. .

To continue to ensure the sustained viability and resiliency of IT capabilities, FEMA will continue to work toward the consolidation of applications at the Mount Weather facility and closure of commercial data centers that are currently hosting FEMA mission support applications. OCIO will continue to take advantage of IT services offered at the DHS-enterprise level, such as email and internet collaboration services, that will improve capabilities and reduce costs. The OCIO is comprised of five divisions.

The **Mount Weather Information Technology Support Division** provides day-to-day operation, and maintenance of the Mount Weather information technology infrastructure supporting continuity.

The **Operations Support Division** provides day-to-day operation, maintenance, control and security of the FEMA enterprise from headquarters sites thru the Regions and including the extension of the enterprise into disaster field offices and sites.

The **Systems Development and Integration Division** funding provides the establishment of leadership and support for the direction, design, development, testing and fielding of applications, systems, and infrastructure. Additionally, funding pays for the management of successful delivery of IT projects, such as efforts to improve the National Mass Evacuation Tracking System and Direct Assistance Replacement Assistance Consideration within scope, budget, and on schedule, using leading-edge technologies, and Project Management Institute best practices coupled with world-class

vendors obtained through innovative contract vehicles. The funding ensures system development efforts follow the DHS systems engineering lifecycle and FEMA guidance to ensure the sustainability of projects.

The **Architecture & Enterprise Engineering Services Division** is responsible for:

- Providing direction for the management, design, development, acquisition support, integration and implementation of FEMA's critical Information Technology infrastructure products and systems to ensure DHS and FEMA meet their strategic goals and objectives.
- Design and documentation of architectural blueprints and Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure business plans.
- Analyses of business requirements for planning future business direction, and evaluating current organizational position-benchmarking/maturity assessment.
- Supporting the design and implementation of technical plans.
- Improving business processes and automation.

The **Business Management Division** provides leadership and oversight to establish and direct the underlying business processes and functions necessary to effect efficient operations throughout the OCIO and supported missions across FEMA. Funding requested by the Business Management Division is used to manage Independent Verification and Validation, Information Security, Governance and Investment Integration, and Business Operations.

6) The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO)

OCPO provides a full range of acquisition services and business solutions to all FEMA programs, partners, and stakeholders. OCPO ensures quality contracting in a timely manner, and delivers acquisition services using the most efficient and effective means possible, by:

- Providing pre- and post-award contracting and acquisition support to our customers; which ensures stewardship of public funds by following Federal Acquisition Regulation, its supplements and the tenets of best practices in acquisition.
- Conducting acquisition oversight and monitoring of internal controls pertinent to the acquisition process to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of acquisition resources.
- Updating, maintaining, and providing access to electronic procurement systems, to ensure uniform as well as statutory and regulatory-compliant contract documents.
- Improving the delivery of sound acquisition and business solutions and increasing the number of strategic sourcing opportunities.
- Providing program management oversight and inventorying of acquisition programs, ensuring that acquisition lifecycle oversight complies with FEMA/DHS policies.
- Conducting acquisition investment reviews.

A. Acquisition Operations Division

The Acquisition Operations Division awards, modifies, and provides life-cycle oversight of acquisitions for both steady state and disaster/contingency requirements. Additionally, the Division

coordinates and collaborates closely with program customers to develop and execute acquisition solutions that fully support mission requirements.

B. Acquisition Program and Planning Division

The Acquisition Program and Planning Division educates and equips customers and stakeholders with the innovative tools, resources, and business solutions they need to make sound acquisition and business management decisions. The Division works with organizations and acquisition professionals to develop requirements and effective acquisition strategies, to include exploring opportunities for strategic sourcing; conducting acquisition portfolio reviews; providing acquisition guidance, governance and oversight of programs and the Acquisition Program Managers and Contracting Officer's Technical Representatives tiered training programs; and conducting extensive market research with industry through vendor outreach in a continuing effort to minimize contract risk and maximize the execution of FEMA's mission throughout the acquisition lifecycle.

C. Acquisition Policy and Legislation Division

The Acquisition Policy and Legislation Division informs contracting officers and contract specialists of existing acquisition policies and procedures that affect the way they do business; conducts special acquisition programs that directly support FEMA's mission; identifies and provides acquisition training opportunities to ensure currency of acquisition knowledge, skills, and abilities; provides and maintains access to electronic acquisition tools to create, maintain, and report contractual documents; and conducts acquisition oversight activities that monitor acquisition staff performance, and identify and correct internal control deficiencies.

7) The Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO)

OCSO provides comprehensive, value based security services, programs, and activities designed to protect FEMA personnel, facilities, information, equipment, and to mitigate the risk of loss to the Government due to fraudulent activity.

A. Business and Program Management Unit (BPMU)

The BPMU provides program management and analysis, continued process improvement, and change management support. The BPMU also creates a formal management framework to coordinate security related activities and tasks by tracking customer service and mapping out strategy for various functions in each Division. In addition, the unit coordinates and prioritizes economic, logistics, facility, and human resources to ensure successful implementation of security services throughout FEMA.

B. Policy, Training and Compliance Unit (PTCU)

PTCU is responsible for developing FEMA security-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure quality, consistency, and integration of security programs across FEMA. In addition, PTCU ensures OCSO employees understand and comply with constitutional, legal, and DHS/FEMA

policies and regulations; as well as, develop a comprehensive and ongoing security awareness program for FEMA, to include Regions involved in processing, safeguarding, and disseminating sensitive and classified information.

C. Field Operations Division (FOD)

FOD ensures security policies and procedures are uniformly applied at regional and disaster environments. FOD also ensures synchronization, coordination, and application of OCSO programs throughout regional and disaster facilities.

The **Disaster Security Operations Branch (DSOB)** is responsible for security operations at Joint Field Offices, Disaster Relief Centers, Mobile Disaster Relief Centers, Responder Support Camps, National Response Coordination Center Activations, and Special Assignment Activities. DSOB also manages and trains Security Cadre supporting disaster relief efforts.

The **Regional Security Coordination Unit (RSCU)** establishes direct and general communication with Regional Administrators for all security concerns and coordinates requests for technical and special projects. The RSCU also provides or facilitates specialized security training for Regional Security Officers on new security technical and operational processes.

D. Support Operations Division (SOD)

SOD is responsible for the Counterintelligence, Information, Industrial, Operations, and Physical Security Programs, as well as the Identity Credential, Access Management, and HSPD-12 programs, including policies and procedures.

The **Administrative & Special Security Programs Branch (ASSPB)** is responsible for overseeing Administrative and Industrial Security, Controlled Unclassified Information, Foreign Travel, Foreign Visitor, Foreign Contact, Q Clearances, North American Treaty Organization, Classification Management, and FEMA Classification Guides. ASSPB also provides security policy and oversight for protecting Counter Intelligence information; Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) briefings, facility policy and oversight, program personnel management, and SCI customer support.

The **Physical Security Branch** is responsible for the protection of FEMA's personnel, property, buildings, facilities, assets and resources; and the development and implementation of the Physical Security Program including implementing policies and procedures for the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 and Identity, Credential, and Access Management.

E. Personnel Security, Fraud and Internal Investigations Division (PFID)

PFID is responsible for reviewing allegations of employee misconduct, preventing fraudulent loss of FEMA funds, and safeguarding FEMA personnel, buildings, and facilities. PFID also provides FEMA with a trustworthy and suitable workforce and delivering integrated personnel security services in accordance with the Agency's mission.

The **Personnel Security Branch** is responsible for processing background investigations to determine suitability for Federal Service and granting security clearances for employees, disaster local hires, and contractors.

The **Internal Investigation Branch** is responsible for conducting investigations into employee misconduct, theft of Government property, conducting threat assessments against FEMA employees, investigating and collecting data on reports of suspicious activities under the DHS Suspicious Activity Reporting Program, and providing and coordinating personal protective details and escort functions and security training, and serving as FEMA's liaison to Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies and to the FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force.

The **Fraud Prevention & Investigation Branch** is responsible for identifying, impeding, mitigating, and preventing fraudulent losses of FEMA funds and assets through agency fraud awareness training, comprehensive research, investigation, and recoupment of funds.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Centrally Managed Accounts
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Centrally Managed Accounts

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	107,273
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	3,033
2014 Current Services	-	-	110,306
2014 Total Request	-	-	110,306
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	3,033

FEMA requests \$110.306 million in the Centrally Managed PPA. This includes an adjustments-to-base increase totaling \$3.033 million, including:

- Increase of \$13.41 million for software licenses and data center O&M transferred to the DHS WCF in FY 2013 from the Mission Support PPA.
- Increase of \$15.407 million for realignment of funding from State and Local Programs (SLP) to S&E appropriation.
- Decrease of \$4.7 million for one-time facilities investments required in FY 2012 to achieve a reduced FEMA footprint and rent reductions in FY 2013 and beyond.
- Decrease of \$1.5 million in Mount Weather rent to be achieved through relocation of FEMA personnel from Mount Weather to more cost-effective locations.
- Decrease of \$5.478 million to reflect technical adjustment (.612% CR).
- Decrease of \$8.3 million in rent to be achieved FEMA-wide through consolidation of facilities to reduce the overall FEMA footprint.
- Decrease of \$6.4 million in IT enterprise telecom to be realized through management efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment.

Centrally managed accounts include:

- DHS WCF
- Mount Weather WCF contributions
- Rent
- Printing
- Postage
- Mail Operations (DHS Mail Facility Ops)
- Transit Subsidy Benefits
- Federal Protective Service (FPS) Guard Services
- Building Specific Security
- Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Investigations
- Wireless and Wire line Communications
- IT Project Management
- Long Haul (data) Circuits

The Centrally Managed PPA includes \$15.407 million to support enterprise level costs incurred in the administration of the State and Local Programs' appropriation. These costs include working capital fund charges, IT support, GSA rent, etc..

<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Infrastructure maintains and grows the 10 FEMA business areas in an appropriate and efficient way to support the Administrators vision and mission, goals and objectives as defined in the Strategic Plan. The combined entries provide input across all IT components in support of all the program offices, the Administrators vision, the Regional components, HQ components and other agencies that subscribe to our services. These efforts include but are not limited to virtualization, mobility, response, asset management, system stability, and disaster response.</p> <p>This investment fills a capability gap by supporting all FEMA automated systems including internet, desktop, voice, wireless, satellite, identity verification, site services, network, helpdesk, and the FEMA Virtual Data Centers (VDCs). FEMA has adopted the DHS Email as a Service (EaaS) and has initiated activities for migration into an Enterprise Data Center to further support its cloud computing initiatives. Finally, FEMA will incrementally pilot Workplace as a Service (WPaaS) to meet long-term mobility needs.</p>	
<p>FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$22.968</p>	<p>FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$36.754</p>	<p>FY 2014 Activity Request (\$millions) \$39.450</p>

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: MW Capital Improvement
PPA: Preparedness and Protection
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$20,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	12,000
Program Increase							-	-	20,000
Total Request	-	-	12,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	32,000

Description of Item

The Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center (MWEOC) provides the infrastructure necessary to support Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), Incident Management, classified programs, and other all-hazards activities for multiple Federal Executive Branch agencies. MWEOC also supports a variety of disaster response and continuity missions. It is a hub for our Nation's emergency response activities.

Justification

MWEOC is in the middle of a significant infrastructure upgrade to renovate or replace antiquated buildings, truly transforming the complex into a modern facility capable of supporting the necessary technology and associated bandwidth required by today's Federal tenants. This FY 2014 initiative will specifically allow for the rebuilding and repairing of critical IT infrastructure and continued capacity enhancements for space associated with Federal COOP efforts. Master plan and additional detail can be provided in classified annex.

Impact on Performance

Impacts will be provided in classified annex.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Training to prevent and respond to mass casualty shooting incidents
PPA: Preparedness and Protection
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$2,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	2,500
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500

Description of Item

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) will direct \$2.5M in support of “*Now is the Time - The President’s plan to protect our children and our communities by reducing gun violence.*”

Justification

A key component of President Obama’s “Now is the Time” initiative is to make our schools safer with improved emergency plans. The Administration is calling on Congress to help ensure every school has a comprehensive emergency management plan so they are prepared to respond to situations like mass shootings. In addition, the Administration is proposing to help 8,000 schools put in place proven strategies to prevent violence and improve school climate by reducing bullying, drug abuse, violence, and other problem behaviors.

FY 2014 funding will be used to implement the following activities:

- Conduct approximately 75 course offerings and/or table-top exercises bringing together over 3,000 community leaders, planners, and staff from schools, institutions of higher education, and places of worship in an effort to make their communities and institutions more secure and resilient.
- Develop and deliver three offerings of the Integrated Emergency Management Course (IEMC), building from previous Joint Counter Terrorism Awareness Workshop (JCTAWS) deliveries, to over 750 participants representing state.

The growing frequency of mass casualty events in schools, institutions of higher education and places of worship requires that all levels of government and the whole community be prepared to effectively address such incidents. The training will assist schools, houses of worship and institutions of higher

education in developing and exercising effective and reliable emergency plans. The following is a breakout of the programmatic costs:

Multi-Hazard Planning Courses:

Training implementation -	\$1M
Exercise simulation equipment -	\$ 150K
Curriculum development -	\$ 600K
Development of toolkits, videos, resource library and reference materials -	\$ 500K

Integrated Emergency Management Courses:

Development of course materials	\$ 70K
Delivery/Training implementation	\$ 180K

Total: \$2.5M

Multi-Hazard Planning Courses:

- Conduct 7 offerings of **E361 Multi-Hazards Emergency Planning for Schools at EMI**.
 - Cost includes instructors, student stipends, and materials.
 - Will train 300 students in FY 2014.

Course Description: This course is tailored to the unique planning and exercise needs of school systems. The course provides school district teams with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to review, enhance, and sustain an all-hazards district/school emergency operations plan (EOP) to increase their resiliency to all hazards.

Target Audience: School district, county, and State teams, including the following positions: First Responders (School Resource Officers or law enforcement, fire and emergency management or public health) and School District/School Officials (Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, Public Information Officer, elected official or school board member, school security official or school safety coordinator or school safety team member, Principal or Assistant Principal, facility manager or building engineer, transportation coordinator, food service coordinator and school nurse/counselor/psychologist).

Impact: At the conclusion of this course, school district teams will be able to refine their district and school EOP, conduct an EOP exercise, develop an action plan for sustaining their EOP, and build partnerships and develop positive working relationships among disaster response and recovery organizations.

- Conduct 15 field offerings of **E362 Multi-Hazards Emergency Planning for School Train-the-Trainer (TTT)**.
 - Cost includes contract instructors, EMI staff travel, materials and shipping.Note: Stipends are not paid for TTTs delivered in the field.
 - Will train 450 students (30 students per course) in FY 2014.

Course Description: The course is designed to acquaint and prepare participants to serve as instructors and deliver the EMI field course, Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Schools G364. The purpose of the Train the Trainer is to develop a cadre of instructors capable of teaching the field course within their States or local region.

Target Audience: School Administrators and their staff, State and local emergency managers, and first responders.

Impact: At the conclusion of this training, individuals will have the capacity to train hundreds of other school officials providing the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to refine or develop an all-hazards school Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and how to train and exercise on the school EOP.

- Conduct 20 field offerings **L364 Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning Course for K-12 Schools.** For those school officials who have not been reached by the Train-the-Trainer Cadre, EMI will conduct an off-site resident version of the field course, G364.
 - Cost includes contract instructors, EMI staff travel, materials and shipping.Note: Stipends are not paid for courses delivered off-site.
 - Will train 800 students (40 students per course) in FY 2014.

Course Description: A 2-day course providing schools with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to refine or develop an all-hazards school Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and to identify how to train and exercise the school EOP. In an optional exercise day, the course provides participants with an opportunity to conduct and design a tabletop exercise using the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines.

Target Audience: Principals, assistant principals, risk managers, school board members, school safety coordinators, transportation and food service coordinators, facility managers/building engineers, nurses, counselors, public information officers, teachers and local first responders.

Impact: Through this training, K-12 school teams will receive the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to refine or develop an all-hazards school Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and how to train and exercise on the school EOP.

- Conduct 33 offerings of **L363 Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Institutions of Higher Education.**
 - Cost includes contract instructors, EMI staff travel, materials and shipping. Note: student stipends are not paid for off-site deliveries.
 - Will train approximately 1,450 individuals at 50 per class.

Course Description: An exercise-based 3-day course designed to provide institutions of higher education with knowledge and planning strategies to better protect lives, property, and operations more effectively and efficiently within the context of comprehensive emergency management.

Target Audience: The primary audience for this 3-day training includes personnel from institutions of higher education who have responsibilities planning, preparing emergency plans and exercising EOPs. This includes personnel with the direct responsibility for emergency management as well as other campus personnel who may serve as members of the planning team. Secondary audiences include stakeholders from the surrounding community, administrators, and faculty.

Impact: This enhanced training program will help support institutions of higher education with understanding their campus emergency plan and how it fits into the broader community's preparedness planning as well as established relationships within the community.

Integrated Emergency Management Courses:

- FEMA delivers ~40 Integrated Emergency Management Courses (IEMCs) per year to validate participating communities' plans and procedures to deal with specific threats and hazards. FEMA proposes tailoring JCTAWS delivery to the IEMC format, and conducting ~3 field offerings.
 - Cost includes tailoring of materials based on existing JCTAWS materials, cost of facilitators, staff travel, printing, and shipping of materials.
 - Will train approximately 750 students in FY 2014.

Course Description: A JCTAWS IEMC is a 4-day exercise-based course designed to acquaint and prepare participants to understand and discuss the actions required to prevent and respond to an armed assault, multi-site event.

Target Audience: Representatives from all levels of law enforcement, emergency management, and the private sector, specifically major employers within the community, including health care, education, finance, and big venue facilities.

Impact: At the conclusion of this course, participants are better prepared to prevent and respond to these incidents and have established relationships across the whole community to ensure a coordinated and effective response.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, [\$789,172,000] **\$1,042,382,000**¹ including activities authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the Cerro Grande Fire Assistance Act of 2000 (division C, title I, 114 Stat. 583), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.), sections 107 and 303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404, 405), Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et. seq.), the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$27,513,000 shall be for the Urban Search and Rescue Response System, of which no funds may be made available for administrative costs: Provided further, That, of the total amount made available under this heading, [\$22,000,000] **\$32,000,000**² shall remain available until September 30, [2014] 2015, for capital improvements and other expenses related to continuity of operations at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$789,172,000] <u>\$1,042,382,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$22,000,000] <u>\$32,000,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 2012 Revised Enacted.....	4,489	3,770	992,128
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	---	---	4,536
Annualization of Vacancies Filled	---	438	742
Realignment of Management & Administration costs from State & Local Programs	894	853	246,510
Restoration of Rescission	---	---	216
Chief Counsel regulatory Unit	5	5	961
Total Increases.....	899	1,377	252,965
Decreases			
FY 2014 Management Efficiencies	---	---	(3,058)
FY 2012 Reprogramming	---	---	(1,006)
Mission Support Efficiencies	(1)	(103)	(15,600)
Technical Adjustment: 0.612% Increase	---	---	(5,478)
One-Time Costs	---	---	(12,713)
Regional Planning program cost reduction	---	---	(846)
NLE program cost reduction	---	---	(800)
Field Operations comm equipment reduction	---	---	(111)
Primary Entry Point (PEP) program elimination	---	---	(6,233)
IPAWS reduction	---	---	(3,000)
Cancellation of Balanced Workforce Strategy	(10)	(10)	---
One-time facilities investments	---	---	(4,700)
Rent - Consolidation of facilities	---	---	(8,300)
IT Management Efficiencies	---	---	(6,400)
Mount Weather rent	---	---	(1,500)
Cancellation of Acquisition Workforce Development Positions	(9)	---	---
Cancellation of Positions	(3)	---	---
Storage Tank Program reduction	---	---	(600)
Information/telecommunications reduction	---	---	(1,190)
Facility repair reduction	---	---	(7,540)
Termination of IT Modernization One-Time Costs	---	---	(13,662)
Realignments to support State & Local Program Management & Administration	(707)	(702)	(132,474)
Total Decreases.....	(730)	(815)	(225,211)
Total Adjustments-to-Base.....	169	562	27,754
2014 Current Services.....	4,658	4,332	1,019,882
Program Changes			
Program Increases/(Decreases)			
Mount Weather Capital Improvement	---	---	20,000
Training to Prevent and Respond to Mass Casualty Shooting Incidents	---	---	2,500
Total Program Changes.....	---	---	22,500
2014 Request	4,658	4,332	1,042,382
2012 to 2014 Total Change.....	169	562	50,254

\$259M to support State and Local Programs Management and Administration found in the following ATB's and Program Changes; \$246.51M in Realignment of Management & Administration costs from State & Local Programs, \$10M in Mount Weather Program Change and \$2.5M in Training to Prevent and Respond to Mass Casualty Shooting Incidents.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	4,489	3,770	992,128
FY 2013 Annualized CR	4,471	4,280	992,951
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012			
Transfers			
Increases	899	1,377	252,965
Decreases	(730)	(815)	(225,211)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	169	562	27,754
FY 2014 Current Services	4,658	4,332	1,019,882
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	20,000
	-	-	2,500
Total, Program Changes	-	-	22,500
FY 2014 Request	4,658	4,332	1,042,382
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	169	562	50,254

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Administrative and Regional Offices	1,681	1,486	250,661	23	73	(9,925)	-	-	-	1,704	1,559	240,736	23	73	(9,925)
Preparedness and Protection	623	387	166,036	159	364	105,148	-	-	22,500	782	751	293,684	159	364	127,648
Response	832	730	191,771	3	64	(20,106)	-	-	-	835	794	171,665	3	64	(20,106)
Recovery	420	373	55,300	(3)	20	230	-	-	-	417	393	55,530	(3)	20	230
Mitigation	76	62	30,649	-	8	(4,768)	-	-	-	76	70	25,881	-	8	(4,768)
Mission Support	857	732	190,438	(13)	33	(45,858)	-	-	-	844	765	144,580	(13)	33	(45,858)
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	107,273	-	-	3,033	-	-	-	-	-	110,306	-	-	3,033
Total	4,489	3,770	992,128	169	562	27,754	-	-	22,500	4,658	4,332	1,042,382	169	562	50,254

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Interior	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	\$50	-	-	-
Department of Education, DAIP	-	-	83	-	-	83	-	-	83	-	-	-
Department of Housing & Urban Development, DAIP	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture, DAIP	-	-	1,011	-	-	1,011	-	-	1,011	-	-	-
Department of Army (CSEPP)	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	22	22	31,096	22	22	\$31,096
Department of Labor, DAIP	-	-	411	-	-	411	-	-	411	-	-	-
Department of Interior, DAIP	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	-
Department of Justice, DAIP	-	-	96	-	-	96	-	-	96	-	-	-
Department of Veterans Affairs, DAIP	-	-	194	-	-	194	-	-	194	-	-	-
Office of Personnel Management, DAIP	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	42	-	-	-
Department of Defense, DAIP	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-
Department of Treasury, DAIP	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	130	-	-	-
Department of Commerce, DAIP	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	183	-	-	-
Department of Justice	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-
Small Business Administration, DAIP	-	-	465	-	-	465	-	-	465	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, DAIP	-	-	195	-	-	195	-	-	195	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, OPO	-	-	11,250	-	-	11,250	-	-	11,250	-	-	-
Department of Commerce	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-
US Army Corps of Engineers	-	-	58	-	-	58	-	-	58	-	-	-
Department of Health and Human Services, NDMS	-	-	853	-	-	853	-	-	853	-	-	-
US Coast Guard, National Pollution Funds Center	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security, CBP	-	-	723	-	-	723	-	-	723	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security - OCIO	-	-	1,533	-	-	1,533	-	-	1,533	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	-	464	-	-	464	-	-	464	-	-	-
Department of Homeland Security	5	5	2,503	5	5	2,503	5	5	2,503	-	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources	5	5	24,096	5	5	45,096	27	27	55,192	22	22	31,096

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Response	-	-	242	-	-	242	-	-	242	-	-	-
Preparedness and Protection	-	-	581	-	-	21,581	22	22	31,677	22	22	31,096
Centrally Managed Accounts	-	-	1,422	-	-	1,422	-	-	1,422	-	-	-
Administrative and Regional Offices	5	5	17,702	5	5	17,702	5	5	17,702	-	-	-
Mission Support	-	-	4,149	-	-	4,149	-	-	4,149	-	-	-
Total Obligations	5	5	24,096	5	5	45,096	27	27	55,192	22	22	31,096

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$361,384	\$408,044	\$417,450	\$56,066
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	960	-	-	(960)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	11,516	4,478	4,175	(7,341)
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	106,536	119,332	123,760	17,224
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	480,396	531,854	545,385	64,989
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	19,843	15,587	15,047	(4,796)
22.0 Transportation of things	605	501	612	7
23.1 GSA rent	31,781	24,594	25,312	(6,469)
23.2 Other rent	6,367	-	383	(5,984)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	28,857	19,189	34,989	6,132
24.0 Printing	1,534	863	1,837	303
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	48,959	20,386	16,937	(32,022)
25.2 Other services	213,671	176,978	207,802	(5,869)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	47,377	24,321	29,745	(17,632)
25.4 O&M of facilities	8,048	4,957	15,310	7,262
25.5 R&D of contracts	1,320	1,070	-	(1,320)
25.6 Medical care	17	17	-	(17)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,519	3,786	10,630	4,111
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	3	-	-	(3)
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,490	5,772	5,813	323
31.0 Equipment	26,789	26,585	27,324	535
32.0 Land & structures	31,030	112,410	57,611	26,581
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	48,194	37,369	47,645	(549)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	14	-	-	(14)
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	526,418	474,385	496,997	(29,421)
Total, Direct Obligations	1,006,814	1,006,239	1,042,382	35,568
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(14,686)	(13,287)	-	14,686
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	992,128	992,952	1,042,382	50,254
Full Time Equivalents	3,770	4,280	4,332	562

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	74	77	78	4
GS-15	376	374	388	12
GS-14	787	792	817	30
GS-13	1,412	1,408	1,492	80
GS-12	1,182	1,171	1,206	24
GS-11	321	333	337	16
GS-9	143	133	139	(4)
GS-8	48	43	44	(4)
GS-7	104	97	109	5
GS-6	34	35	36	2
GS-5	6	5	9	3
GS-4	2	3	3	1
Total Permanent Positions	4,489	4,471	4,658	169
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	4,489	4,471	4,658	169
Headquarters	3,314	3,293	3,439	125
U.S. Field	1,175	1,178	1,219	44
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	4,489	4,471	4,658	169
Full Time Equivalents	3,770	4,280	4,332	562
Average ES Salary	160,000	160,000	161,200	1,200
Average GS Salary	97,428	91,546	92,201	(5,227)
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Centrally Managed Accounts
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,927	-	-	(1,927)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	-	-	(6)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	361	-	-	(361)
12.1 Benefits	2,530	3,038	4,787	2,257
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,824	3,038	4,787	(37)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	11	-	-	(11)
23.1 GSA rent	30,243	24,594	25,312	(4,931)
23.2 Other rent	6,310	-	-	(6,310)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	22,858	16,081	30,104	7,246
24.0 Printing	412	200	220	(192)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	777	-	-	(777)
25.2 Other services	18,049	32,319	10,437	(7,612)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	17,516	14,958	22,539	5,023
25.4 O&M of facilities	89	-	1,735	1,646
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	19	-	5,934	5,915
26.0 Supplies and materials	65	-	-	(65)
31.0 Equipment	3,279	10,000	-	(3,279)
32.0 Land & structures	2,821	75,514	9,238	6,417
Total, Other Object Classes	112,026	173,666	105,519	(6,507)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(9,577)	(7,593)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(7,593)	-	-
Total Requirements	107,273	169,111	110,306	3,033
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Centrally Managed Accounts Mission Statement

Centrally managed accounts are critical bills that must be managed at the enterprise level to ensure efficient and effective cost management which includes streamlining cost factors and prompt payment. The authority and responsibility for the individual accounts are assigned by the FEMA Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to the individual functional components.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,927	-	-	(1,927)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	-	-	(6)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	361	-	-	(361)
12.1 Benefits	2,530	3,038	4,787	2,257
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,824	3,038	4,787	(37)

The FY 2014 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes a net decrease of \$37 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	11	-	-	(11)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	30,243	24,594	25,312	(4,931)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase is due to the realignment of State and Local Programs management and administration funding with the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$4.931 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	6,310	-	-	(6,310)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$6.310 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	22,858	16,081	30,104	7,246

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$7.246 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	412	200	220	(192)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$192 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	777	-	-	(777)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$777 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	18,049	32,319	10,437	(7,612)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$7.612 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	17,516	14,958	22,539	5,023

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$5.023 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	89	-	1,735	1,646

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.646 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	19	-	5,934	5,915

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$5.915 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	65	-	-	(65)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$65 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	3,279	10,000	-	(3,279)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$3.279 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	2,821	75,514	9,238	6,417

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$6.417 million compared to FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Recovery
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	33,520	35,947	36,029	2,509
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	51	-	-	(51)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	873	360	360	(513)
12.1 Benefits	10,167	10,245	10,268	101
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	44,611	46,552	46,657	2,046
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	1,334	1,116	837	(497)
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	5	5
23.2 Other rent	24	-	-	(24)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	707	707	455	(252)
24.0 Printing	33	33	59	26
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,780	2,419	4,944	1,164
25.2 Other services	3,513	2,420	1,149	(2,364)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1	1	-	(1)
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	5	5
25.5 R&D of contracts	1,320	1,070	-	(1,320)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	289	289	514	225
26.0 Supplies and materials	63	63	96	33
31.0 Equipment	1,085	571	518	(567)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	7	7	291	284
Total, Other Object Classes	12,156	8,696	8,873	(3,283)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(1,467)	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	55,300	55,248	55,530	230
Full Time Equivalents	373	395	393	20

Recovery Mission Statement

The Recovery mission seeks to support communities in rebuilding, so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	33,520	35,947	36,029	2,509
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	51	-	-	(51)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	873	360	360	(513)
12.1 Benefits	10,167	10,245	10,268	101

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	33,520	35,947	36,029	2,509
Total, Salaries & Benefits	44,611	46,552	46,657	2,046

FY 2014 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 393 FTEs, an efficiency reduction of 2 FTE and \$303 thousand, and an FY 2014 pay raise of \$409 thousand. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$2.046 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	1,334	1,116	837	(497)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a \$497 thousand reduction in travel requirements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	5	5

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	24	-	-	(24)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$24 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	707	707	455	(252)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$252 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	33	33	59	26

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$26 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,780	2,419	4,944	1,164

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.164 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	3,513	2,420	1,149	(2,364)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.364 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1	1	-	(1)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	5	5

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 R&D of contracts	1,320	1,070	-	(1,320)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for the conduct of basic and applied research and development. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$1.32 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	289	289	514	225

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$225 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	63	63	96	33

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$33 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	1,085	571	518	(567)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$567 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	7	7	291	284

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$284 thousand compared to FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Preparedness and Protection
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	36,323	55,166	71,203	34,880
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	21	-	-	(21)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,041	544	712	(329)
12.1 Benefits	10,638	15,722	20,293	9,655
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	48,023	71,432	92,208	44,185
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	3,226	1,998	4,855	1,629
22.0 Transportation of things	110	-	194	84
23.2 Other rent	-	-	383	383
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,523	50	2,356	(167)
24.0 Printing	165	203	1,013	848
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31,296	7,342	100	(31,196)
25.2 Other services	53,781	63,402	133,723	79,942
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	10,577	-	520	(10,057)
25.4 O&M of facilities	2,274	-	10,683	8,409
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,493	-	128	(2,365)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	3	-	-	(3)
26.0 Supplies and materials	555	756	1,263	708
31.0 Equipment	2,368	489	3,595	1,227
32.0 Land & structures	7,993	22,494	32,307	24,314
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	649	606	10,356	9,707
Total, Other Object Classes	118,013	97,340	201,476	85,219
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(5,694)	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(5,694)	-	-
Total Requirements	166,036	163,078	293,684	127,648
Full Time Equivalents	387	594	751	364

Preparedness and Protection Mission Statement

The Preparedness mission seeks to reduce the loss of life and property, and protect the Nation by; planning, training, exercising, and building the emergency management profession. As manager and coordinator of the preparedness cycle, FEMA provides assistance, support, and leadership to help Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to successfully implement preparedness strategies. The Protection mission seeks to protect our Nation's constitutional form of government and ensures that a system is in place to warn our citizens of impending hazards. FEMA is responsible for supporting the enhancement of protection capabilities for all hazards, which in turn helps to integrate the tools and mechanisms for capability building across mission areas; streamlines the delivery of assistance to State, Tribal and local governments, as well as nongovernmental entities; and leverages existing inter-governmental coordination infrastructures. FEMA's primary continuity business lines and associated continuity activities include: Continuity Planning, Continuity Training and Exercises, and Continuity Operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	36,323	55,166	71,203	34,880
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	21	-	-	(21)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,041	544	712	(329)
12.1 Benefits	10,638	15,722	20,293	9,655
Total, Salaries & Benefits	48,023	71,432	92,208	44,185

The FY 2014 request includes an increase of 159 positions, 364 FTE and a mission support efficiency reduction of 5 FTE and \$757 thousand compared to FY 2012. The net increase in Salaries and Benefits is \$44.185 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	3,226	1,998	4,855	1,629

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.629 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	110	-	194	84

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$84 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	-	383	383

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$383 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,523	50	2,356	(167)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$167 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	165	203	1,013	848

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$848 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to

	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31,296	7,342	100	(31,196)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$31.196 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	53,781	63,402	133,723	79,942

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$79.942 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	10,577	-	520	(10,057)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$10.057 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	2,274	-	10,683	8,409

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$8.409 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,493	-	128	(2,365)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.365 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of Persons	3	-	-	(3)

Subsistence & Support of Persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	555	756	1,263	708

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$708 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	2,368	489	3,595	1,227

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.227 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	7,993	22,494	32,307	24,314

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$24.314 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	649	606	10,356	9,707

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$9.707 million compared to FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mission Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	69,678	78,500	73,766	4,088
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	84	-	-	(84)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,783	785	738	(1,045)
12.1 Benefits	19,596	22,373	21,023	1,427
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	91,141	101,658	95,527	4,386
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,445	1,416	1,062	(1,383)
22.0 Transportation of things	210	227	227	17
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	725	307	307	(418)
24.0 Printing	426	10	10	(416)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,894	3,413	3,413	(2,481)
25.2 Other services	60,733	19,868	18,213	(42,520)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,463	1,542	1,542	(6,921)
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,540	2,812	785	(2,755)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,714	2,493	2,493	(221)
26.0 Supplies and materials	798	944	944	146
31.0 Equipment	3,571	5,034	5,034	1,463
32.0 Land & structures	11,473	13,738	15,023	3,550
Total, Other Object Classes	99,297	51,804	49,053	(51,939)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(1,695)	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	190,438	153,462	144,580	(45,858)
Full Time Equivalents	732	811	765	33

Mission Support Mission Statement

Mission Support provides the corporate support, tools, and resources that the Agency needs to build, sustain and improve our primary mission of preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation. Functions include information technology, human capital management, acquisition management, security, and administration which include facilities management, records management, and occupational health and safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	69,678	78,500	73,766	4,088
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	84	-	-	(84)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,783	785	738	(1,045)
12.1 Benefits	19,596	22,373	21,023	1,427

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	69,678	78,500	73,766	4,088
Total, Salaries & Benefits	91,141	101,658	95,527	4,386

The FY 2014 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 765 FTEs, which includes an efficiency reduction of 46 FTE and \$6.967 million. The FY 2014 request is a net increase of \$4.386 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	2,445	1,416	1,062	(1,383)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a \$1.383 million reduction in travel requirements compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	210	227	227	17

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	725	307	307	(418)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$418 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	426165	10	10	(416)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$416 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,894	3,413	3,413	(2,481)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.481 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	60,733	19,868	18,213	(42,520)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$42.52 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,463	1,542	1,542	(6,921)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$6.921 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	3,540	2,812	785	(2,755)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.755 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,714	2,493	2,493	(221)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$221 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	798	944	944	146

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$146 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	3,571	5,034	5,034	1,463

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.463 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	11,473	13,738	15,023	3,550

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$3.55 million compared to FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Administrative and Regional Offices
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	147,745	158,467	156,844	9,099
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	359	-	-	(359)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,220	1,989	1,568	(2,652)
12.1 Benefits	43,065	45,163	44,701	1,636
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	195,389	205,619	203,113	7,724
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6,411	5,472	4,104	(2,307)
22.0 Transportation of things	181	181	117	(64)
23.1 GSA rent	1,107	-	-	(1,107)
23.2 Other rent	30	-	-	(30)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,024	1,024	742	(282)
24.0 Printing	325	325	450	125
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,403	4,403	5,533	1,130
25.2 Other services	35,394	25,284	11,898	(18,439)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,694	1,694	725	(969)
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,598	1,598	1,695	97
25.6 Medical care	17	17	-	(17)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	589	589	1,225	636
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,486	1,486	1,255	(231)
31.0 Equipment	5,740	5,740	8,110	2,370
32.0 Land & structures	258	-	1,043	785
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	58	-	726	668
43.1 Indemnity	14	-	-	(14)
Total, Other Object Classes	55,272	47,813	37,623	(17,649)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	250,661	253,432	240,736	(9,925)
Full Time Equivalents	1,486	1,607	1,559	73

Administrative and Regional Offices Mission Statement

Administrative and Regional Operations incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency. Administrative coordinates all policy, strategic planning, resources, managerial and administrative actions to include the Federal Coordinating Officers, the National Capital Region Coordination (NCRC) and the Evaluations and Assessment Program. Regional Operations includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA Regions. The Regions execute the operational direction received from headquarters to ensure that FEMA can execute its primary mission: preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	147,745	158,467	156,844	9,099
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	359	-	-	(359)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,220	1,989	1,568	(2,652)
12.1 Benefits	43,065	45,163	44,701	1,636
Total, Salaries & Benefits	195,389	205,619	203,113	7,724

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 1,559 FTEs, which includes an efficiency reduction of 41 FTE and \$6.21 million. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$7.724 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	6,411	5,472	4,104	(2,307)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes \$2.307 million reduction in travel requirements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	81	181	117	(64)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes a reduction of \$64 thousand. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$64 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	1,107	-	-	(1,107)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase is due to the realignment of State and Local Programs management and administration funding with the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$1.107 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	30	-	-	(30)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$30 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,024	1,024	742	(282)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$282 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	325	325	450	125

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$125 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,403	4,403	5,533	1,130

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$1.13 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	30,337	25,284	11,898	(18,439)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$18.439 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,694	1,694	725	(969)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$969 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,598	1,598	1,695	97

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$97 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	17	17	-	(17)

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as Federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	589	589	1,225	636

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$636 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,486	1,486	1,255	(231)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$231 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	5,740	5,740	8,110	2,370

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$2,370 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	258	-	1,043	785

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$785 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	58	-	726	668

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$668 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
43.1 Indemnity	14	-	-	(14)

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Response
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	65,709	73,235	73,056	7,347
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	313	-	-	(313)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,092	733	731	(2,361)
12.1 Benefits	18,737	20,872	20,821	2,084
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	87,851	94,840	94,608	6,757
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,634	4,890	3,668	(1,966)
22.0 Transportation of things	70	70	46	(24)
23.1 GSA rent	431	-	-	(431)
23.2 Other rent	3	-	-	(3)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,020	1,020	1,025	5
24.0 Printing	18	18	11	(7)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,786	2,786	2,924	138
25.2 Other services	33,793	25,748	24,626	(7,307)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,896	5,896	4,189	(4,707)
25.4 O&M of facilities	546	546	406	(140)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	415	415	336	(79)
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,511	2,511	2,254	(257)
31.0 Equipment	10,621	4,626	10,059	(562)
32.0 Land & structures	664	664	-	(664)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	36,512	27,513	27,513	(8,999)
Total, Other Object Classes	103,920	76,703	77,057	(26,863)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	191,771	171,543	171,665	(20,106)
Full Time Equivalents	730	801	794	64

Response Mission Statement

The Response mission seeks to conduct emergency operations to save lives and property through positioning emergency equipment, personnel, and supplies; evacuating survivors; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. FEMA conducts response operations in partnership with State, Tribal and local governments; interagency Federal partners; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	65,709	73,235	73,056	7,347

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	65,709	73,235	73,056	7,347
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	313	-	-	(313)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,092	733	731	(2,361)
12.1 Benefits	18,737	20,872	20,821	2,084
Total, Salaries & Benefits	87,851	94,840	94,608	6,757

The FY 2014 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 794 FTE, including an efficiency reduction of 46 FTE and \$6.967 million. The FY 2014 request of \$94.608 million is an increase of \$6.757 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	5,634	4,890	3,668	(1,966)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a \$1.966 million reduction in travel requirements as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	70	70	46	(24)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes a reduction of \$24 thousand as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	431	-	-	(431)

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The increase is due to the realignment of State and Local Programs management and administration funding with the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$431 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	3	-	-	(3)

Other rent includes all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,020	1,020	1,025	5

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	18	18	11	(7)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,786	2,786	2,924	138

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State, local and Tribal governments, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is an increase of \$138 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	33,793	25,748	24,626	(9,167)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$9.167 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	8,896	5,896	4,189	(4,707)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$4.707 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	546	546	406	(140)

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$140 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	415	415	336	(79)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$79 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,511	2,511	2,254	(257)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$257 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	10,621	4,626	10,059	(562)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$562 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	664	664	-	(664)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$664 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	36,51258	27,513	27,513	(8,999)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$8.999 million compared to FY 2012.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Salaries and Expenses
Mitigation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,482	6,729	6,552	70
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	126	-	-	(126)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	146	67	66	(80)
12.1 Benefits	1,803	1,919	1,867	64
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,557	8,715	8,485	(72)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	793	695	521	(272)
22.0 Transportation of things	23	23	23	-
24.0 Printing	155	74	74	(81)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23	23	23	-
25.2 Other services	10,268	7,937	7,756	(2,512)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	230	230	230	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	12	1	(11)
31.0 Equipment	125	125	8	(117)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	10,968	9,243	8,759	(2,209)
Total, Other Object Classes	22,598	18,363	17,396	(5,202)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(506)	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	30,649	27,078	25,881	(4,768)
Full Time Equivalents	62	72	70	8

Mitigation Mission Statement

The Mitigation mission seeks to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects. Mitigation benefits society by creating safer communities, enabling people to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and reduce the financial impact on Federal, State, Tribal and local governments and communities. FEMA's mitigation mission is accomplished through the following basic mitigation business lines: Risk Analysis, Risk Reduction and Risk Insurance.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,482	6,729	6,552	70
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	126	-	-	(126)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	146	67	66	(80)
12.1 Benefits	1,803	1,919	1,867	64
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,557	8,715	8,485	(72)

The FY 2014 Request for Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 70 FTE, an efficiency reduction of 2 FTE and \$303 thousand, and an FY 2014 pay raise of \$74 thousand. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$72 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	793	695	521	(272)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes \$272 thousand reduction in travel requirements compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	155	74	74	(81)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$81 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	10,268	7,937	7,756	(2,512)

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.512 million compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	12	1	(11)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 Request is a decrease of \$11 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	125	125	8	(117)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$117 thousand compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	10,968	9,243	8,759	(2,209)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is a decrease of \$2.209 million compared to FY 2012.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	3,822	3,770	4,280
Increases			
FEMA new PFTs	24	-	-
FCIP/SCEP to PFT Conversions	18	-	-
DHS Acquisition Workforce Initiative	9	-	-
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	116	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	155
Annualization of Vacancies	1	510	-
Subtotal, Increases	168	510	155
Decreases			
Removal of FTE Funded by DRF Transfer	(219)	-	-
Mission support FTE reduction	-	-	(103)
Subtotal, Decreases	(219)	-	(103)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	3,770	4,280	4,332
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(52)	510	52

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Centrally Managed Accounts	\$15,564	\$15,564	\$24,333	\$8,769
Total Working Capital Fund	\$15,564	\$15,564	\$24,333	\$8,769

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

Through the appropriation for State and Local Programs (SLP), FEMA fulfills its role as the principal component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for preparing State and local governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The appropriation provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist Federal agencies, States, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions to prepare for terrorism and natural disasters.

B. Budget Activities:

The National Preparedness Grant Program consolidates current State and local preparedness grant programs, improves coordination among grantees, eliminates duplicative efforts and supports the sustainment and development of the core capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal. The First Responder Assistance Program includes the Firefighter Assistance Grants (AFG); which awards grants directly to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nations first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and emergency medical services (EMS) operations. The AFG request also includes funding for the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants; which provide support to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS to improve the readiness and capability of local first responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting and EMS operations. Also included in the First Responder Assistance Program is the Emergency Management Performance Grant which provides assistance to State and local governments in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests \$2,123 million for the FY 2014 request, a decrease of \$162 million from the FY 2012 Revised Enacted. The total adjustment-to-base is an increase of \$58 million. The total program changes of \$220 million includes:

- Decrease funding for the management and administration of the grants (\$259,010 thousand)
- Increase of Firefighter Assistance Grants (\$28,750 thousand)

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency State and Local Programs

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Preparedness Grants Program	-	-	1,049,476	-	-	1,114,930	-	-	1,043,200	-	-	(6,276)	-	-	(76,024)	-	-	69,748
First Responder Assistance Programs	97	87	1,025,000	97	97	1,031,273	-	-	1,080,000	(97)	(87)	55,000	(97)	(97)	(5,000)	-	10	60,000
Education, Training and Exercises ¹	85	83	210,927	85	83	155,077	-	-	-	(85)	(83)	(210,927)	(791)	(764)	(138,736)	706	681	(72,191)
Subtotal, Discretionary	182	170	2,285,403	182	180	2,301,280	-	-	2,123,200	(182)	(170)	(162,203)	(888)	(861)	(219,760)	706	691	57,557
Total, State and Local Programs	182	170	2,285,403	182	180	2,301,280	-	-	2,123,200	(182)	(170)	(162,203)	(888)	(861)	(219,760)	706	691	57,557
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	182	170	2,285,403	182	180	2,301,280	-	-	2,123,200	(182)	(170)	(162,203)	(888)	(861)	(219,760)	706	691	57,557
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	182	170	2,285,403	182	180	2,301,280	-	-	2,123,200	(182)	(170)	(162,203)	(888)	(861)	(219,760)	706	691	57,557

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

¹ Funding for this activity is being requested in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
National Preparedness Grants Program
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Preparedness Grants Program

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,049,476
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	69,748
2014 Current Services	-	-	1,119,224
2014 Program Change	-	-	(76,024)
2014 Total Request	-	-	1,043,200
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(6,276)

FEMA requests \$1.1 billion for the National Preparedness Grant Program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Federal investments in state, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a significant national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from disasters of all kinds. As we look ahead, to address evolving threats and make the most of limited resources, the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) will focus on building and sustaining core capabilities associated with the five mission areas within the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) that are readily deployable and cross-jurisdictional, helping to elevate nationwide preparedness.

The Administration’s FY 2014 Budget re-proposes the NPGP, originally presented in the FY 2013 President’s Budget, to create a robust national preparedness capability, with some adjustments made to respond to broad stakeholder feedback solicited and received during 2012. In particular, the FY 2014 NPGP provides grantees and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding while maintaining the core priorities of the Administration’s FY 2013 grants vision.

Similar to the FY 2013 NPGP, the FY 2014 proposal consolidates current state and local preparedness grant programs into one overarching program (excluding Emergency Management Performance Grants and fire grants) to enable grantees to build and sustain core capabilities outlined in the NPG

collaboratively. As a single, comprehensive grant program, the NPGP eliminates the redundancies and requirements placed on both the Federal Government and the grantees resulting from the current system of multiple individual, and often disconnected, grant programs.

The FY 2014 NPGP prioritizes the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the NPG. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. The NPGP continues to utilize a comprehensive process for assessing regional and national capability requirements through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and capability estimation processes, in order to prioritize capability needs and invest in critical national capabilities.

The NPGP draws upon and strengthens existing grants processes, procedures and structures, emphasizing the need for greater collaboration and unity among Federal, state, local and tribal partners. This is particularly important as stakeholders work together to make smarter investment decisions, develop shared or deployable capabilities, and share resources through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In many ways, the NPGP structure mirrors the collaboration and decision making process that occurs during disasters, when various stakeholders and jurisdictions come together to plan, build, and execute capabilities together.

NPGP grantees will be required to align their proposed investments to core capabilities, incorporate effectiveness measures, and regularly report progress on the acquisition and development of identified capabilities. These measures will enable all levels of government to collectively demonstrate how the proposed investment will build and sustain core capabilities necessary to strengthen the Nation's preparedness.

Consolidation of Grants

Consolidation of current grant programs into a comprehensive NPGP provides state, local and tribal officials the opportunity to prioritize investments to address a variety of threats and risks in their communities, while also contributing to national preparedness capabilities. The consolidation will support the recommendations of the Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness (REEPP) Grants Act, further the Administration's initiatives to reduce the administrative burden on State and local governments, and streamline the grant application process.

Grant Priorities

The primary purpose of FY 2014 NPGP is to build and sustain core capabilities associated with the five mission areas described in the NPG. In addition, NPGP focus areas include (1) enhancing terrorism prevention and protection, and (2) strengthening critical infrastructure security and resilience, including port and transit facilities. Funding allocations, as described in the following section, will be based on risk, population and capability requirements as determined by the regional and state THIRAs and capability estimations.

Core Capabilities: The highest priority of the NPGP is to develop and sustain the core capabilities identified in the NPG. Particular emphasis will be placed on capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and

along its borders and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. Funding will support deployable assets that can be utilized anywhere in the country via EMACs or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In addition, funding may be used by states for the sustainment of core capabilities that may or may not be deployable, such as interoperable communications systems, mitigation-related capabilities, and fusion centers. A portion of the funding will also be placed in a competitive pool for the development of new capabilities for which a need is identified in the regional THIRA and a corresponding capability estimation and implementation strategy are provided.

Enhancing Terrorism Prevention Capabilities: NPGP will seek to prioritize programs and initiatives that directly support local efforts to understand, recognize, and prevent pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity, in accordance with applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections. Such priorities include: maturation and enhancement of state and major urban area fusion centers; implementation of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative; and continued implementation of the “If You See Something, Say Something™” campaign to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and violent crime.

Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience: Strengthening the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and long-term vulnerability reduction will also be supported by the NPGP, to potentially include physical security enhancements to Level 1 and 2 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource sites in the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, transit facilities on the Top Transit Asset List, port facilities identified in Port Wide Risk Management Plans, and at risk non-profit organizations.

Allocation of Grant Funding

All NPGP awards will continue to be risk-informed. FEMA will base funding allocation decisions on risk, population and capability requirements as informed by the THIRA process and will emphasize the sustainment or building of the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal. A competitive allocation will be introduced to focus on areas of need identified in the National Preparedness Report as well as on comprehensive threat/risk assessments and gap analyses. Priorities for the competitive allocation are expected to vary by region according to the risks and hazards therein (i.e., hurricane risk for Gulf and East Coast states, flooding in the Midwest, and earthquakes and wildfires on the West Coast). State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) will each submit one coordinated statewide application, which includes investment justifications for sustainment/maintenance, as well as competitive funding, including funding for urban areas, port areas, transit agencies and non-profits, as appropriate. The sub-grantee proposals must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the state, urban area (UA) or local THIRAs, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capabilities. Likewise, urban areas, port and transit authorities will be required to participate in state-generated THIRAs in FY 2014.

Competitive funding for SAA and UAs will be used to build capabilities to address the threats and hazards identified through FEMA regional THIRAs. Regional capability gaps will be published in the annual grant guidance by region, and proposals for competitive funding will be evaluated by national and regional review panels on the ability for a jurisdiction to build, maintain and sustain the capability as a nationally deployable resource that will benefit multiple jurisdictions and increase the core

capabilities for the region. The review process will be in two parts – regional review panel score and national review panel score.

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to tribal nations.

Grants Governance

The FY 2014 NPGP builds upon existing state and local administrative/governing structures, strengthening coordination among grantees to ensure that preparedness grant dollars are utilized in a manner that promotes collaboration and coordination in the maintenance and sustainment of existing capabilities and the development of new capabilities as prioritized in the UA, state, and regional THIRAs and capability estimations. This collaborative process is designed to break down stovepipes between various stakeholders and give all grantees enhanced awareness of initiatives in the state and region as well as the overall strategic direction and priorities. Additional requirements and methods of increasing collaboration include:

- SAAs must be a member of the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) and concur with the final budget proposal by the UAs in their state/territory.
- The SAA and the senior member of the Urban Area Working Group must also be members of the Regional Transit Security Working Group(s) and the Area Maritime Security Committee(s).
- Tribes must provide the regional review panels and SAAs with copies of their THIRA to ensure visibility and coordination.
- Port and transit authorities will be required to share their regional strategies (Port Wide Risk Management Plan or Regional Transit Security Strategy) with the SAA and the SAA will participate in the budget formulation process at the port and transit area level where applicable.
- SAAs and UAs will be required to coordinate with port and transit areas to ensure that statewide THIRAs consider the full scope of statewide risk and hazards, to include risks identified in the port and transit risk strategies.
- SAA and Urban Areas will need to integrate nonprofit preparedness activities with broader State and local preparedness efforts.

Peer Review

All FEMA-funded grant projects will be validated via peer review to ensure that projects support the development and sustainment of regional and national core capabilities. The peer review process will incorporate elements of the DHS/Infrastructure Protection (IP) State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council structure and engage representatives from stakeholder agencies from the jurisdiction receiving grant funds, peers from comparable jurisdictions, Federal preparedness coordinators and analysts from multiple state and regional grant program offices, DHS Component representatives, and representatives from national associations. Grantees will be expected to justify how projects align to their THIRA. Further, grantees will articulate how these projects will, over the lifecycle of funding, sustain current capabilities and address gaps in capabilities. Proposals for the development of new assets will be evaluated to ensure that all new capabilities can be leveraged through EMAC to benefit the region as a whole in addition to the state or local jurisdiction. This approach will streamline existing application review processes into one coordinated approach, while at the same time, increasing accountability over the use of Federal grant funds. Additionally, direct

involvement by regional FEMA representatives during the review process will assist in targeting funds for regionally critical projects, and will reduce the redundancy of like assets throughout the region.

Multiyear Program Guidance

While the period of performance will remain two years, consistent with the NPGP “Vision” document for FY 2013, FEMA will issue multiyear guidelines. Multiyear grants programs will enable FEMA to focus its efforts on measuring progress towards building and sustaining the core capabilities identified in the NPG.

Monitoring and Feedback

Consistent with the recommendations made in the 2011 REEPP report, FEMA will use project-based monitoring as the principal means of measuring project progress. Project-based monitoring is a method of following projects from creation to completion, providing basic data to measure impact over time, improving accountability, and enabling FEMA to identify progress made in preparedness and determine current and future gaps. The FY 2014 NPGP will encourage the use of complete lifecycle planning of inventories and resources. This will allow grantees to plan and budget for equipment upgrades, develop and maintain skills through training and exercises, and update plans and procedures to enable delivery of core capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas.

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

Stakeholder Feedback/Recommendations

In support of the Administration’s FY 2013 proposal, FEMA conducted over 70 briefings, meetings and conference presentations with diverse stakeholder groups across the country throughout FY 2012. The following major themes emerged and have been addressed in the Administration’s FY 2014 proposal:

1. Desire to retain funding for law enforcement prevention, fusion centers and Operation Stonegarden.

FY 2014 Proposal: Maintenance and sustainment of core law enforcement prevention capabilities – including fusion centers, countering violent extremism and state and local information sharing – remain key Administration priorities. In addition, eligible law enforcement activities previously funded under other grants such as Operation Stonegarden, and port/transit operations will continue to be funded based on priorities outlined in state and urban area THIRAs.

2. Desire by cities to retain the mandatory pass through of 80% of grant funding to local units of government coupled with concern voiced by states about the need for a higher percentage of the overall funding and allowable M&A to manage the proposed NPGP.

FY 2014 Proposal: Currently, port authorities, transit agencies, private sector and non-profit organizations may be classified as private organizations or State organizations which make them

ineligible as a “local” designee, even though their activities are in support of local capabilities. The Administration recommends pursuing a change to the definition of a “local unit of government” in the 9/11 Act to include all port areas, transit agencies, and non-profit organizations.

3. Concern about the two year period of performance and desire to change the time allotted to complete projects to three or four years.

FY 2014 Proposal: Given the FY 2012 drawdown initiatives and shortened period of performance in FY 2012 and proposed in FY 2013, the Administration will maintain the two-year performance period.¹

4. Concern for how the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments (THIRA) would be used, who would be required to complete them, engagement and transparency of the THIRA process and the relationship of the THIRA to funding allocation decisions.

FY 2014 Proposal: Mandatory engagement of urban areas, port and transit authorities in SAA generated THIRAs and investment justifications will be required in FY 2014. In FY 2012, states were highly encouraged to collaborate with all levels of government when completing their THIRA. FEMA will require this collaboration in FY 2013 through grant guidance.

5. Concern for how existing governance structures such as State Senior Advisory Committees, Urban Area Working Groups, Regional Transit Security Working Groups and Area Maritime Security Committees continue to be used within the NPGP construct.

FY 2014 Proposal: Grantees will leverage existing governance structures, and enhance them where appropriate. NPGP will continue to require a State Advisory Council to oversee all grant-funded homeland security projects and programs to maximize coordination and ensure there is no unnecessary duplication of effort and resources. [See Governance Structures section above]

6. Concern that regulated port entities and transit systems would be required to apply through the SAA.

FY 2014 Proposal: Since a primary objective of the NPGP is to ensure SAAs have complete visibility on all grant funded projects within a state, the SAA will continue to be the only eligible applicant for NPGP funding in FY 2014. However, the FY 2014 NPGP will allow for transit agencies and ports areas to include their own individual applications along with the SAA application, consistent with urban area requests.

¹ Grantees may request extensions to the period of performance due to compelling legal, policy, or operational challenges. For example, extensions may be granted where adjusting the timeline for spending will constitute a verifiable legal breach of contract by the grantee with vendors or sub-recipients, where a specific statute or regulation mandates an environmental review that cannot be completed within this timeframe or where other exceptional circumstances warrant a discrete waiver.

7. Concern for how mitigation activities will be funded.

FY 2014 Proposal: The FEMA preparedness grant programs have always supported mitigation planning activities, and NPGP will continue to do so.

Proposed Changes from FY 2013 to FY 2014

- The FY 2014 NPGP provides grantees and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding.
- Grantees will submit one coordinated statewide application to include urban areas, ports and transit systems. Mandatory engagement and concurrence from urban areas, port and transit authorities in state-generated THIRAs and investment justifications will be required. The FY 2014 NPGP will allow for transit agencies, ports and urban areas to include their own individual applications along with the state application.
- Sustainment funding for states and urban areas will not only include threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors, but also the presence of fusion centers, border security threats, and other known Federal priorities to include all-hazards.
- States and urban areas must consider risks to ports and transit in their jurisdictions as part of their overall risk assessments.
- Competitive funding for states and urban areas will be based on regional capability gaps as identified in the FEMA regional THIRAs. Regional capability gaps will be published in the funding opportunity announcement (FOA) by FEMA region, and competitive applications will only be accepted for those regional priorities.
- Pass-through requirement: The 80 percent pass-through requirement will remain in effect. However, the Administration will pursue a change to the 9/11 Act definition of a “local unit of government” so that any port, transit, non-profit or private sector entity that is building capability in a local jurisdiction will be considered as part of the 80 percent pass-through to local units of government.

FY 2014 NPGP Funding Opportunity Announcement

SAAAs will each submit one application, which includes funding for sustainment and maintenance, as well as competitive funding. Investment justifications from urban areas, port areas, transit agencies, nonprofits, and other local jurisdictions will be provided to the SAA for inclusion in the final application. The SAA, in conjunction with the State Advisory Council, will develop a process for reviewing and evaluating investments from across the State to determine the most effective proposals. The sub-grantee proposals must reflect activities that are tied to the results of the state, UA or local THIRAs and capability estimations, and must support a concept of building and/or sustaining national capability.

NPGP will highlight the following in the FOA:

- Alignment to PPD-8 and the NPG, National Preparedness System, core capabilities and mission areas including corresponding frameworks.
- Focus on the development and sustainment of core capabilities.
- Grantees must implement programs based on the FEMA regional and state THIRAs.
- Focus on regionally and nationally deployable assets sharable through EMAC and other interstate and intrastate mutual aid agreements.

Funding availability

Maintenance and sustainment funding for SAAs, UAs, port authorities and transit agencies

Each SAA and eligible UA will receive an amount of funding to enhance terrorism prevention and protection activities and to build and sustain core capabilities.

- Funding will be decided through a modified version of Section 2007 of the 9/11 Act (6 U.S.C. 608), which would require allocations be determined by consideration of threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors, as well as the presence of fusion centers, border security threats, and other known Federal priorities to include all-hazards.
- Sustainment funding amounts for SAAs, UAs, port authorities and transit agencies will be published in the FOA. These entities will submit an investment justification (IJ) to support the implementation of that funding. The activities in the IJ must align with the state and/or UA THIRA and capability estimation.

Competitive funding for SAAs, UAs, and Tribes

Each SAA and any current or past eligible UA that has maintained its Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) can submit a competitive application (through the SAA) for additional funding to address regional priorities. The SAA will submit one application to FEMA that will cover competitive requests for the entire state and any eligible UAs. The UAWG must include port and transit membership since competitive funding for port and transit projects will be included in this proposal. Competitive funding for SAAs and UAs will be based on regional capability gaps as identified in the FEMA regional THIRAs.

Regional capability gaps will be published in the FOA (by region), and competitive applications will only be accepted for those regional priorities. The review process will be in two parts – regional review panel score and national review panel score. The scores will be based on the following:

- Does the application address one of the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal?
- Does the proposed project meet one of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource types?
- Does the applicant belong to or is it located in member states of EMAC (exception for tribal governments, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)?
- Can the capability be utilized anywhere in the Nation upon request?

- Does the capability address a risk or hazard identified in either the FEMA regional or state THIRA?
- Is the capability redundant of a capability that already exists within a reasonable response time?
- Can the project be completed within 24 months?
- Has the grantee been able to expend funding in a timely fashion for past projects?

Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to the tribal nations. Funding will only be provided to tribal nations that are contributing to overall national preparedness through the establishment of memoranda of understanding or the protection of national critical infrastructure and that have completed their own THIRA.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
First Responder Assistance Programs
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: First Responder Assistance Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	97	87	1,025,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	10	60,000
2014 Current Services	97	97	1,085,000
2014 Program Change	(97)	(97)	(5,000)
2014 Total Request	-	-	1,080,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(97)	(97)	55,000

FEMA requests \$1.08 million for First Responder Assistance Programs in FY 2014. Funding for these programs has historically been appropriated independently from SLP, or as a program in the Education, Training, and Education PPA within SLP, with a percentage limitation on management and administration of the grants. FEMA is requesting that funding for the Firefighter Assistance Grants, Emergency Management Performance Grants and Training Partnership Grants be combined under this PPA and funding to support the management and administration of these grants be appropriated, as requested, within FEMA’s Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Firefighter Assistance Grants

Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG)

The AFG program, in cooperation with the US Fire Administration, awards grants directly to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation’s first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and emergency medical services (EMS) operations.

The entire AFG process is fully automated in an electronic grants system. Applicants apply online; grants are awarded electronically; grantees manage their grants (payment requests, amendments, etc.) online; and grants are monitored and closed out electronically. For FY 2014, eligible applicants will again be invited to submit an application for assistance in the following program areas most critical to enhancing the capabilities of the fire and EMS services:

- Operations and Safety programs, which include training, equipment, and personal protective equipment
- Firefighting Vehicle Acquisition program, which includes pumpers, brush trucks, tankers/ tenders, rescue vehicles, ambulances, turntable ladder trucks with quintuple capabilities (quints), aerials, foam units, and fireboats
- Wellness/fitness activities
- Increasing the number of trained, "front-line" firefighters
- Modifications to facilities
- Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) activities, which include awareness and education, arson prevention, code enforcement, burn prevention, and firefighter safety research and development

Funding priorities for each of the funding activities are determined by DHS/FEMA and are based on the National Preparedness Goal and on recommendations from the Nation's fire service (represented by nine major fire service organizations). The applications that most closely relate to those announced priorities are reviewed by peer panels. Peer review panels typically commence within two weeks of the end of the grant application period and take three weeks to complete. Grant awards are based primarily on the results of the peer review panels.

Under its authorizing legislation, AFG must also expend a minimum of five percent of awarded funds for fire prevention activities. The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury and prevent death.

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants

SAFER grants provide support to fire departments and unaffiliated EMS to improve the readiness and capability of local first responders during all-hazards emergencies, including firefighting and EMS operations. FEMA strongly encourages applicants, to the extent practicable, to seek, recruit, and hire post-9/11 veterans to increase their ranks within their department in order to take advantage of the provisions of the VOW To Hire Heroes Act of 2011.

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program

EMPG is a formula-based grant program that provides assistance to State and local governments in order to sustain and enhance the effectiveness of their emergency management program. Funds are provided to all 50 States and six territories as well as to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. FEMA provides States the flexibility to allocate funds according to risk and to address the most urgent State and local needs in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Working within the standard Federal Government grant administration process, EMPG works within the Federal government grant administration process to provide the support that State and local governments need to achieve measurable results in key functional areas of emergency management: laws and authorities; hazard identification and risk assessment; hazard management; resource management; planning; direction, control, and coordination; communications and warning; operations and procedures; logistics and facilities; training; exercises; public education and information; and finance and administration.

Training Partnership Grants

Funds for the Training Partnership Grants, formerly funded separately as the Continuing Training Grants (CTG) and National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), will be awarded on a competitive basis to entities (e.g., State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; universities and higher education institutions; and nonprofits) that have demonstrable expertise and can develop/deliver training and education curricula that tie to the core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. The program will aim to incentivize innovation in homeland security training techniques through its competitive approach to awarding funds.

Awards to first-time grant recipients that are facility-based training and education centers will be for the development of curricula and to assist with other programmatic upstart costs as they establish a reimbursable training program or course. The grant funding for these recipients will be phased out over several years, as the grantee builds a customer base that will be expected to reimburse the grantee for the training they receive. Established grant recipients (including former recipients under the NDPC and CTG) will compete each year for funding based on the merit of their respective proposals. All grant recipients will be required to sustain the programs and courses developed utilizing funding they collect from attendees.

FEMA will employ a competitive process to build on the solid foundation that exists by developing new training venues and vehicles to educate the State and local first responder community.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Firefighter Assistance Grants
PPA: First Responder Assistance Programs
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$28,750

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	641,250
Program Increase							-	-	28,750
Total Request	81	72	675,000¹	81	81	679,131	-	-	670,000

Note: The FY 2014 Current Services level does not include funding for the management and administration of the grants.

¹ The net amount available for grant awards in FY 2012 was \$641.3M. The remaining amount of \$33.8M was allocated for grants management, administration, and oversight.

Description of Item

The Firefighter Assistance Grants program provides funding directly to fire departments and nonaffiliated EMS organizations throughout the United States to support one-year projects that improve the effectiveness and safety of the Nation's first responders in homeland security, firefighting, and EMS operations. FEMA requests \$670 million be appropriated in the State and Local Programs appropriation in FY 2014 to support this collection of grant programs.

Justification

FEMA requests \$670 million for the Firefighter Assistance Grants program authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.). \$335 million will be used to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229), which is the Assistance to Firefighters Grants, of which \$20 million will support Fire Prevention and Safety. The remaining \$335 million will be used to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

Impact to Performance

The President's Budget will allocate an additional \$28.7 million for SAFER and AFG grants.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 2: Management & Administration No Longer Appropriated in SALP
 PPA: National Preparedness Grants Program
 First Responder Assistance Programs
 Education, Training and Exercises
 Program Decrease: Positions (888), FTE (861), Dollars \$(259,010)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Base			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							888	861	259,010
Program Decrease							(888)	(861)	(259,010)
Total Request	907	773	295,092	889	862	279,304	-	-	-

Note: The FY 2014 Current Services level includes funding for the management and administration of all grants within the State and Local appropriation, to include National Preparedness Grants Program, Firefighter Assistance Grants, and Emergency Management Performance Grants.

Description of Item

FEMA requests that funding for management and administration of the grants as well as funding for education, training, and exercises in support of the grants be appropriated in FEMA’s Salary & Expenses appropriation. The decrease represents the amount of M&A funding appropriated within SALP in FY 2012.

Justification

In order to provide streamlined accounting and increased oversight in FY 2014, the Salaries and Expenses account includes \$259 million in funding for management and administration of preparedness grants and operating programs that was requested as a transfer from State and Local Programs in previous years.

Impact to Performance

The consolidation of management and administration funding under FEMA’s Salary & Expenses appropriation will result in greater efficiencies, resulting better service to grantees.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, [\$2,900,212,000]\$2,123,200,000¹, shall be allocated as follows:

(1) [\$1,540,908,000] \$1,043,200,000², shall be for the National Preparedness Grant Program for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal: Provided, That grants may be awarded on a competitive basis to achieve the National Preparedness Goal through the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources, the development and sustainment of capabilities, including nationally deployable resources to prevent and protect against terrorism and to respond to, recover from, and mitigate against all hazards: Provided further, That any grant made under the National Preparedness Grant Program, to the extent possible, be based on effectiveness determinations and threat and hazard identification and risk assessments: Provided further, That grants made under the National Preparedness Grant Program may provide a minimum allocation of funding to each state and territory, including the District of Columbia;

(2) \$670,000,000, to remain available until September 30, [2014]2015³, shall be for necessary expenses for programs authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.), of which \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 33 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229 et seq.) and of which \$335,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a): Provided, That, in making such grants, the Secretary may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4)(A) of section 34 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a);

(3) \$350,000,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for emergency management performance grants, as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.);

(4) \$60,000,000 shall be for Training Partnership Grants for the purpose of achieving the National Preparedness Goal: Provided, That any grant be awarded based on the result of full and open competition[; and]

[(5) An amount not to exceed \$279,304,000 shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency "Salaries and Expenses" account for management and administration of the grant programs, to include salaries and expenses, training, exercises, and technical assistance]:

Provided, That for grants under paragraph (1) , applications for grants shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application[: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2008(a)(11) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(11)), or any other provision of law, a grantee may use not more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available under this heading for expenses directly related to administration of the grant: Provided further, That grantees shall provide reports on their use of funds, as determined necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2013: (a) the Center for Domestic Preparedness may provide training to emergency response providers from the Federal Government, foreign governments, or private entities, if the Center for Domestic

Preparedness is reimbursed for the cost of such training, and any reimbursement under this subsection shall be credited to the account from which the expenditure being reimbursed was made and shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, for the purposes for which amounts in the account may be expended; (b) the head of the Center for Domestic Preparedness shall ensure that any training provided under (a) does not interfere with the primary mission of the Center to train state and local emergency response providers; and (c) subject to (b), nothing in (a) prohibits the Center for Domestic Preparedness from providing training to employees of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in existing chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosives, mass casualty, and medical surge courses pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 4103 without reimbursement for the cost of such training]⁴.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$2,900,212,000] \$2,123,200,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [\$1,540,908,000] \$1,043,200,000 ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2014] 2015 ...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... [An amount not to exceed \$279,304,000]...	Removes language for SALP M&A. FEMA requests that this funding be appropriated in FEMA’s Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security State and Local Programs FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	182	170	2,285,403
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Reverse SALP M&A Transfer to S&E	706	681	91,778
Reverse ICPD Reprogramming to S&E	-	-	5,000
SALP M&A Funding Appropriated in S&E in FY12	-	-	53,807
Fill Vacancies	-	10	-
Total, Increases	706	691	150,585
Decreases			
Establish Training Partnership Grants Program	-	-	(50,670)
Reduce SALP M&A FY12 to FY14	-	-	(36,082)
Reduce NPGP	-	-	(6,276)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(93,082)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	706	691	57,557
2014 Current Services	888	861	2,342,960
Program Changes			
Increases			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	-	-	10,500
Firefighter Assistance Grants	-	-	28,750
Total, Increases	-	-	39,250
Decreases			
Management & Administration No Longer Appropriated in SALP	(888)	(861)	(259,010)
Total, Decreases	(888)	(861)	(259,010)
Total Program Changes	(888)	(861)	(219,760)
2014 Request	-	-	2,123,200
2012 to 2014 Change	(182)	(180)	(162,203)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	182	170	2,285,403
FY 2013 Annualized CR	182	180	2,301,280
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	706	691	150,585
Decreases	-	-	(93,082)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	706	691	57,557
FY 2014 Current Services	888	861	2,342,960
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	39,250
Decreases	(888)	(861)	(259,010)
Total, Program Changes	(888)	(861)	(219,760)
FY 2014 Request	-	-	2,123,200
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(182)	(180)	(162,203)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Base			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Preparedness Grants Program	0	0	\$1,049,476	0	0	\$69,748	0	0	-\$76,024	0	0	\$1,043,200	0	0	-\$6,276
First Responder Assistance Programs	97	87	1,025,000	0	10	60,000	-97	-97	-5,000	0	0	1,080,000	-97	-87	55,000
Education, Training and Exercises	85	83	210,927	706	681	-72,191	-791	-764	-138,736	0	0	0	-85	-83	-210,927
Total	182	170	2,285,403	706	691	57,557	-888	-861	-219,760	0	0	2,123,200	-182	-170	-162,203

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
State and Local Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$14,326	\$15,263	-	-\$14,326
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	24	-	-	-24
11.5 Other personnel compensation	184	366	-	-184
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	4,078	5,002	-	-4,078
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	18,612	20,631	-	-18,612
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	5,593	6,335	-	-5,593
22.0 Transportation of things	64	130	-	-64
23.1 GSA rent	25	1,234	-	-25
23.2 Other rent	1,145	383	-	-1,145
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,575	2,571	-	-2,575
24.0 Printing	825	662	-	-825
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8,071	3,053	-	-8,071
25.2 Other services	126,373	85,140	-	-126,373
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,013	575	-	-1,013
25.4 O&M of facilities	10,705	7,240	-	-10,705
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,344	2,244	-	-4,344
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	737	671	-	-737
31.0 Equipment	2,329	2,742	-	-2,329
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,318,039	2,227,669	\$2,123,200	-194,839
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	2,481,838	2,340,649	2,123,200	-358,638
Total, Direct Obligations	2,500,450	2,361,280	2,123,200	-377,250
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-825,983	-610,936	-550,936	275,047
Unobligated Balance, end of year	610,936	550,936	550,936	-60,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	2,285,403	2,301,280	2,123,200	-162,203
Full Time Equivalents	170	180	-	-180

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security State and Local Programs Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	3	1	-	(3)
GS-15	6	9	-	(6)
GS-14	25	25	-	(25)
GS-13	88	85	-	(88)
GS-12	31	33	-	(31)
GS-11	4	5	-	(4)
GS-9	9	6	-	(9)
GS-8	1	1	-	(1)
GS-7	11	12	-	(11)
GS-6	-	1	-	-
GS-5	4	4	-	(4)
Total Permanent Positions	182	182	-	(182)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	170	180	-	(170)
Average ES Salary	160,000	160,000	-	(160,000)
Average GS Salary	97,428	90,758	-	(90,758)
Average Grade	13	12	-	(13)

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
First Responder Assistance Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,482	8,794	-	(7,482)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	24	-	-	(24)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	107	89	-	(107)
12.1 Benefits	2,081	2,507	-	(2,081)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	9,694	11,390	-	(9,694)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	127	284	-	(127)
22.0 Transportation of things	15	-	-	(15)
23.1 GSA rent	25	1,234	-	(25)
23.2 Other rent	762	-	-	(762)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	269	-	-	(269)
24.0 Printing	15	12	-	(15)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,982	2,900	-	(7,982)
25.2 Other services	13,710	22,039	-	(13,710)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	493	310	-	(493)
25.4 O&M of facilities	22	25	-	(22)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,216	2,220	-	(4,216)
26.0 Supplies and materials	104	10	-	(104)
31.0 Equipment	40	10	-	(40)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,137,687	1,050,839	1,080,000	(57,687)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,165,467	1,079,883	1,080,000	(85,467)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(761,097)	(610,936)	(550,936)	210,161
Unobligated Balance, end of year	610,936	550,936	550,936	(60,000)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments	-	(60,000)	-	150,161
Total Requirements	1,025,000	1,031,273	1,080,000	55,000
Full Time Equivalents	87	97	-	(87)

First Responder Assistance Programs Mission Statement

Funding for these programs has historically been appropriated independently from SLP, or as a program in the Management and Administration PPA within SLP, with a percentage limitation on management and administration of the grants. FEMA is requesting that funding for these grants be combined under this PPA and funding to support the management and administration of the grants be appropriated, as requested, in the Management and Administration PPA.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	7,482	8,794	-	(7,482)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	24	-	-	(24)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	107	89	-	(107)
12.1 Benefits	2,081	2,507	-	(2,081)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	9,694	11,390	-	(9,694)

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$127	\$284	0	-\$127

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$15	-	-	-15

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$25	\$1,234	0	-\$25

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$762	-	-	-\$762

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$269	-	-	-\$269

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$15	\$12	0	-\$15

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,982	\$2,900	0	-\$7,982

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$13,710	\$22,039	0	-\$13,710

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$493	\$310	0	-\$493

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$22	\$25	0	-\$22

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$4,216	\$2,220	0	-\$4,216

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$104	\$10	0	-\$104

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$40	\$10	0	-\$40

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
National Preparedness Grants Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,114,362	1,114,930	1,043,200	(71,162)
Total, Other Object Classes	1,114,362	1,114,930	1,043,200	(71,162)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(64,886)	-	-	64,886
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	1,049,476	1,114,930	1,043,200	(6,276)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Preparedness Grants Program Mission Statement

Federal investments in State, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a significant national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from catastrophic events. It is the purpose of the FY 2014 National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) to continue supporting the development of a robust cross-jurisdictional and readily deployable suite of State and local assets. The National Preparedness Goal recognizes that a secure and resilient Nation is one with the capabilities required, across the whole community, to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. With this in mind, the FY 2014 NPGP will work to build and sustain core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
State and Local Programs
Education, Training and Exercises
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,844	6,469	-	(6,844)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	77	277	-	(77)
12.1 Benefits	1,997	2,495	-	(1,997)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	8,918	9,241	-	(8,918)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,466	6,051	-	(5,466)
22.0 Transportation of things	49	130	-	(49)
23.2 Other rent	383	383	-	(383)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,306	2,571	-	(2,306)
24.0 Printing	810	650	-	(810)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	89	153	-	(89)
25.2 Other services	112,663	63,101	-	(112,663)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	520	265	-	(520)
25.4 O&M of facilities	10,683	7,215	-	(10,683)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	128	24	-	(128)
26.0 Supplies and materials	633	661	-	(633)
31.0 Equipment	2,289	2,732	-	(2,289)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	65,990	61,900	-	(65,990)
Total, Other Object Classes	202,009	145,836	-	(202,009)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	210,927	155,077	-	(210,927)
Full Time Equivalents	83	83	-	(83)

Education, Training and Exercises Mission Statement

The Education, Training and Exercises PPA includes funding for grant administration as well as funding to support education, training, and exercise programs. Funding also includes FEMA's support organization for infrastructure/administrative activities, IT, rent and contributions to the Departmental working capital fund.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	6,844	6,469	-	(6,844)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	77	277	-	(77)
12.1 Benefits	1,997	2,495	-	(1,997)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	8,918	9,241	-	(8,918)

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$5,466	\$6,051	0	-\$5,466

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$49	\$130	0	-\$49

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$383	\$383	0	-\$383

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,306	\$2,571	0	-\$2,306

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$810	\$650	0	-\$810

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$89	\$153	0	-\$89

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$112,663	\$63,101	0	-\$112,663

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$520	\$265	0	-\$520

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$10,683	\$7,215	0	-\$10,683

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$128	\$24	0	-\$128

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$633	\$661	0	-\$633

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,289	\$2,732	0	-\$2,289

FEMA requests that funding to support the management, administration, and oversight of the grants be appropriated in FEMA's Salaries & Expenses appropriation.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	15	170	180
Increases			
Adjustment for FTE Annualization	155	10	-
Reverse SALP M&A Transfer to S&E	-	-	681
Subtotal, Increases	155	10	681
Decreases			
Program Changes	-	-	(861)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(861)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	170	180	-
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(155)	(10)	180

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Radiological Emergency Preparedness:

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

B. Budget Activities:

Drills and Exercises

In conjunction with State, tribal, local and industry officials, REPP conducts and evaluates exercises and drills in the communities surrounding commercial nuclear power plants. These drills and exercises ensure there is adequate off-site emergency preparedness to protect the health and safety of citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants.

Rulemaking and Policy Development

The REP program develops policy and guidance and coordinates regulatory basis of program with the Nuclear Regulatory Committee (NRC) as they relate to offsite planning and preparedness. This includes implementation of Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-8. These changes require education of Federal, state, tribal and local stakeholders on refined or newly developed REPP guidance and how it should be incorporated into REPP plans and exercise programs.

New Reactor Licensing Process

The New Reactor Licensing Program is a joint effort between the FEMA and the NRC. Both organizations share a common objective of maximizing public health and safety through the evaluation of emergency plans and conduct a qualifying exercise prior to startup of proposed new reactor applicants. Early involvement during the process of constructing new reactors and prior to any power generation ensures that there is “reasonable assurance” that both onsite and offsite personnel can take the appropriate protective measures to protect public health and safety in the event of a nuclear accident.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

The REP program also maintains the functionality of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) as a coordinating body for radiological preparedness across the Federal government. The FRPCC, some of whose functions are funded by REPP user fee collections, coordinates the activities of Federal agencies with responsibilities in the radiological emergency planning and preparedness process. The FRPCC serves as a radiological information clearinghouse

among Federal departments and agencies and is responsible for updating the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Framework.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

REPP developed and continues to employ a robust professional development path to assist FEMA staff and Federal, State, tribal and local emergency planning, preparedness and response personnel in their emergency preparedness planning and training. This is accomplished by maintaining a high-quality national level cadre of Federal employee instructors to deliver training courses throughout the country.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 170 positions, 170 FTE, and \$39.737 million for the FY 2014 Request. The total adjustment-to-base is 13 FTE and \$2.606 million. REPP projects collections for FY 2014 will be \$41.009 million, resulting in a net budget authority of -\$1.272 million.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	157	37,131	170	170	39,509	170	170	(1,272)	-	13	(38,403)	-	-	(41,009)	-	13	2,606
Subtotal, Discretionary	170	157	37,131	170	170	39,509	170	170	(1,272)	-	13	(38,403)	-	-	(41,009)	-	13	2,606
Total, Radiological Emergency Preparedness:	170	157	37,131	170	170	39,509	170	170	(1,272)	-	13	(38,403)	-	-	(41,009)	-	13	2,606
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	170	157	37,131	170	170	39,509	170	170	(1,272)	-	13	(38,403)	-	-	(41,009)	-	13	2,606
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	170	157	37,131	170	170	39,509	170	170	(1,272)	-	13	(38,403)	-	-	(41,009)	-	13	2,606

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Radiological emergency preparedness

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	170	157	37,131
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	13	2,606
2014 Current Services	170	170	39,737
2014 Program Change	-	-	(41,009)
2014 Total Request	170	170	(1,272)
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(38,403)

FEMA requests to utilize \$39.737 million in FY 2013 offsetting collections for FY 2014 operating expenses in support of REPP. This funding will support 170 positions and provide for FY 2014 program costs.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Drills and Exercises

In FY 2014, REPP will support and evaluate approximately 33 biennial exercises in the states and counties within the Emergency Planning Zones of NRC licensed commercial nuclear power plant facilities. REPP is developing a human capital utilization policy document that will allow REPP to leverage its Federal staff experience and decrease the reliance on contractors, thus reducing costs for this activity. Ongoing terrorism-based drills continue to increase REPP’s nuclear and radiological preparedness responsibilities.

REPP also actively supports other FEMA, DHS, Department of Defense, and Federal partners involved in improvised nuclear device (IND) and radiological dispersal device (RDD) planning and exercises, as these programs share common elements with REPP’s primary mission. REPP also applies new Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) technology and will continue to assist State, tribal and local governments in implementing HSEEP into their exercises and drill programs.

New Reactor Licensing Process

One new reactor application is scheduled for review in FY 2014.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Training Curriculum

REPP will continue to refine and update its curriculum to meet the needs of its Federal, state, local and tribal partners.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC)

FRPCC continues to develop a single Federal guidance document containing a unified message strategy and pre-scripted messages for use during nuclear power plant incidents. Incorporation of this guidance document into State, tribal and local REPP plans will occur after consideration of feedback from stakeholders.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year [2013]2014¹, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security necessary for its radiological emergency preparedness program for the next fiscal year: Provided, That the methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees: Provided further, That fees received under this heading shall be deposited in this account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, [2013]2014², and remain available until September 30, [2015]2016³.

Explanaton of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[2013] <u>2014</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... [2013] <u>2014</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2015] <u>2016 ...</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	170	157	37,131
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	228
Fill Vacancies	-	13	-
FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	5	5	535
Offsetting Collections	-	-	2,378
Total, Increases	5	18	3,141
Decreases			
Attrition of Vacant Positions	(5)	(5)	(535)
Total, Decreases	(5)	(5)	(535)
Total Other Adjustments	-	13	2,606
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	13	2,606
2014 Current Services	170	170	39,737
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Offsetting Collections precluded from obligation before October 1, 2014	-	-	(41,009)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(41,009)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(41,009)
2014 Request	170	170	(1,272)
2012 to 2014 Change	-	13	(38,403)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	170	157	37,131
FY 2013 Annualized CR	170	170	39,509
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	5	18	3,141
Decreases	(5)	(5)	(535)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	13	2,606
FY 2014 Current Services	170	170	39,737
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(41,009)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(41,009)
FY 2014 Request	170	170	(1,272)
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	13	(38,403)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	170	157	\$37,131	0	13	\$2,606	0	0	-\$41,009	170	170	-\$1,272	0	13	-\$38,403
Total	170	157	37,131	0	13	2,606	0	0	-41,009	170	170	-1,272	0	13	-38,403

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Army (CSEPP)	26	26	\$52,000	24	24	-	-	-	-	-26	-26	-\$52,000
Total Budgetary Resources	26	26	52,000	24	24	-	-	-	-	-26	-26	-\$52,000

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease from FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)	26	26	\$52,000	24	24	-	-	-	-	-26	-26	-\$52,000
Total Obligations	26	26	52,000	24	24	-	-	-	-	-26	-26	-\$52,000

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$15,035	\$15,039	\$15,208	\$173
11.5 Other personnel compensation	150	150	152	2
12.1 Benefits	6,293	4,277	4,334	-1,959
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	21,478	19,466	19,694	-1,784
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	4,264	2,027	2,027	-2,237
22.0 Transportation of things	25	34	34	9
23.1 GSA rent	1,405	1,446	1,446	41
23.2 Other rent	-	41	41	41
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,759	1,385	1,385	-374
24.0 Printing	64	70	70	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,409	14,785	9,947	3,538
25.2 Other services	1,664	8,571	1,730	66
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,228	478	478	-1,750
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	17	-	-	-17
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	23	-	-	-23
26.0 Supplies and materials	218	139	139	-79
31.0 Equipment	543	316	316	-227
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	40	40	40
44.0 Refunds	-	5,000	2,390	2,390
Total, Other Object Classes	18,619	34,332	20,043	1,424
Total, Direct Obligations	40,097	53,798	39,737	-360
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-6,795	-14,289	-	6,795
Unobligated Balance, end of year	14,289	-	-	-14,289
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-10,460	-	-	10,460
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-41,009	-41,009
Total Requirements	37,131	39,509	-1,272	-38,403
Full Time Equivalents	157	170	170	13

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	7	6	6	(1)
GS-14	18	22	22	4
GS-13	43	43	43	-
GS-12	86	85	85	(1)
GS-11	2	1	1	(1)
GS-10	2	-	-	(2)
GS-9	3	2	2	(1)
GS-8	8	3	3	(5)
GS-7	-	7	7	7
Total Permanent Positions	170	170	170	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	157	170	170	13
Average ES Salary	154,800	154,800	155,961	1,161
Average GS Salary	80,765	86,797	87,448	6,683
Average Grade	12	13	13	1

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Radiological Emergency Preparedness:
Radiological emergency preparedness
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,035	15,039	15,208	173
11.5 Other personnel compensation	150	150	152	2
12.1 Benefits	6,293	4,277	4,334	(1,959)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	21,478	19,466	19,694	(1,784)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	4,264	2,027	2,027	(2,237)
22.0 Transportation of things	25	34	34	9
23.1 GSA rent	1,405	1,446	1,446	41
23.2 Other rent	-	41	41	41
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,759	1,385	1,385	(374)
24.0 Printing	64	70	70	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6,409	14,785	9,947	3,538
25.2 Other services	1,664	8,571	1,730	66
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	2,228	478	478	(1,750)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	17	-	-	(17)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	23	-	-	(23)
26.0 Supplies and materials	218	139	139	(79)
31.0 Equipment	543	316	316	(227)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	40	40	40
44.0 Refunds	-	5,000	2,390	2,390
Total, Other Object Classes	18,619	34,332	20,043	1,424
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(6,795)	(14,289)	-	6,795
Unobligated Balance, end of year	14,289	-	-	(14,289)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(10,460)	-	-	10,460
Offsetting Collections	-	-	(41,009)	(41,009)
Total, Adjustments	(2,966)	(14,289)	(41,009)	(38,043)
Total Requirements	37,131	39,509	(1,272)	(38,403)
Full Time Equivalents	157	170	170	13

Radiological emergency preparedness Mission Statement

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) ensures that the public health and safety of citizens living near commercial nuclear power plants will be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power station incident. In addition, the program informs and educates the public about radiological emergency preparedness. REPP provides funding only for emergency preparedness activities of State and local governments that take place beyond nuclear power plant boundaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	15,035	15,039	15,208	173
11.5 Other personnel compensation	150	150	152	2
12.1 Benefits	6,293	4,277	4,334	-1,959
Total, Salaries & Benefits	21,478	19,466	19,694	-1,784

Includes an increase of \$228,000 for 1% pay increase.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$4,264	\$2,027	\$2,027	-\$2,237

Includes a decrease of \$2,237,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$25	\$34	\$34	\$9

Includes an increase of 9,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,405	\$1,446	\$1,446	\$41

Includes an actual increase in rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	-	\$41	\$41	\$41

Includes an actual increase in rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,759	\$1,385	\$1,385	-\$374

Includes an actual decrease in utilities costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$64	\$70	\$70	\$6

Includes an increase of \$6,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$6,409	\$14,785	\$9,947	\$3,538

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
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Includes an increase of \$3,538,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$1,664	\$8,571	\$1,730	\$66

Includes an increase of \$66,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$2,228	\$478	\$478	-\$1,750

Includes a decrease of \$1,750,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$17	-	-	-\$17

Includes a decrease of \$17,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$23	-	-	-\$23

Includes a decrease of \$23,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$218	\$139	\$139	-\$79

Includes a decrease of \$79,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$543	\$316	\$316	-\$227

Includes a decrease of \$227,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	\$40	\$40	\$40

Includes an increase of \$40,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
44.0 Refunds	-	\$5,000	\$2,390	\$2,390

Includes an increase of \$2,390,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	153	157	170
Increases			
Annualization of Authorized FTE in line with requested budget levels	4	13	-
DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	-	-	5
Subtotal, Increases	4	13	5
Decreases			
Attrition	-	-	(5)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(5)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	157	170	170
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(4)	(13)	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Radiological emergency preparedness	\$524	\$909	\$949	\$425
Total Working Capital Fund	\$524	\$909	\$949	\$425

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

In order to establish a high performing workforce comprised of a strong internal core of federal employees supported by the expertise of private contractors, the Department created the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy. DHS is committed to establishing the appropriate mix of in-house and contract skills, experience and other resources necessary to balance the total DHS workforce. Pursuant to section 736 of Division D of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, the Department is required to issue guidelines to DHS component agencies to facilitate consistent and sound application of this statutory requirement.

Through the DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy, the Department will ensure that only Federal employees perform work that is inherently governmental or otherwise needs to be reserved to the public sector to maintain control of and sustain agency operations, and obtains contract services when it is appropriate and cost-effective. After a workforce planning assessment the Department will realign contractor and/or federal positions as necessary to achieve a balanced workforce. Assessing the workforce also allows managers to understand how contract employees are deployed throughout their organization and integrated with federal employees to better realize the full potential of our total workforce – both contracted and federal. A strong internal core of federal employees will build in-house capacity and institutional knowledge that is essential for effective government performance.

Along with the statutory requirement to issue guidance to DHS components, Section 736 requires the Department to review all existing contracts in order to identify any functions currently being performed that should be reserved for federal employees. As the Department has a large magnitude of contracts, all contracts have prioritized based on risk into Tiered ranking. The results of Tier 1 contract review are listed below. The results of the lower-priority contracts will post-date this budget submission and will be included in the FY 2014 budget.

FEMA requests \$534,716 and 5 FTE for the FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy.

Position Type	FY 2012 Revised Enacted		FY 2013 Annualized CR		FY 2014 Annualization		FY 2014 Follow On		FY 2014 Increase		TOTAL FY2013 – FY2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos	FTE
Emergency Mgmt Spec (HAB Specialist)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Health Physicists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
PIO Tech-Writer	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5

FY 2014 DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

- Amount of funding needed to hire Federal employees: \$534,716
- Amount of the Contract that will be terminated or reduced: \$989,280 (reduced)
- Implementation Timeline: *Expect a 60 day overlap.* Task orders are time and material and will end 60 days after hiring action is complete.
- Identify any contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal employees and do not require additional new federal positions: There will be no current contractor functions that will be eliminated or absorbed by current federal.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Program*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund:

The National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund provides technical assistance and grants to State, local, and tribal governments to reduce the risks associated with disasters. Resources support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans, as well as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects.

B. Budget Activities:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) goal to strengthen capacity at all levels of society to withstand threats and hazards. PDM accomplishes this by providing Federal funding to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments for eligible planning and project activities. PDM supports the development of hazard mitigation planning and/or project applications that implement physical measures to avoid and/or reduce damage associated with natural disasters.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 3 positions, 3 FTE, and \$0 funding for the FY 2014 Request.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-	(9)	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(9)	(35,506)	-	-	6
Subtotal, Discretionary	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-	(9)	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(9)	(35,506)	-	-	6
Total, National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-	(9)	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(9)	(35,506)	-	-	6
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-	(9)	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(9)	(35,506)	-	-	6
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-	(9)	(9)	(35,500)	(9)	(9)	(35,506)	-	-	6

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	12	12	35,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6
2014 Current Services	12	12	35,506
2014 Program Change	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
2014 Total Request	3	3	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(9)	(9)	(35,500)

FEMA proposes to eliminate funding for the PDM program in FY 2014. FEMA will work to aggressively process grant applications funded by prior years' appropriations. There is no impact from this reduction because of the duplication with other FEMA grant programs including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. Through FY 2015, PDM will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and closeout open projects. PDM positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: National Predisaster Mitigation Fund
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions (9), FTE (9), Dollars \$(35,506)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							12	12	35,506
Program Decrease							(9)	(9)	(35,506)
Total Request	12	12	35,500	7	7	35,717	3	3	-

Description of Item

This represents a total reduction of four positions, nine FTE, and \$35.5 million.

Justification

FEMA proposes to eliminate funding for the PDM program in FY 2014. FEMA proposes to utilize congressionally directed spending funds from FYs 2008, 2009, and 2010 for new grant awards when either the applicant informs FEMA that it does not intend to use the earmark funding or when an application for the funding is not submitted to FEMA.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

There is no impact from this reduction because of the duplication with FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program. Further, the program’s FY 2012 unobligated balance of \$142.4 million will enable the continued issuance, oversight, and closeout of grants until funding is depleted. PDM positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

FEMA is not requesting funding for PDM in FY 2014. Instead, FEMA requests that the following language be included in the General Provisions to make available previously earmarked funding for new grant awards and allow prior year appropriations to be used for management and administration of the program as it sunsets:

Predisaster Hazard Mitigation - The FEMA Administrator may make grant awards at his discretion pursuant to Section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133) with funds otherwise designated as congressionally directed spending and appropriated in any fiscal year under FEMA “National Predisaster Mitigation Fund”, if either: (a) the intended applicant for such earmarked funding informs FEMA in writing that no application will be submitted to use the funding; or (b) no application for such earmarked funding is submitted to FEMA within two years of the date of the respective appropriation for such funds; Provided, That amounts appropriated under “National Predisaster Mitigation Fund” in any fiscal year shall be available for necessary and reasonable costs to administer and to close out Predisaster Mitigation grants. Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may transfer and merge unexpired funds previously appropriated to FEMA for the purposes of predisaster mitigation into the “National Predisaster Mitigation Fund.”

Explanation of Changes

Not Applicable

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	12	12	35,500
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	6
Total, Increases	-	-	6
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	6
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6
2014 Current Services	12	12	35,506
Program Changes			
Decreases			
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
Total, Decreases	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
Total Program Changes	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
2014 Request	3	3	-
2012 to 2014 Change	(9)	(9)	(35,500)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	12	12	35,500
FY 2013 Annualized CR	7	7	35,717
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	6
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	6
FY 2014 Current Services	12	12	35,506
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
Total, Program Changes	(9)	(9)	(35,506)
FY 2014 Request	3	3	-
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(9)	(9)	(35,500)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	12	12	\$35,500	0	0	\$6	-9	-9	-\$35,506	3	3	0	-9	-9	-\$35,500
Total	12	12	35,500	0	0	6	-9	-9	-35,506	3	3	0	-9	-9	-35,500

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$1,242	\$664	\$256	-\$986
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13	7	3	-10
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	455	189	73	-382
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	1,710	860	332	-1,378
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	556	319	269	-287
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	130	123	123	-7
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	73	46	46	-27
24.0 Printing	5	-	-	-5
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	179	179	179	-
25.2 Other services	4,935	5,082	4,265	-670
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	56	56	56	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	15	15	3
31.0 Equipment	89	60	50	-39
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	69,804	67,539	52,976	-16,828
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	75,839	73,419	57,979	-17,860
Total, Direct Obligations	77,549	74,279	58,311	-19,238
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-173,733	-140,316	-101,754	71,979
Unobligated Balance, end of year	140,316	101,754	43,443	-96,873
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-8,632	-	-	8,632
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	35,500	35,717	-	-35,500
Full Time Equivalents	12	7	3	-9

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-14	2	1	-	(2)
GS-13	9	5	2	(7)
GS-12	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	12	7	3	(9)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	12	7	3	(9)
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	89,825	93,131	85,565	(4,260)
Average Grade	13	13	12	(1)

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,242	664	256	(986)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13	7	3	(10)
12.1 Benefits	455	189	73	(382)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	1,710	860	332	(1,378)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	556	319	269	(287)
23.1 GSA rent	130	123	123	(7)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	73	46	46	(27)
24.0 Printing	5	-	-	(5)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	179	179	179	-
25.2 Other services	4,935	5,082	4,265	(670)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	56	56	56	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	12	15	15	3
31.0 Equipment	89	60	50	(39)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	69,804	67,539	52,976	(16,828)
Total, Other Object Classes	75,839	73,419	57,979	(17,860)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(173,733)	(140,316)	(101,754)	71,979
Unobligated Balance, end of year	140,316	101,754	43,443	(96,873)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(8,632)	-	-	8,632
Total, Adjustments	(42,049)	(38,562)	(58,311)	(16,262)
Total Requirements	35,500	35,717	-	(35,500)
Full Time Equivalents	12	7	3	(9)

National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund Mission Statement

Funding requested through this account is dedicated to grants for pre-disaster mitigation. The National Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Fund was created under FEMA as the vehicle for disseminating these grants to state and local governments. Operating independently of the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF), which provides post-disaster mitigation funding, the PDM program offers an annual funding source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a declaration of disaster activity by the President.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,242	664	256	(986)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13	7	3	(10)
12.1 Benefits	455	189	73	(382)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	1,710	860	332	(1,378)

The FY 2014 request includes an increase for COLA as well as a reduction in positions and FTE to reflect the sunsetting of the program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$556	\$319	\$269	-\$287

For the FY 2014 Request, FEMA is requesting a reduction of nine positions and FTE, resulting in a decrease in travel expenses.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$130	\$123	\$123	-\$7

The FY 2014 request includes an actual decrease in rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$73	\$46	\$46	-\$27

The FY 2014 request includes an actual decrease in communication costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$5	-	-	-\$5

Termination of one-time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$4,935	\$5,082	\$4,265	-\$670

As the PDM program sunsets, contract expenses are expected to decrease year-over-year.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$12	\$15	\$15	\$3

Reflects the change in costs from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$89	\$60	\$50	-\$39

For the FY 2014 Request, FEMA is requesting a reduction of four positions and FTE, resulting in a decrease in equipment expenses.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$69,804	\$67,539	\$52,976	-\$16,828

Grant funding will continue to decrease as they are awarded.

I. Changes in Full-time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	15	12	7
Increases			
Decreases			
Attrition	(2)	-	-
Reassignment of Personnel	(1)	(5)	(4)
Subtotal, Decreases	(3)	(5)	(4)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	12	7	3
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	3	5	4

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project/Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund	\$46	\$59	\$16	-\$30
Total Working Capital Fund	\$46	\$59	\$16	-\$30

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Food and Shelter

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Emergency Food and Shelter:

The Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program entrusted through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-77), provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.

B. Budget Activities:

EFS funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies.

The EFS program is administered via a national board of volunteer agencies chaired by FEMA. The National Board qualifies jurisdictions for annual EFS funding awards based on criteria involving current population, unemployment, and poverty levels. Grants are awarded to nonprofit community and government organizations that are chosen by local boards in the qualifying jurisdictions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The FEMA FY 2014 request for the EFS program is 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$100 million. This is a decrease of \$20 million from FY 2012.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project/Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	0
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	0
Total, Emergency Food and Shelter	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	0
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	0
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	0

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175.
 All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Emergency Food and Shelter

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	120,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2014 Current Services	-	-	120,000
2014 Program Change	-	-	(20,000)
2014 Total Request	-	-	100,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(20,000)

FEMA requests \$100,000,000 for this activity in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The EFS program provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter.

Funding for this program is distributed by the National Board, which consists of designees from six charitable organizations – American Red Cross, Catholic Charities USA, The Jewish Federations of North America, National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, The Salvation Army, and United Way Worldwide. The National Board is chaired by FEMA.

Local jurisdictions (cities or counties) are eligible for EFS program support when they have the highest need for emergency food and shelter services as determined by unemployment and poverty rates. Funding also may be provided to jurisdictions that do not meet the initial eligibility requirements through the State Set-Aside Committee process. The National Board allocates a portion of appropriated funds to State Set-Aside Committees based upon the unemployment in those jurisdictions that did not qualify for direct funding from the National Board. The State Set-Aside Committee process allows States to address pockets of homelessness and poverty or address the immediate needs of a locality that might be going through a high economic impact event.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Reduction to the EFS program
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(20,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	120,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(20,000)
Total Request	-	-	120,000	-	-	120,734	-	-	100,000

Description of Item

FEMA requests \$100 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program in FY 2014.

Justification

The FY 2014 request for EFS reflects the continued acknowledgement of the vital contributions of EFS toward the distribution of needed funding to nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations providing services to the Nation's hungry, homeless, and people in economic crisis. This request will continue to supplement significantly the delivery of an estimated 46.5 million meals, 3.1 million nights of lodging, and support for 74,706 rent/mortgage payments and 155,567 utility bill payments across the Nation while decreasing costs through management and efficiencies.

Impact on Performance

Communities will continue to have the support they need. There will be no impact to disaster survivors. FEMA will continue to support disaster food and shelter requirements under its emergency assistance authorities in the Stafford Act.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*To carry out an emergency food and shelter program pursuant to Title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.), [\$100,0000] **\$100,000,000**¹ to remain available until expended: Provided, that total administrative costs shall not exceed 3.5 percent of the total amount available under this heading.(Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2012.)*

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$100,0000] <u>\$100,000,000</u> ...	No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

**Department of Homeland Security
Emergency Food and Shelter
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	120,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	
2014 Current Services	-	-	120,000
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Reduction to the EFS program	-	-	(20,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(20,000)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(20,000)
2014 Request	-	-	100,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(20,000)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	120,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	120,734
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	0
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	0
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	100,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(20,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(20,000)
FY 2014 Request	-	-	100,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(20,000)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Emergency Food and Shelter	0	0	\$120,000	0	0	0	0	0	-\$20,000	0	0	\$100,000	0	0	-\$20,000
Total	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	-\$20,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	-20,000

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Emergency Food and Shelter Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	-	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	-	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$120,000	\$120,734	\$100,000	-\$20,000
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	120,000	120,734	100,000	-20,000
Total, Direct Obligations	120,000	120,734	100,000	-20,000
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,000	120,734	100,000	-20,000

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	120,000	120,734	100,000	(20,000)
Total, Other Object Classes	120,000	120,734	100,000	(20,000)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	120,000	120,734	100,000	(20,000)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Emergency Food and Shelter Mission Statement

The Emergency Food and Shelter (EFS) program entrusted through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-77), provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$120,000	\$120,734	\$100,000	-\$20,000

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. A decrease of \$20,000,000 from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Disaster Relief Fund:

Pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) provides a no-year base against which FEMA can direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm State and tribal resources. Through the DRF, FEMA can fund authorized Federal disaster support activities as well as eligible State, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protection and debris removal. The DRF also funds:

- The repair and rebuilding of qualifying disaster-damaged infrastructure
- Hazard mitigation initiatives
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors
- Fire Management Assistance Grants for qualifying large wildfires

B. Budget Activities:

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of disasters of all kinds and are declared by the President, typically in response to gubernatorial requests for assistance. States request Federal assistance to supplement their available resources and to certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond. The DRF also supports fire management assistance activities for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on public and private lands.

FEMA coordinates three major disaster assistance programs:

- Federal Assistance to Individuals and Households
- Public Assistance
- Hazard Mitigation assistance

Non-declaration specific readiness and support activities also are funded under the DRF. These activities provide indirect support across FEMA (and to our Federal partners) and are managed separately as Disaster Readiness and Support activities.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests 55 temporary full-time positions, 7,134 FTE's, and \$6,220,908,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund in FY 2014. The increase in FTE is due to Hurricane Sandy relief efforts. This includes \$570,522,000 for base/non-major disaster activities, including a transfer of \$24,000,000 to DHS Office of Inspector General, and \$5,626,386,000 for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA).

Coupled with an estimated prior year recovery figure and carryover or reserve funds, the DRF request is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million).

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity
FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908	10	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	-	10	1,565	(879,092)
Subtotal, Discretionary	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908	10	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	-	10	1,565	(879,092)
Total, Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908	10	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	-	10	1,565	(879,092)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908	10	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	-	10	1,565	(879,092)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	45	5,569	7,076,000	45	5,569	7,080,137	55	7,134	6,196,908	10	1,565	(879,092)	-	-	-	10	1,565	(879,092)

“The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.”

FY 2013 does not include the Sandy Supplement P.L. 113-2 of \$11.487 Billion and 2348 FTE. The total FTE for FY 2013 is 7917.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Disaster Relief Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	7,076,000
Adjustments-to-Base	10	1,565	(879,092)
2014 Current Services	55	7,134	6,196,908
2014 Total Request	55	7,134	6,196,908
Total Change 2012 to 2014	10	1,565	(879,092)

Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-call Response Employees (CORE), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

FY 2013 does not include the Sandy Supplement P.L. 113-2 of \$11.487 Billion and 2348 FTE. The total FTE for FY 2013 is 7917.

FEMA requests \$6.2 billion for the DRF in FY 2014, of which \$570.5 million is for base/non-major disaster activities and \$5.626 billion is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the BBEDCA, as amended by the BCA. Coupled with an estimated prior year recovery figure and carryover or reserve funds, the DRF request is projected to support estimated requirements for all past declared catastrophic events (where expected Federal obligations exceed \$500 million) and the 10-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity (where Federal obligations were under \$500 million).

The FY 2014 request for the DRF includes the following:

- Increase of \$8.7 million for the 2014 pay increase
- Decrease of \$867.8 million for the 10-year average adjustment obligation level for noncatastrophic disaster activity
- Transfer of \$24 million to the DHS Office of Inspector General

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (P.L. 93-288, as amended), authorizes the President to provide Federal assistance to supplement Tribes and Territories disaster response, recovery, readiness, and mitigation efforts. Under Section 504 of the Homeland Security Act, as amended, FEMA’s Administrator has been delegated the responsibility for administering the Stafford Act’s Federal assistance programs. The DRF provides funding for the following Stafford Act declarations or activities: (1) major disaster; (2) emergency; (3) fire management assistance; (4) pre-declaration surge; and (5) Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS).

By amending the BBEDCA, the BCA necessitated a new approach to accounting for disaster-related activity. Essentially, requests for DRF funding for FEMA’s Stafford Act programs and disaster support activities fall into two categories: disaster relief cap adjustment and base/non-major disasters. Funding requested under the disaster relief cap adjustment is for major disasters declared pursuant to the Stafford Act and designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the BCA. Funding requested under the base/non-major disasters category includes Emergencies, Pre-disaster Surge Support, Fire Management Assistance Grants and activities that are non-disaster specific, such as Disaster Readiness Support (DRS) activities (e.g., distribution centers, reservist training, etc.).

(Dollars in millions)	
DRF Need in 2014	6,221
Catastrophic	2,571
Non-catastrophic	3,950
Reserve	500
Estimated Recoveries	-800
Breakdown per BCA	6,221
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	5,626
Base/Non-Major Disasters	595

The FY 2014 Base/Non-Major Disasters of \$595M does not include the \$24M transfer to DHS OIG.

The funding level required for the catastrophic category (events greater than \$500 million) is based on FEMA expenditure plans for all past declared catastrophic events. The DRF 2014 request includes no funds for new catastrophic events that may occur in 2014. The non-catastrophic funding level is based on a revised approach that uses the 10-year average for non-catastrophic events. As opposed to the previous method that utilized the five-year average, this provides a more accurate projection of non-catastrophic needs since it normalizes the effects of outlier years. The request assumes that new

catastrophic events in 2014 will be funded with emergency supplemental funds as provided for in the BCA/BBEDCA.

A projected breakout of these base/non-major disaster activities in FY 2014 is listed below.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND OTHER DISASTER ACTIVITIES			
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	FY 2012 Actuals	FY 2013 Base	FY 2014 Request
EM-EMERGENCY	254,016,438	255,571,019	278,988,928
FM-FIRE MANAGEMENT	50,772,493	38,063,709	73,356,995
SU-SURGE	34,469,016	67,315,475	97,438,478
OTHER DISASTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	378,817,459	339,049,798	480,192,988
TOTAL	718,075,406	700,000,000	929,977,389

The FY 2014 projected requirement of \$930 million will be funded by the FY 2014 budget request of \$571 million (excluding the DHS OIG transfer of \$24M) and pre-FY 2012 disaster recoveries.

The recoveries figure represents an estimate of the amount that FEMA will de-obligate and recover from prior disasters. FEMA has aggressively recovered funds in recent years and will continue to do so in FY 2014. In FY 2012, FEMA undertook an aggressive effort to improve the efficiency of the disaster closeout process. This effort included issuing and enforcing standard closeout policies, establishing consistent closeout practices across all regions, establishing and tracking closeout metrics, and streamlining and simplifying the closeout process. (FY 2014 FEMA estimates recoveries of \$800 million).

The FY 2013 request included a \$500 million reserve. Given the uncertainties associated with projecting disaster activity, the DRF request for FY 2014 also includes a \$500 million reserve to ensure solvency at year-end as we approach the most active portion of hurricane season.

The amount provided via the BCA disaster relief cap adjustment may only be obligated on declared major disasters. In analyzing the last 10 years of obligations for non-major disasters, FEMA determined that base/non-major disasters comprise an average of nine percent of the gross DRF requirement. Therefore, the estimated requirement for base/non-major disasters is \$595 million, or 9 percent of the gross DRF requirement (not including the reserve).

In FY 2012, the DRF provided critical resources to States, localities, and survivors. The funding enabled FEMA to lead response and recovery efforts for 46 major disaster declarations and seven emergency declarations across seven States. In addition, the DRF provided 50 fire management assistance grants for fires in 15 States. FEMA's pool of highly trained and qualified Reservists and COREs provided support needed to help survivors recover from various disasters.

Hurricane Isaac

Hurricane Isaac made landfall south and west of New Orleans as a Category 1 storm at on Aug. 28, 2012, with 80 mph maximum sustained winds and gusts extending outward from the center up to 185 miles.

In the days leading up to landfall of Hurricane Isaac, FEMA worked with the whole community to support our citizens and first responders as they prepared. It is clear the authorities given to FEMA in the wake of Hurricane Katrina contributed to increased readiness and improved response throughout the storm. By leaning forward, the Agency was able to support a prompt, coordinated response effort while effectively understanding the needs of survivors and planning for future needs.

Despite the inherent challenges of predicting hurricane landfall or anticipating the full extent of its effects, FEMA worked with state and local partners to alert, deploy, and stage resources beginning August 25, 2012, three days before Isaac made landfall. In the 72 hours prior to landfall, FEMA's Region VI Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) were activated to support pre-deployment activities and situational awareness. FEMA moved caches of supplies from their distribution centers and pre-positioned over 120 truckloads of commodities carrying almost 1.73 million liters of water and 1.7 million meals, in addition to cots, tarps, blankets, generators, and other resources to support caches already staged by the state in preparation for the 2012 hurricane season. A total of 158 individuals from FEMA and other Federal agencies deployed in advance of the incident to support pending response and recovery activities.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Isaac, FEMA's mobile outreach efforts have continued to simplify the process of identifying and applying for disaster assistance through DisasterAssistance.gov, a website established in 2008 to help survivors apply for FEMA Individual Assistance and find other forms of assistance. Between August 31 and September 18, 422,160 disaster survivors visited DisasterAssistance.gov to apply for assistance, update their information, and check the status of their application online. As of September 19, Hurricane Isaac survivors had submitted over 18,700 applications for assistance through smartphones, which allow survivors to apply for assistance and track submitted applications with the added flexibility of mobile access.

As of February 28, 2013, disaster assistance has topped \$547 million, including more than \$188 million in grants from FEMA's Individual Assistance (IA) program and more than \$237 million in reimbursements to the state and local governments, educational institutions, community services and public safety organizations from FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) program. In addition, nearly \$161 million in low-interest disaster loans was provided by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

Hurricane Sandy

Prior to Hurricane Sandy making landfall, FEMA worked with its partners throughout all levels of government as well as within the private sector to assist our citizens and first responders as they prepared for the storm. As a result of these efforts, the Agency was able to support a prompt, coordinated response effort that brought to bear the full resources of federal, state and local government, in conjunction with our private sector partners. The multifaceted coordination that took place on the front end provided our team with a keen understanding of the challenges that lay ahead which allowed for planning for the recovery phase to begin before the storm even made landfall.

FEMA's regional offices have worked closely with the state, local, and tribal governments across the country—including those directly in Sandy's path—to develop catastrophic, worst-case scenario plans that are flexible and scalable for incidents of all magnitudes. FEMA's ongoing partnership with states allows coordination and collaboration with the whole community to plan and prepare for a range of disaster events.

Immediate Response Operations

On October 28, 2012, the President authorized emergency declarations for Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. The following day, the President authorized emergency declarations for Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Initially, these declarations authorized FEMA to provide direct federal assistance for emergency protective measures. The President later authorized major disaster declarations for Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia. These declarations provide declared counties and states assistance with emergency work and debris removal as well as access to FEMA programs, most notably Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which provide assistance to individuals, local and state governments following a disaster.

By Sunday, October 28, there were 1,032 FEMA personnel deployed in anticipation of Hurricane Sandy's impacts. Approximately one week after the storm, on November 6, there were 5,384 FEMA personnel deployed in support of Sandy. On November 6, approximately two weeks after Sandy's landfall, there were 7,770 FEMA personnel deployed to more than 11 states and the District of Columbia in support of survivors. At the peak of the response efforts, more than 17,000 federal personnel, and over 11,000 National Guardsmen were on the ground assisting with response. As of February 13, 2013, nearly 4200 FEMA personnel remain in the field supporting Sandy recovery operations while working alongside our federal, state, and local partners.

Starting before the storm made landfall, FEMA and its emergency management partners facilitated the provision of shelters, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), Points of Distribution (PODs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs) in the affected areas. At peak, 716 shelters were open with a population of 26,913 in 16 states.

FEMA was appropriated \$7.1 billion for the DRF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012—\$700 million for all activities authorized under the Stafford Act, and \$6.4 billion exclusively for major disasters. As a result of this appropriation, FEMA had more than sufficient financial resources to respond to the immediate needs and impacts of the storm along with the initial recovery efforts.

Given the scope of the damage wrought by the storm, Congress took action and passed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, which the President signed into law on January 29, 2013. The bill provides an additional \$11.487 billion for the DRF along with critical funding for FEMA's interagency partners who will be leading efforts to help rebuild infrastructure, modernize flood control systems and revitalize damaged housing.

Individual Assistance

The Individuals and Households program, which provides aid to homeowners and renters for housing and other needs, has seen over 170,000 disaster survivors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut receive assistance as a result of Hurricane Sandy. Individual Assistance can include grants for temporary housing and home repairs, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

As of March 4, FEMA, along with our partners at the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), have approved nearly \$2 billion for Hurricane Sandy survivors in New York. FEMA has approved nearly \$919 million for individuals and households, including more than \$794 million for housing assistance and nearly \$125 million in assistance for other needs.

Across the Hudson River in New Jersey, disaster survivors from 21 counties have been awarded more than \$365 million for individuals and households including \$318 million for housing assistance and nearly \$46 million in assistance for other needs. Our partners at SBA are also working diligently to help New Jersey businesses and families get back on their feet by approving nearly \$481 million in low interest loans.

Public Assistance

Given the significant structural damage that Sandy left in its wake, debris removal, which is funded under FEMA's Public Assistance program, is a paramount factor in getting hard hit communities on the road to recovery as quickly as possible. In New York, over 1,800 requests for Public Assistance and have been submitted and nearly \$720 million has been obligated. More than 95 percent of the debris has been removed within 95 days of the storm hitting New York. That includes everything from fallen trees to vehicles, boats, drywall and furniture, washers, dryers and insulation amounting to 5.25 million cubic yards of debris.

In New Jersey, over 1700 requests for Public Assistance have been submitted and nearly \$188 million has been obligated. FEMA obligated \$29 million to the New Jersey Department of Human Services for providing temporary housing and resources for electrical crews working to restore power. Additionally, FEMA has approved 465 projects to help remove hurricane debris and restore disaster-damaged roads, bridges and other infrastructure. Among the largest grants to date was \$11.2 million to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission for emergency repairs to a wastewater treatment plant that serves 48 communities and treats 330 million gallons of sewage daily.

FEMA is working closely with its partners to proceed to project formulation and project worksheet preparation to address damages caused by Sandy. One of the ways in which FEMA is able to provide financial reimbursements to local governments more quickly in order to help the local communities recover is through Expedited Payments. These are commonly referred to as Expedited Project Worksheets. FEMA will obligate a portion of the federal share of the estimated cost of work under Category A (Debris Removal) and Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) as estimated during the preliminary damage assessment.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

In both New York and New Jersey, FEMA mitigation staff has met and continues to work closely with the State Hazard Mitigation Officers to discuss the states' Hazard Mitigation Plans, types of projects available, and how best to proceed within that framework.

FEMA recognizes that mitigation is an essential component to national preparedness and emergency management. Working closely with the whole community, before, during and, after a disaster allows states and communities to plan and invest wisely into critical projects that save not only money, but most critically, lives.

Housing

As all disasters are local, each community and state faces different challenges. The State-led Disaster Housing Task Forces in New York and New Jersey involve a collaborative approach to addressing the temporary housing and long-term needs of the disaster survivors, including the collection of available rental resources, projecting housing needs and exploring other options. Task Forces include representatives from state, local, and voluntary agencies, and federal partners including FEMA, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The teams are working together to ensure they are making the greatest use of existing housing resources (such as apartments and rental units), enlisting voluntary agencies to make minor repairs so survivors can remain in their homes, and investigating other temporary housing options suitable for the area.

In both New York and New Jersey, FEMA has completed over 99% of all requested housing inspections. If a home cannot be repaired easily to safe and sanitary conditions, then local rental resources are the preferred first choice for housing disaster survivors as they recover. FEMA authorized funds to increase the amount of rental assistance that it may provide eligible disaster survivors in New York and New Jersey to 125 percent. This increase will be implemented when a survivor is recertified for a continued need for temporary housing assistance.

As a particularly densely populated area New York presents FEMA with many housing challenges, the Agency – along with the state, federal partners and voluntary organizations – has been working to implement housing solutions that will best serve Hurricane Sandy survivors in New York.

On November 3, 2012, FEMA activated the Transitional Shelter Assistance Program (TSA) in both New York and New Jersey. The program allows survivors to stay in area hotels while FEMA, the state and voluntary agencies assist them with their long-term housing plans. Since its activation, the TSA program assisted nearly 6,000 survivors. On March 7, 2013, FEMA extended the TSA program at the request of the State of New York for an additional 14 days. The extension was approved to help those applicants still eligible for the program to remain in hotels as FEMA and its state and local partners work to identify longer-term housing solutions.

In New Jersey, FEMA and the state temporarily sheltered more than of 5,500 individuals and families through TSA, enabling survivors to work on longer-term housing solutions. On March 5, FEMA extended the TSA program at the request of the State of New Jersey for an additional 14 days; FEMA also coordinated a housing mission that included HUD, the New Jersey Department of Community

Affairs and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which used \$3.3 million to refurbish 115 housing units at Fort Monmouth.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

As we have moved into the long term recovery phase for areas affected by Hurricane Sandy, the benefits of working collaboratively under the NDRF are beginning to come to fruition. The FRDC for New York initiated a Beach Infrastructure Task Force which brings together stakeholders from the Federal, State and local level to identify key damage areas and prioritize recovery efforts. Through a Mission Assignment, the Task Force utilized the technical expertise of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to complete assessment of damages for emergency shoreline repair and compile environmental data related the sand sources.

Through the use of the Mitigation Advisor, the NY FDRC convened an Advisory Base Flood Elevation/Mitigation Task Force to ensure senior management and partners at the federal, state and local level had visibility on the development and release of flood advisory data that could significantly influence rebuilding and restoration decisions. Comprised of FEMA program offices that administer Stafford Act programs, representatives across all RSFs, and FDRC staff; the Task Force is working in conjunction with state and local partners to identify and address the impacts of advisory data on insurance rates, building codes, and other intermediate and permanent efforts to recover.

In New Jersey, the FDRC has recruited and hired 10 local New Jersey Community Recovery Assistance Specialists with local community expertise to provide redevelopment and planning technical assistance in impacted communities. These personnel, who will focus solely on Sandy recovery operations in the state, come from diverse professional backgrounds including community planning, economic development, finance, transportation, architecture, civil engineering, and municipal management.

In support of local disaster leadership, the Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF worked with local philanthropic organizations to identify funding sources for long term recovery planning and capacity building culminating in an opportunity to work with the Council of New Jersey Grantmakers, who selected New Jersey Future to receive a \$150,000 MERCK Foundation grant. New Jersey Future is a citizen-based, non-profit, non-partisan group that promotes smart land use policy; they will use the funds to hire a local disaster recovery manager to support recovery in at least three New Jersey communities.

The Economic RSF in New Jersey, in partnership with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, developed an economic Data Sharing Task Force and established three working groups focusing on small business recovery, tourism, and marine and aquaculture industries. In coordination with the New Jersey Department of Economic Development, the Economic RSF sponsored three business forums for over 100 stakeholders to identify financial resources for small business recovery and facilitated “Access to Capital” forums throughout the State to communicate business funding and networking opportunities for struggling businesses. Participants of the forums include lending institutions, Chambers of Commerce, local economic development officials, Freeholders, Mayors, and businesses.

The below chart depicts the breakout of the estimated actuals from the Hurricane Sandy:

Hurricane Sandy FY 2013 Actuals/Estimate*					
as of February 28, 2013					
(in millions)					
Category	Actuals through February	Estimated to March	Estimated April to June	Estimated July to September	Fiscal Year 2013 Totals
Public Assistance	1,000	837	3,151	2,167	7,155
Individual Assistance	1,675	81	247	262	2,265
Mitigation	10	6	39	75	130
Administrative	560	55	100	130	845
Operations	464	-	(1)	(1)	462
Total	3,709	979	3,536	2,633	10,857

DIRECT DISASTER ACTIVITIES

Individual Assistance (IA), Public Assistance (PA), and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) are FEMA's primary Direct Disaster programs. These programs are managed and administered by the Recovery and Mitigation Directorates within FEMA. These activities may fall under either the cap adjustment allowance or the base amount depending on whether they are in response to a major disaster or emergency declaration.

These programs constitute the majority of the resources provided by the Federal Government (through FEMA) to directly address the short-, medium-, and long-term impacts of a disaster on individuals and communities. Disaster assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act can be provided to States (and further provided to local or tribal governments), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Tribes.

Individual Assistance

The DRF provides funding for the following IA Programs:

Individual and Households Programs – 100 percent federally funded

- Temporary housing (rent and lodging expense): Funding is provided to rent alternate housing or a temporary housing unit when rental properties are not available.
- Repair: Funding is provided for homeowners to repair damage (to their primary residence) from the disaster that is not covered by insurance. A flood insurance purchase and maintenance requirement may be placed on the home if the home is in a Special Flood Hazard Area. Repair assistance is intended to repair the home to a safe, sanitary, and functional living condition.
- Replacement: Funds are made available to homeowners to assist with the replacement of a destroyed primary residence that is not covered by insurance. The goal is to help the homeowners with the cost of replacing their destroyed homes.
- Permanent Housing Construction: Funds are made available for the construction of a home, or FEMA will provide direct assistance with the construction. This type of assistance only occurs in insular areas or remote locations specified by FEMA, where no other type of housing assistance is possible, or where other temporary housing options are unavailable or infeasible. Construction shall follow current minimal local building codes and standards (where they exist), or minimal acceptable construction industry standards in the area. Construction will aim toward average quality, size, and capacity, taking into consideration any unique needs (such as disability requirements) of the occupant.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

ONA is available for necessary expenses and serious needs of survivors of the declared disaster. Assistance provided by the ONA program is cost-shared between FEMA (75 percent) and the State (25 percent).

Assistance is provided to individuals contingent on their ability or inability to secure a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). If SBA determines that an applicant cannot afford a loan, SBA automatically will refer the applicant to the ONA program for assistance.

ONA can be provided for disaster-related serious needs in five categories:

- Repair or Replacement of Personal Property:
 - Clothing
 - Household items (i.e., home furnishings, appliances)
 - Specialized tools or job-related protective clothing and equipment
 - Educational materials (i.e., books)
 - Cleaning supplies (i.e., wet/dry vacuum, air purifier, dehumidifier)
- Transportation: Repair or replacement of a vehicle that is deemed unusable due to disaster-related damage.
- Medical and Dental Expenses: Medical treatment or the purchase of medical equipment required due to physical injuries resulting from a disaster.
- Funeral and Burial Expenses: Funeral services, burial, or cremation and other funeral expenses related to a death caused by the disaster.
- Other Items: The State and FEMA can agree to pay for specific disaster-related costs that are not listed above. Some examples are generators, moving and storage expenses, and the cost of a National Flood Insurance Program Group Flood Insurance Certificate.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program

The Crisis Counseling Program, which is 100 percent Federally funded, supports short-term interventions with individuals and groups experiencing psychological effects resulting from large-scale disasters. These interventions involve the counseling goals of assisting disaster survivors in understanding their current situation and reactions, mitigating additional stress, assisting survivors in reviewing their options, promoting the use or developments of coping strategies, providing emotional support, and encouraging linkages with other individuals and agencies that may help survivors recover to their pre-disaster level of functioning. Supplemental funding for crisis counseling is available to State mental health authorities through two grant mechanisms: (1) the Immediate Services Program; and (2) the Regular Services Program, which provide funds for up to nine months following a major disaster declaration.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

The DUA program, which is 100 percent Federally funded, provides individuals who have become unemployed because of a disaster and unable to secure regular unemployment benefits with unemployment benefits and re-employment services.

Legal Services

Legal services, which is 100 percent federally funded, may be provided to low-income individuals unable to secure such services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster.

Disaster Case Management Program

This program, which is 100 percent federally funded, provides case management services, including financial assistance, to State or local government agencies or to qualified private organizations to provide such services to victims of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs.

Public Assistance (PA)

The PA program offers assistance to State, local, and tribal governments after a declared major disaster or emergency for eligible disaster-related damage. In addition, certain private non-profit organizations that operate facilities and provide services to the public typically provided by a government agency may receive public assistance. PA is a cost-shared (75 percent Federal, 25 percent non-Federal) grant program. However, States may request, and the President may grant, a higher Federal cost share in situations in which the disaster has had a significant economic impact on the State.

PA provides funding to grantees for the repair and restoration of damaged public and eligible private nonprofit facilities, for emergency measures taken to protect lives and property, and in support of disaster-related debris removal. When PA is authorized, such assistance may be provided under one or more of the following seven categories:

- Category A – Debris Removal
- Category B – Emergency Protective Measures
- Category C – Repair of Roads and Bridges
- Category D – Water Control Facilities
- Category E – Public Buildings
- Category F – Public Utilities
- Category G – Other Facilities

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP provides State, local, and tribal governments with cost-shared grants (75 percent Federal, 25 percent non-Federal) to reduce the risk of potential damage, hardship, loss, and suffering in an area affected by a major disaster. Ultimately, HMGP reduces future need for Federal disaster assistance by reducing the impact of and increasing the resistance to natural hazards.

HMGP funding is made available to States based on 15 percent of the total Federal funds spent in the PA and IA programs (minus administrative expenses) for each major disaster costing up to \$2 billion; 10 percent for disasters between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; and 7.5 percent for major disasters between \$10 billion and not more than \$35.3 billion.

HMGP projects vary and may include retrofitting structures to resist flooding, winds, and earthquakes; elevating structures above base flood levels; property acquisition and demolition or relocation for open space; and minor flood reduction and drainage measures.

HMGP grants are required to be cost-effective. In 2005, the Multi-hazard Mitigation Council, a part of the National Institute of Building Sciences, published a report that analyzed the overall impact of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Programs. The findings show that money spent on reducing the potential damage of natural hazards is a sound investment and is cost-effective. On average, a dollar spent on hazard mitigation activities will save the Nation approximately four dollars in future payouts for damage caused by natural hazards.

Compacts of Free Association

The DRF provides funding for disaster relief and reconstruction activities in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to the Compacts of Free Association. This funding is provided through a direct transfer of DRF funds to the United States Agency for International Development.

OTHER DISASTER ACTIVITIES

Fire Management Assistance

FEMA provides assistance for the mitigation, management, and control of any fires burning on publicly or privately owned forest or grasslands that threatens such destruction that would constitute a major disaster. Items eligible for funding under the Fire Management Assistance Grant Program include equipment and supplies, labor costs, emergency work, pre-positioning of resources, and temporary repair of damage caused by work directly related to firefighting activities associated with the declared fire.

Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) Programs

The DRS funding was established to bolster FEMA's general steady-state effectiveness and readiness. It enables FEMA to be in a more proactive and robust advance-readiness posture to respond to large-scale, complex, presidentially declared major disasters instead of waiting for disasters to occur and reacting with more costly and less efficient response actions.

FEMA manages DRS costs throughout the year. These expenses are essential for: (1) timely disaster response; (2) responsive customer service; and (3) cost-effective program oversight and delivery.

DRS funds key activities and initiatives, such as:

- Strategic pre-positioning and management of disaster commodities
- Improved inventory of specialized assets
- Standby support to enable FEMA to increase response and recovery capacity as quickly as needed

DRS activities support FEMA's all-hazards mission. They include initiatives and resources formerly funded from the DRF's legacy disaster support activities and readiness contracts. Many of these costs are predictable on an annual basis and allow FEMA to support a cross-section of disasters utilizing an infrastructure of processing and distribution centers and information technology systems. In addition, the DRS include certain costs to help FEMA pre-position for disasters, including the establishment of large commodity and transportation service contracts that can be activated in the event of a major disaster.

These efforts (including better communications, a more effective intake process, more efficient delivery systems for disaster commodities, and improved oversight of disaster aid through our technical assistance contractors) will continue to improve the quality of FEMA support to disaster survivors.

FEMA has increased transparency and budgetary discipline of the DRS through the implementation of detailed spending plans and program reviews. As a result, FEMA is better equipped to maintain its critical disaster support activities and infrastructure; and ensure the timely delivery of disaster assistance.

Response Directorate

FEMA's Response Directorate provides and coordinates the core Federal response capabilities needed to save lives, minimize suffering, and protect property in communities throughout the Nation overwhelmed by the impact of an incident, regardless of cause. Response program activities encompass the coordination of all Federal emergency management response operations, response planning, and integration of Federal, State, tribal, and local disaster programs in order to ensure efficient and effective delivery of immediate emergency assistance to individuals and communities impacted and overwhelmed by these disasters, emergencies, or acts of terrorism. The Response Directorate encompasses the following programs:

FEMA Qualifications System (FQS) Program works to establish the system for qualification and certification of the FEMA workforce through experience, training, and demonstrated performance; ensures a qualified workforce based on performance standards; establishes minimum, consistent, and fair qualification requirements for all workforce positions regardless of employment status; and works to strengthen the training and qualification standards for all workforce positions by implementing improvements based on analysis.

FEMA Corps Program is a partnership between FEMA and the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) which establishes an AmeriCorps component within FEMA of 1,600 members to support the whole community approach to disaster management operations. The partnership leverages CNCS infrastructure, training programs, community-based experience and devoted members to provide a reliable, full-time, energized and motivated staff within FEMA disaster management operations. The Program strengthens the Nation's capability to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, promote an ethos of community and national service by focusing on community engagement, and increase the depth, reliability, diversity and stability of the FEMA disaster workforce.

Federal Surge Capacity Force Program manages and coordinates all aspects of cadre and surge readiness and provides oversight for the surge and volunteer workforce programs that will ultimately roster more than 40,000 employees within the Department. The staff coordinates directly with Departmental headquarters and component agencies on surge capacity force selection, training, exercises and readiness, it also manages all facets of external surge capacity force training requirement validation, accountability of individual and cadre/surge readiness status.

Reservist Management Program provides the communication, coordination, and outreach of workforce procedures and program guidance to the National and regional cadre managers and liaisons on workforce deployment, readiness, and the FQS. The staff sponsors and develops routine communications via monthly conference calls, office visits, and other media and works with the FEMA Assessment Readiness Program F-RAP team to develop surveys and other tools to assess customer fulfillment and satisfaction.

National Evacuation Support provides FEMA with the ability to plan, execute, and exercise multi-modal evacuation capability in the event of catastrophic disasters. Program activities address evacuation capabilities by motor coach, rail, air, and ambulance. The program consists of an ambulance contract, which provides for the evacuation of medical/mobility challenged persons; motor

coach planning and operational support contract (National bus evacuation), which provides detailed and robust pre-event bus evacuation planning efforts in support of States; air evacuation ground support contract, which provides airfield assessments and operational planning to pre-identified airfield evacuation points; provides ground and passenger support services during a disaster; and air transportation support services contract, which provides turnkey air support in the event of a disaster (both evacuation and non-evacuation). Together, the program provides the full-spectrum (planning, readiness, execution) support to States requiring Federal assistance to evacuate all populations in threatened areas.

Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV) Program includes vehicles that are multi-purpose central office facilities activated to support FEMA response and recovery disaster missions. The thirty-nine foot long recreational vehicles have been modified and retrofitted with eight to nine work stations and satellite communications to provide voice and data connectivity into the FEMA network. During initial deployment, MCOVs are driven by Federal team requirements, to include support to Logistics Incident Support Base ISBs. Follow-on mission support is to the Recovery/IA as deployed Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers (MDRCs). MCOVs provide a seamless transition from response to recovery using reliable mobile communications platforms to provide incident response support to the public.

The **National Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs)** provide the initial National rapid response to major incidents, disasters, special events, and exercises. The primary mission of the National IMATs is to deploy rapidly to an incident or threatened area, state, or FEMA region to work with the affected State(s) to identify and satisfy initial requirements for Federal assistance. IMATs coordinate and integrate inter jurisdictional response in support of the affected State(s) or U.S. territory(s). Additionally, IMATs specialize in management and assistance for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) incidents. National IMATs provide initial situational awareness for Federal decision-makers, and support the initial establishment of a unified command.

Recovery Directorate

The Recovery Directorate works to ensure that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes are able to return to normal with minimal suffering and disruption of services. Program activities focus on improving efficiency and expediting delivery of disaster assistance to eligible individuals; to State, local, and tribal governments; and to eligible private nonprofit organizations. This is accomplished through a commitment to streamlined procedures to improve program policy, to minimize error, and to modernize service delivery technology.

Annual costs for the following readiness contracts, staff, and activities are funded through the DRS (actual deployment or assistance costs incurred pursuant to declarations will continue to be funded from the specific declarations):

- Contract Support
 - Individual Assistance Technical Assistance (IA-TAC)
 - Public Assistance Technical Assistance (PA-TAC)
 - Housing Inspection Services
 - Mail Operations

- Enterprise Application Development Integration and Sustainment and Recovery Management Tools
- Corporate Lodging Consultants
- Surge Staffing for Registration Intake
- Disaster Legal Services Training and Support
- National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs)
 - Readiness costs, including equipment, rent, and security, for FEMA’s three NPSCs located in Maryland, Texas, and Virginia. The NPSC facilities provide FEMA call center and benefits processing capabilities to register and process disaster survivors’ applications.
 - Developers to make continuous updates to the National Emergency Management Information System to ensure that processing complements the most up-to-date IA policies.
- Individual Assistance Readiness Support
 - Funding is utilized to support travel and equipment needed to ensure the delivery of IA programs under Emergency Support Function #6. This includes costs for all-hazard disaster planning with State, local, Regional, Federal, nongovernmental and voluntary agency partners; recovery program evaluations; travel and salaries to support Reservists engaged in readiness planning, training, and delivery, as well as program closeout.
- Interagency Agreements (IAAs)
 - Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCATP). The Center for Mental Health Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides critical technical support in the management of FEMA’s CCATP. FEMA annually funds three permanent full-time positions, contract support, travel, equipment supplies, and administrative costs through an IAA. When the program is activated pursuant to a disaster declaration, assistance is charged to the declaration’s costs under the DRF.
 - Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). The Employment and Training Administration within the Department of Labor (DOL) administers the DUA Program on FEMA’s behalf. As such, FEMA annually funds DOL through an interagency agreement to perform this function. When the program is activated pursuant to a disaster declaration, assistance is charged to the declaration’s costs under the DRF.
- Maintain a Web-based Public Assistance Program
 - DRS funding is used to maintain a web-based capability (Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment) for the PA Program that allows FEMA staff, PA applicants, and States to perform all PA grant management activities online and supports the use of state-of-the art technology such as wireless handheld devices used by PA staff and contractors to perform inspections on damaged facilities. The inspection information is uploaded automatically into the Web-based system, eliminating a paper-based process, improving efficiency, and attaining cost savings.

Logistics Management Directorate (LMD)

The mission of the Logistics Management Directorate (LMD) is to effectively plan, manage and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations, in support of domestic emergencies and

special events – to act as the Whole Community Logistics Coordinator and single logistics integrator for National incident support.

Disaster Logistics Distribution Management Operations (DM) manages the Agency’s warehouse facilities and transportation systems used to receive, store, maintain, issue, distribute and track supplies, services, material, and equipment.

Logistics System Office (LSO) supports FEMA’s mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the nation’s end-to-end supply chain of critical disaster assets and commodities. The Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) manages the supply chain process including – initial request for assets and commodities, orders to FEMA and partners, transportation, inventory management at FEMA locations, shipment and receipt by the States. LSCMS provides situational awareness and in-transit visibility through reporting and GIS mapping capabilities.

Disaster Logistics Operations (LO) manage and execute the coordination, communications, tracking and reporting for all hazards operations and serve as the central reporting element for the National Response Coordination Center on all logistics actions and operational activities.

Disaster Logistics Property Accountability, Oversight, and Coordination provides industry standards (using American Society for Testing and Materials voluntary consensus standards) quality assurance, customer assistance and technical reviews of property accountability, inventory services, and oversight of disposal and donations of agency disaster-funded supplies and equipment.

Office of the Federal Disaster Coordinating Officer (OFDC)

OFDC leads, trains, equips, and manages FEMA’s Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRC) to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; to deliver training to develop and sustain FCO and FDRC professional competencies; and to coordinate FCO and FDRC assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated by name in the President’s letter.

Upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the FEMA Administrator appoints an FCO who is charged with initiating all actions necessary to assure that Federal assistance is provided in accordance with the declaration, applicable laws, regulations, and the FEMA-State agreement.

Mission Support Bureau (MSB)

The MSB supports all facets of the Agency’s mission by providing strategic leadership and assuring the timely, efficient, and effective delivery of administrative, property management, health and safety, human capital, Information Technology (IT), procurement, security services, and business function capabilities. This range of capabilities supports the entire enterprise of FEMA’s mission activities that range from performing Urban Search and Rescue; taking in and managing requests for IA and PA grants; and approving and paying those grants; to managing flood insurance policies for the Nation’s citizens.

Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO leads the effort to maximize the impact of financial resources and ensure accountability to support the mission of FEMA.

OCFO oversees planning and response activities of the financial management members of FEMA's emergency teams and management of the national Disaster Comptroller cadre. FEMA maintained a class of employees referred to as non-disaster specific (NDS) COREs to perform essential duties that cannot reasonably be attributed on a disaster-specific basis. .

Procurement Activities

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$25.336	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$25.336	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$millions) \$25.336
Housing Inspection Services (HIS)	<p>Housing Inspection Services (HIS) is responsible for providing inspection staff and logistics to any Presidentially declared disaster. The state of readiness is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. These contracts provide human resources to verify residential damage caused by disasters of all kinds. The cost to repair a home is recorded by an inspector in the National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) data base system and becomes a grant award for the survivor.</p> <p>HIS addresses the capability gap in providing inspection staff and logistics to any Presidentially declared disaster, delivering an average number of inspections of 400K units per year for FY 13 and in the out years, for cost projection purposes.</p>	
FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$25.884	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$millions) \$26.571	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$millions) \$26.122
Logistics Supply Chain Management (LSCMS)	<p>The Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS) Program, previously known as Total Asset Visibility (TAV), supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expediently and efficiently by managing the nation's end-to-end supply chain of disaster assets and commodities. LSCMS provides systems and processes for managing the disaster supply chain including initial request for assets and commodities, orders to FEMA and partners, transportation of disaster goods, inventory management at FEMA locations, shipment, and receipt by the States. LSCMS provides situational awareness and in-transit visibility through reporting and GIS mapping capabilities showing in-transit location of disaster shipments. With FOC, LSCMS will provide automated systems and processes for management of the end-to-end supply chain, and near real-time situational awareness and management information for FEMA, DHS, and other decision makers.</p> <p>LSCMS addresses a capability gap by providing full disaster supply chain visibility to FEMA and its partners. LSCMS will be incrementally migrating to a DHS Data Center capability during the coming year.</p>	

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), [\$6,088,926,000] \$6,220,908,000¹ to remain available until expended,: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, [\$5,481,000,000] \$5,626,386,000² shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C.5121 et seq.): Provided further, That the amount for major disasters in the previous proviso is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$6,088,926,000] <u>\$6,220,908,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... fund provided herein, [\$5,481,000,000] <u>\$5,626,386,000</u> ² shall be for major disasters declared ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Relief Fund FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	7,076,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
Transfer to DHS OIG from DRF Base	-	-	(24,000)
Total Transfers	-	-	(24,000)
Increases			
2014 Pay Increase	10	1,565	8,662
Total, Increases	10	1,565	8,662
Decreases			
Disaster Relief Cap Adjustment	-	-	(863,754)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(863,754)
Total Other Adjustments	10	1,565	(863,754)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	10	1,565	(879,092)
2014 Current Services	55	7,134	6,196,908
Program Changes			
2014 Request	55	7,134	6,196,908
2012 to 2014 Change	10	1,565	(879,092)

Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	45	5,569	7,076,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	45	5,569	7,080,137
Adjustments-to-Base from FY2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(24,000)
Increases	10	1,565	8,662
Decreases	-	-	(863,754)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY2012	10	1,565	(879,092)
FY 2014 Current Services	55	7,134	6,196,908
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	55	7,134	6,196,908
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	10	1,565	(879,092)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	45	5,569	\$7,076,000	10	1,565	-\$879,092	0	0	0	45	7,134	\$6,196,908	0	1,565	-\$879,092
Total	45	5,569	7,076,000	10	1,565	-879,092	0	0	0	45	7,134	6,196,908	0	1,565	-879,092

FY 2013 does not include the Sandy Supplement P.L. 113-2 of \$11.487 Billion and 2348 FTEs. The total FTE for FY 2013 is 7917.

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Department of Homeland Security
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Collections by Source:												
DHS Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Obligations by Program/Project Activity:												
Administrative Activities (Administration)	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000

May change due to the unpredictability of disasters.

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Disaster Relief Fund
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$177,868	\$179,937	\$182,825	\$4,957
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	156,087	156,087	158,973	2,886
11.5 Other personnel compensation	97,820	97,820	97,820	-
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	90,866	92,934	95,822	4,956
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	20,790	20,790	20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	543,431	547,568	556,230	12,799
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	169,359	152,423	137,159	-32,200
22.0 Transportation of things	41,141	41,141	41,141	-
23.1 GSA rent	53,121	60,121	60,121	7,000
23.2 Other rent	4,562	4,562	4,562	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	47,703	47,703	46,703	-1,000
24.0 Printing	1,754	1,754	1,754	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31,258	31,258	29,695	-1,563
25.2 Other services	480,610	480,610	262,810	-217,800
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	629,311	629,311	464,100	-165,211
25.4 O&M of facilities	17,986	17,986	17,986	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,891	5,891	5,891	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	64,172	64,172	59,172	-5,000
31.0 Equipment	136,132	136,132	42,132	-94,000
32.0 Land & structures	6,410	6,410	6,410	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,843,144	6,072,784	5,261,027	417,883
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	15	15	15	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,532,569	7,752,273	6,440,678	-91,891
Total, Direct Obligations	7,076,000	8,299,841	6,996,908	-79,092
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-1,019,704	-1,000,000	19,704
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-1,200,000	-800,000	400,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	7,076,000	7,080,137	6,196,908	340,612
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	5,569	7,134	1,565

FY 2013 does not include the Sandy Supplement P.L. 113-2 of \$11.487 Billion and 2348 FTEs. The total FTE for FY 2013 is 7917.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Relief Fund Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	45	45	55	10
Total Permanent Positions	45	45	55	10
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	45	45	45	-
Headquarters	45	45	55	10
Total, Disaster Relief Fund:	45	45	55	10
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	5,569	7,134	1,565
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	140,259	142,503	144,783	2,280
Average Grade	15	15	15	-

Note: The 55 positions reflected above are FEMA's cadre of temporary full-time (TFT) Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs). The bulk of the FTE reflected herein is made up of Disaster Reservists and Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (COREs), primarily deployed for specific disasters.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Relief Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	177,868	179,937	182,825	4,957
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	156,087	156,087	158,973	2,886
11.5 Other personnel compensation	97,820	97,820	97,820	-
12.1 Benefits	90,866	92,934	95,822	4,956
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	20,790	20,790	20,790	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	543,431	547,568	556,230	12,799
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	169,359	152,423	137,159	(32,200)
22.0 Transportation of things	41,141	41,141	41,141	-
23.1 GSA rent	53,121	60,121	60,121	7,000
23.2 Other rent	4,562	4,562	4,562	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	47,703	47,703	46,703	(1,000)
24.0 Printing	1,754	1,754	1,754	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	31,258	31,258	29,695	(1,563)
25.2 Other services	480,610	480,610	262,810	(217,800)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	629,311	629,311	464,100	(165,211)
25.4 O&M of facilities	17,986	17,986	17,986	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,891	5,891	5,891	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	64,172	64,172	59,172	(5,000)
31.0 Equipment	136,132	136,132	42,132	(94,000)
32.0 Land & structures	6,410	6,410	6,410	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,843,144	6,072,784	5,261,027	417,883
43.1 Interest and Dividends	15	15	15	-
Total, Other Object Classes	6,532,569	7,752,273	6,440,678	(91,891)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(1,019,704)	(1,000,000)	19,704
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(1,200,000)	(800,000)	400,000
Total, Adjustments	-	(1,219,704)	(800,000)	419,704
Total Requirements	7,076,000	7,080,137	6,196,908	(340,612)
Full Time Equivalents	5,569	5,569	7,134	1,565

Disaster Relief Fund Mission Statement

Operating Activities includes the essential functions for all of FEMA's major mission organizations and directly supports FEMA's primary mission to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the Nation from all hazards. Operating Activities leads and supports the Nation through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	177,868	179,937	182,825	2,888
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	156,087	156,087	158,973	2,886
11.5 Other personnel compensation	97,820	97,820	97,820	-
12.1 Benefits	90,866	92,934	95,822	2,888
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	20,790	20,790	20,790	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	543,431	547,568	556,230	12,799

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7,134 FTEs. The FY 2014 request reflects a 1% pay increase of \$12,799,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$169,359	\$152,423	\$137,159	-32,200

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. There is a decrease of \$32,200,000 in FY 2014 funding level as compared to FY 2013.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA Rent	\$53,121	\$60,121	\$60,121	\$7,000

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent-related services. There is decrease of \$7,000,000 in FY 2014 funding level as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$47,703	\$47,703	\$46,703	-\$1,000

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility service.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$31,258	\$31,258	\$29,695	-\$1,563

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$480,610	\$480,610	\$262,810	-\$217,800

Other services include report contracted services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. This decrease reflects the shift of disaster employee's unemployment claims to the BCA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$629,311	\$629,311	\$464,100	-\$165,211

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$64,172	\$64,172	\$59,172	-\$5,000

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$136,132	\$136,132	\$42,132	-\$94,000

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$4,843,144	\$6,072,784	\$5,261,027	417,883

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to states, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	4,852	5,569	5,569
Increases			
Increase in Disaster Reservist in Response to Disasters	717	-	1,565
Subtotal, Increases	717	-	1,565
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	5,569	5,569	7,134
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	717	-	(1,565)

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Disaster Relief Fund	\$7,435	\$7,435	\$14,968	\$7,533
Total Working Capital Fund	7,435	7,435	14,968	7,533

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis:

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund, Risk MAP, is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities. The Risk MAP Program drives national actions to reduce flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) financial exposure.

B. Budget Activities:

Mapping and Risk Analysis

FEMA is charged with maintaining reliable flood hazard information to support the NFIP, where the U.S. Government has an exposure of \$1.2 trillion. The flood hazard maps determine who is required to purchase flood insurance in order to reduce taxpayer costs for flooding damage. The maps are used to price the insurance to support the financial strength of the NFIP.

These NFIP mapping efforts also provide communities and citizens with information they need to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from flooding. Funding for Risk MAP supports FEMA's efforts to address existing gaps in the flood hazard data inventory and address changes that continue to occur over time. The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the built environment, additional storm and precipitation data, and improvements in the engineering science all affect the currency of the risk analysis products. These changes can move in both directions: as the precision of maps has been refined in recent years, as many structures have been taken out of designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) as have been newly designated inside the SFHA.

Risk Communications and Outreach

Through Risk MAP, FEMA is increasing its focus on community engagement activities as an integral part of flood risk study projects in order to increase local officials' awareness of flood risk so that they take actions to reduce the risk. The primary mechanism through which Risk MAP increases local officials' awareness is through the interactions that occur during flood map updates. Awareness tends to decrease over time when years can pass between major flood events and flood map updates. Memories fade, local staff changes, and there is a natural tendency for people to minimize risks that they live with every day. The updating process helps to ensure that the topic of flooding remains prevalent at the local level.

Actions to Reduce Risk

During the Risk MAP process, FEMA works with community officials to identify specific steps communities and individuals can take to mitigate their flood risk. By increasing local officials' awareness of risk and identifying actions to reduce that risk, Risk MAP is leveraging the NFIP map update process to drive local actions to reduce risk.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency requests 57 positions, 57 FTE, and \$84.361 million for the FY 2014 Request. The total adjustments-to-base is an increase of 20 FTE and \$.032 million. The program change includes a reduction of \$13.4, million for a shift in Agency requirements.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
 Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361	-	20	(13,351)	-	-	(13,383)	-	20	32
Subtotal, Discretionary	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361	-	20	(13,351)	-	-	(13,383)	-	20	32
Total, Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361	-	20	(13,351)	-	-	(13,383)	-	20	32
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361	-	20	(13,351)	-	-	(13,383)	-	20	32
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361	-	20	(13,351)	-	-	(13,383)	-	20	32

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	57	37	97,712
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	32
2014 Current Services	57	57	97,744
2014 Program Change	-	-	(13,383)
2014 Total Request	57	57	84,361
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(13,351)

FEMA requests \$84.4 million in FY 2014 for this activity. The requested funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing a multi-year mapping effort intended to meet the statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over time.

TABLE 1

FY 2014 Budget Activity	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	National Flood Insurance Fund	Total
Salaries & Expenses	\$6,186,000	\$11,169,000	\$17,355,000
Program Funds	\$78,175,000	\$109,431,000	\$187,606,000
TOTAL	\$84,361,000	\$120,600,000	\$204,961,000
FTE	57	83	140

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

FEMA’s Risk MAP program and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that it supports are essential to managing and reducing the risk from flood. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables the NFIP and the communities implementing it to reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks.

The maps generated through the Risk MAP program identify areas most vulnerable to flooding. They alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities on effective floodplain management, leading to improved building practices and site development for new construction. Without updated maps, disaster survivors and their communities are more reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund's Individual Assistance program to aid their recovery.

FEMA's Risk MAP program builds state, local, and tribal resilience before, during and after major flood events like Hurricane Sandy. Prior to landfall, the Risk MAP program had been investing significantly in developing improved coastal flood hazard and risk data along the New York and New Jersey shorelines. Further, FEMA Regional offices had already begun building and supplementing state and local coastal flood risk management capabilities and strengthening relationships among those responsible for public safety along the coast. Specific partnerships in New Jersey, New York, and New York City were well established prior to landfall with the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Mayor's Office of Long Term Recovery and Sustainability.

The relationships, flood risk data, and risk management capabilities developed through Risk MAP prior to landfall had profound impact on the speed and strength of recovery from this devastating event. The ongoing Risk MAP projects show the existing flood hazard data understates the threat in many cases. Without Risk MAP, reconstruction of the hardest hit areas would have been based on the understated risk data, thus subjecting people to further harm and damage down the road and resulting in greater exposure and increased future disaster relief costs.

The necessity and impact of updated flood maps were also demonstrated explicitly during Hurricane Irene in 2012. Communities that had current flood threat data were more resilient and needed less DRF resources to recover. In Broome County, New York, a high school and hospital, which had experienced \$20 million in damages during a smaller flood in 2006, avoided the flood damage they had previously experienced during the more severe flooding caused by Irene.

Risk MAP is the principal way that FEMA equips communities with the knowledge to analyze their flood threat as the community prepares its Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). Risk MAP is FEMA's primary vehicle for implementing the community resilience doctrine articulated in Presidential Policy Directive-8 and the Presidentially-mandated National Mitigation Framework.

FEMA has defined measures in three key areas. These measures track progress in addressing gaps in flood hazard data, deployment of Risk MAP, increase in risk awareness of local officials, and action to reduce risk. The measures are:

- Ensure 80 percent of the Nation's flood hazard data is current – the flood hazard data are new, have been updated, or are deemed still valid through the Risk MAP review and update process during the initial implementation of Risk MAP.
- Increase the percentage of population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun.
- Ensure 70 percent of local official flood risk awareness in Risk MAP communities.

FEMA's FY 2014 Risk MAP approach will support local risk assessment and planning activities while addressing the flood hazard data update needs. The primary focus areas are significant riverine flood hazard data update needs, mapping of areas impacted by levees and implementation of the requirements of the Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of 2012. FEMA will dedicate funding to updating riverine hazard engineering analyses using a watershed approach. This also includes other non-coastal flood hazards like ponding and shallow flooding. The reliability of flood hazard analyses and maps erodes over time. Changes in the built environment, additional storm, and precipitation data, and improvements in the engineering science all affect the currency of the risk analysis products. In 2014, FEMA will continue its watershed validation strategy to identify physical, climatological, and scientific changes that impact the currency of existing flood hazard information. FEMA will document engineering gaps identified and use this data to support prioritization of flood map updates.

FEMA will initiate new Risk MAP projects in watersheds with high risk, significant flood hazard data update needs, the potential to generate community actions to reduce flood risk, and the potential for partner cost sharing. This investment will maintain the existing level of flood hazard data update needs by initiating updates for 9,000 miles of inland flooding sources, offsetting the new flood hazard data update needs expected to be identified. This will maintain the percent of flood hazard data available or in work that meets new, valid, or updated engineering standards at 61 percent. This will also increase the population in watersheds where Risk MAP has begun from 47 percent to 50 percent of the U.S. population.

When FEMA initiates a Risk MAP project in a watershed, it begins a community engagement process that continues throughout the lifecycle of the project. Through 'whole community' engagement processes, FEMA is working to:

- understand specific community needs and capabilities;
- better bundle the information and products; and
- leverage relationship owners to build a long-term relationship with key officials.

During the implementation of Risk MAP, sustainable partnerships will continue to be vital. FEMA will maintain its partnerships and seek out new collaborations to support the Risk MAP program. When targeted at known flood hazard data update needs and included in the partnership agreement, FEMA will give its highest investment priority to capable partners who provide a 25 percent cost share. FEMA typically receives these partner contributions through existing successful partnerships within the Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) Program.

Risk MAP has completed funding all the engineering work to update the flood hazards for the populated coastline of the United States in FY 2013. This represents a significant investment, massive updates to flood hazard data in the riskiest areas of the nation, a very large number of people impacted and substantial financial impacts to many of those affected. As a result, FEMA expects there will be a need for enhanced community engagement and additional investment to defend the validity of revised coastal flood hazards as the final products are rolled out.

In addition, the passage of the Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of 2012 has created several new elements to the NFIP flood hazard mapping program and a Technical Mapping Advisory Council that

will make ongoing recommendations for changes to the mapping program. As the details and scope of this new work are defined, this will affect specifics of how Risk MAP is delivered.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: RiskMap Program
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(13,383)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							57	57	97,744
Program Decrease							-	-	(13,383)
Total Request	57	37	97,712	57	57	98,310	57	57	84,361

Description of Item

The FY 2014 Budget request will provide for additional Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (MAP) projects sufficient to increase the percentage of flood hazard data that meet new, valid, or updated engineering standards, maintain local officials' flood risk awareness, and encourage local actions to reduce risk.

Justification

Funding in FY 2014 will provide for the annualization of salaries and benefits, and support the continuation of activities as described in the Risk MAP Multi-Year Plan. FEMA staff is critical to the effectiveness of the Risk MAP outreach mission as the primary, interface with local governments.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This reduction in funding will be mitigated by efficient use of existing flood hazard data and close coordination with local communities.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses, including administrative costs, under section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), [\$89,361,000]\$84,361,000¹, and for sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 under Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917², and such additional sums as may be provided by State and local governments or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$89,361,000] <u>\$84,361,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ... <u>and for sections 100215, 100216, 100226, 100230, and 100246 under Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917</u> ...	Updates legislation to reference Biggert-Waters Act of 2012.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	57	37	97,712
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	32
Fill Vacancies	-	20	-
Total, Increases	-	20	32
Total Other Adjustments	-	20	32
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	32
2014 Current Services	57	57	97,744
Program Changes			
Decreases			
RiskMap Program	-	-	(13,383)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(13,383)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(13,383)
2014 Request	57	57	84,361
2012 to 2014 Change	-	20	(13,351)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	57	37	97,712
FY 2013 Annualized CR	57	57	98,310
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	20	32
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	20	32
FY 2014 Current Services	57	57	97,744
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(13,383)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(13,383)
FY 2014 Request	57	57	84,361
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	20	(13,351)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	57	57	\$97,712	0	20	\$32	0	0	-\$13,383	57	57	\$84,361	0	20	-\$13,351
Total	57	57	97,712	0	20	32	0	0	-13,383	57	57	84,361	0	20	-13,351

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$3,193	\$4,760	\$4,777	\$1,584
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	47	48	13
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	1,058	1,347	1,361	303
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	4,286	6,154	6,186	1,900
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	646	432	432	-214
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	-	567	567	567
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	279	279	279
24.0 Printing	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23,975	23,500	23,500	-475
25.2 Other services	34,319	32,904	17,497	-16,822
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	6,659	6,400	6,400	-259
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	29,601	29,500	29,500	-101
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	95,200	93,582	78,175	-17,025
Total, Direct Obligations	99,486	99,736	84,361	-15,125
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-1,878	-1,426	-	1,878
Unobligated Balance, end of year	1,426	-	-	-1,426
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-1,322	-	-	1,322
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	97,712	98,310	84,361	-13,351
Full Time Equivalents	37	57	57	20

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	1	1	1	-
GS-14	9	8	3	(6)
GS-13	13	12	8	(5)
GS-12	31	35	44	13
GS-11	3	-	-	(3)
GS-8	-	1	1	1
Total Permanent Positions	57	57	57	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	57	57	57	-
Full Time Equivalents	37	57	57	20
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	74,872	83,182	83,806	8,934
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,193	4,760	4,777	1,584
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	47	48	13
12.1 Benefits	1,058	1,347	1,361	303
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	4,286	6,154	6,186	1,900
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	646	432	432	(214)
23.1 GSA rent	-	567	567	567
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	279	279	279
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	23,975	23,500	23,500	(475)
25.2 Other services	34,319	32,904	17,497	(16,822)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	6,659	6,400	6,400	(259)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	29,601	29,500	29,500	(101)
Total, Other Object Classes	95,200	93,582	78,175	(17,025)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(1,878)	(1,426)	-	1,878
Unobligated Balance, end of year	1,426	-	-	(1,426)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(1,322)	-	-	1,322
Total, Adjustments	(1,774)	(1,426)	-	1,774
Total Requirements	97,712	98,310	84,361	(13,351)
Full Time Equivalents	37	57	57	20

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Mission Statement

The mission of the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis fund (Risk MAP) is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property through collaboration with State, Local, and Tribal entities. The Risk MAP Program drives national actions to reduce flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) financial exposure.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3,193	4,760	4,777	1,584
11.5 Other personnel compensation	35	47	48	13
12.1 Benefits	1,058	1,347	1,361	303
Total, Salaries & Benefits	4,286	6,154	6,186	1,900

Salaries and Benefits support 57 full time permanent positions in FY 2014, including \$32,000 for an FY 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$646	\$432	\$432	-\$214

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	-	\$567	\$567	\$567

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	\$279	\$279	\$279

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$23,975	\$23,500	\$23,500	-\$475

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$34,319	\$32,904	\$17,497	-\$16,822

Reflects a program decrease due to a change in agency priorities.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$6,659	\$6,400	\$6,400	-\$259

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$29,601	\$29,500	\$29,500	-\$101

Reflect a change from FY 2012 to FY 2014.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	50	37	57
Increases			
Annualization of Vacancies	-	20	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	20	-
Decreases			
Actual FTE Delta to Enacted	(13)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(13)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	37	57	57
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	13	(20)	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis	\$259	\$165	\$126	-\$133
Total Working Capital Fund	\$259	\$165	\$126	-\$133

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
&
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Fund National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement:

National Flood Insurance Fund

The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF), which was established in the Treasury by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Act), is a premium and fee-generated fund that supports the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Act, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis.

National Flood Insurance Relief Fund

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW) requires FEMA to establish an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP.

B. Budget Activities:

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 was signed into law July 6, 2012 to strengthen the NFIP and its fiscal soundness. Prior to this Act, the NFIP was, by statute and design, not actuarially sound. At the time the Act was passed, approximately 80% of the NFIP policyholders paid premiums that were actuarially sound including the expectation of catastrophic events, but 20% of the policyholders, including many of the NFIP's highest risk structures (built before the Program was enacted and the nation's flood risk was identified), paid premiums that were less than actuarially sound. This resulted in subsidized premiums. The level of the subsidy was set so that the aggregate premium of the actuarial and subsidized policyholders combined would be at least sufficient to cover a "typical" loss year referred to as the "historical average non-catastrophic loss year". The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 improves fiscal soundness by phasing out subsidies and establishing a reserve fund in accordance with the milestones below.

**Implementation of Major Provisions of the
Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012**

Date of Implementation	Who Is Affected	What Will Happen	Why Is It Changing
January 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners with subsidized insurance rates on non-primary residences • Properties receiving subsidized insurance rates are those structures built prior to the first Flood Insurance Rate Map (pre-FIRM properties) that have not been substantially damaged or improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 percent increase in premium rates each year until premiums reflect full risk rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums • This premium increase is outlined in Section 100205 • The phase out of subsidies affecting non-primary residences was also mandated by earlier 2012 legislation, HR 5740.
October 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners of business properties with subsidized premiums • Owners of severe repetitive loss properties consisting of 1-4 residences with subsidized premiums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 percent increase in premium rates each year until premiums reflect full risk rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums • These premium increases are outlined in Section 100205
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners of any property that has incurred flood-related damage in which the cumulative amounts of claims payments exceeded the fair market value of such property. <p>Owners of property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not insured as of the date of enactment of the Act; • with a lapsed NFIP policy; • That has been purchased after the date of enactment of the Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-risk rates will apply to these policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act calls for the phase-out of subsidies and discounts on flood insurance premiums • These premium increases are outlined in Section 100205
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All policies except Preferred Risk Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premiums will include a 5% reserve fund load October 1, 2013. The reserve fund load will increase 5% per year until the reserve fund target ratio contribution is achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act calls for the establishment of a reserve fund funded by increased premiums • These premium increases are outlined in section 100212

Phasing out Subsidies

The Act phases out the subsidy for structures built before their flood risk was identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These structures are referred to as pre-FIRM structures. Premiums for

pre-FIRM subsidized second homes, businesses, Severe Repetitive Loss properties, and substantially damaged or improved structures are to be increased 25% per year until the premiums are actuarially sound. Subsidies for primary residences may continue until the home is sold to a new owner or the policy is allowed to lapse. All new policies must pay full actuarial premiums.

Establishing a Reserve Fund

The Act requires establishment of an NFIP Reserve Fund that is targeted to one percent of the NFIP's total coverage amount purchased by all policyholders. The NFIP is authorized to collect and deposit 7.5% of the reserve fund target through additional premium Reserve Fund charges. The amounts in the Reserve Fund can be used for the payment of claims and claims handling expenses as well as principal and interest payments on any outstanding Treasury loans. The first Reserve Fund collections will be introduced on October 1, 2013.

Losses used for budget projections

Estimating the NFIP losses is challenging because losses vary greatly from year to year. NFIP losses during non-catastrophic years can range from a few hundred million to several billion dollars. Catastrophic events like Hurricane Katrina can result in tens of billions of dollars in losses. The NFIP has had only one catastrophic loss year prior to 2013. That year was 2005, which included losses from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma.

To more accurately estimate the full potential loss for the NFIP, the model underlying the FY 2014 Budget estimates catastrophic NFIP losses beyond the ten-year budget window. If no catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, estimated losses may far exceed actual losses. Conversely, if one or more catastrophic events occur during the forecast period, actual losses may far exceed the estimated losses. Loss estimates in budgets prior to FY 2014 reflected only the expectation of non-catastrophic losses. Non catastrophic losses were used because they illustrate typical annual losses. However, these estimates did not acknowledge the enormous loss potential of catastrophic loss years, which were experienced during Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy.

Superstorm Sandy

Superstorm Sandy made landfall early in FY 2013 on October 29, 2012. On January 6, 2013 the NFIP's borrowing authority was increased \$9.7 billion from \$20.775 billion to \$30.475 billion. Losses for the remainder of 2013 and losses associated with Superstorm Sandy are estimated to exhaust all but \$1 billion of the NFIP's borrowing authority. The actual amount of borrowing authority remaining at the end of FY 2013 will depend upon the actual loss payouts for Superstorm Sandy and the number and size of losses associated with flooding events that occur during the remainder of FY 2013.

NFIP Program Elements

Funding for the National Flood Insurance Program is derived from offsetting collections from two primary sources:

- Flood insurance premiums, which are used to pay claims and flood-related grants, and provides funding to support the operating and administrative costs associated with maintaining the program.
- Policy fee income, also paid by flood insurance policy holders, supports floodplain management, flood mapping, insurance operations, and NFIP management.

The NFIP appropriation supports the following key program elements:

NFIP Management and Flood Insurance Operations

NFIP Management –supports the overall management of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA applies insurance concepts and methods to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to natural flood hazards and manages NFIP to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods, to mitigate future losses, and to reduce personal and national costs of flood disasters. FEMA administers NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Further, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance from future financial losses from flood, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers.

Flood Insurance Operations - provides for all aspects of managing the insurance program including: the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and, oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims.

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis - a multi-year mapping effort intended to meet the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over a longer time horizon. Risk MAP is an integrated flood risk management approach, weaving county-level flood hazard data developed in support of NFIP into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and targeted risk communication activities.

Floodplain Management - funds salaries and expenses for the implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and 10 regional offices to administer and deliver floodplain management activities that reduce flood risk. These activities include development of policy, guidance, regulations, and publications, and the provision of compliance monitoring and technical assistance.

National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory)

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 4001 et seq.), as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued only in communities that participate in NFIP, and that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans for properties in nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard.

Flood-Related Grants

NFIF supports flood hazard reduction efforts facilitated through its flood-related grants and assistance program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA). The FMA provides grants to States, communities and tribal nations to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing grants to States, communities, and tribal nations. Flood-Related grants fund activities that decrease or eliminate risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP. Flood-Related grants also fund activities that decrease the long-term risk of flood damage to structures insured under NFIP that have experienced losses from previous flood damage.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests spending authority from mandatory and discretionary offsetting collections (i.e. premium collections) of \$3.5 billion and \$176 million from Federal Policy Fee income in FY 2014. The increase is due to additional revenue collections anticipated from implementing provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, including regulatory and policy changes that will enhance National Flood Insurance Program fiscal solvency, and flood policy rate increases. This is also the first year FEMA use a model that estimates catastrophic NFIP losses for over the ten-year budget window. For FY 2014, FEMA projects a \$3.3 million increase in funding from FY 2012. Premium collections will be used to pay NFIP claims in addition to operating expenses. These funds also will support the flood-related grants.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project /Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	104	90	22,000	107	101	22,000	107	101	22,000	3	11	-	-	-	-	3	11	-
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	206	196	149,000	203	197	149,000	217	211	154,300	11	15	5,300	-	-	-	11	15	5,300
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund (Discretionary):	310	286	171,000	310	298	171,000	324	312	176,300	14	26	5,300	-	-	-	14	26	5,300
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	310	286	171,000	310	298	171,000	324	312	176,300	14	26	5,300	-	-	-	14	26	5,300
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections:	310	286	171,000	310	298	171,000	324	312	176,300	14	26	5,300	-	-	-	14	26	5,300

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All displays and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	-	-	3,042,748	-	-	14,930,000	-	-	4,425,700	-	-	1,382,952	-	-	-	-	-	1,382,952
Flood Related Grants	29	29	60,000	29	29	120,000	29	29	100,000	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Total, National Flood Insurance Fund (Mandatory):	29	29	3,102,748	29	29	15,050,000	29	29	4,525,700	-	-	1,422,952	-	-	-	-	-	1,422,952
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	29	29	3,102,748	29	29	15,050,000	29	29	4,525,700	-	-	1,422,952	-	-	-	-	-	1,422,952
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Authority	-	-	-	-	-	(11,725,000)	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000,000)
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	29	29	3,102,748	29	29	3,325,000	29	29	3,525,700	-	-	422,952	-	-	-	-	-	422,952

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All displays and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund - Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	162,000
Total, National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund (Mandatory):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	162,000
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	162,000
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates from Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	162,000

Note: The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All displays and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	104	90	22,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	3	11	-
2014 Current Services	107	101	22,000
2014 Total Request	107	101	22,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	3	11	-

FEMA requests \$22 million in FY 2014 for this activity. Funding will support salaries and operating costs for flood insurance operations and flood mitigation activities and for implementing provisions of the new legislation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations activities include management and oversight of NFIP insurance activities, business operations support, stakeholder engagement, outreach support, business process management and improvement activities. Appropriated funding also supports information systems support activities associated with the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration’s (FIMA) executive oversight. In FY 2014, FEMA will implement provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and provide guidance to the Write Your Own (WYO) insurance companies on how to implement new provisions of the statute.

Flood Insurance Operations activities include:

- Actuarial management to analyze insurance risks, claims data, and financial models in order to evaluate and communicate all aspects of the financial solvency of the program and to set the appropriate premium rates.
- Operations management for more than 5.6 million NFIP flood policies with more than \$1.2 trillion of insurance in force, to include issuance, renewal, claims, and resolution of claims appeals.

- Underwriting management to set policy and develop regulations regarding insurance coverage eligibility and the classification of risks.
- Claims management to set policy and develop regulations regarding the adjustment and payment of claims.
- Management of the private insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims for the NFIP, including conducting periodic operational reviews.
- Education, training, and technical assistance for private insurance company agents and adjusters.
- Management of the vendors that supply services to NFIP, such as the Bureau and Statistical Agent and the Direct Servicing Agent.
- Management of flood insurance marketing and public communications, including advertising, community outreach programs, and publicity.
- Partnering with stakeholders in the private sector and other government agencies, including lenders who require the purchase of flood insurance for certain loans.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	206	196	149,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	11	15	5,300
2014 Current Services	217	211	154,300
2014 Total Request	217	211	154,300
Total Change 2012 to 2014	11	15	5,300

FEMA requests \$154.3 million in FY 2014 for this activity by means of anticipated Federal policy fee revenue. Funding will support salaries and operating costs for ongoing floodplain management and flood mapping efforts and for implementing provisions of the new legislation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Floodplain Management

Floodplain Management programs are designed to reduce risk through land use and building code regulations. Floodplain management activities are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended. Through these programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Structures built to NFIP standards experience 80 percent less damage than structures not built to these standards.

FEMA and States partner in the Community Assistance Program-State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE) program to provide a means to ensure that communities participating in NFIP are achieving the flood loss reduction goals of the NFIP through a state grant mechanism. CAP-SSSE funds States to provide significant technical assistance to NFIP communities and to evaluate community performance in implementing NFIP floodplain management activities with the additional goal of building State and community floodplain management expertise and capability. The grant is a product-oriented program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of NFIP.

FIMA has initiated a study to validate/improve on the methodology it uses to estimate the future losses avoided related to structures built in compliance with NFIP floodplain managements standards. FEMA will complete the study by the end of 2013.

NFIF supports the salaries and expenses of program management and implementation staff at FEMA's Headquarters and 10 regional offices that administer floodplain management programs. The responsibilities of these offices include reducing flood risk through floodplain management and flood hazard reduction efforts, providing technical assistance to communities participating in NFIP, and administration of the CAP-SSSE grant program. The salaries and expenses funding allows program staff: to deliver technical assistance to NFIP participating communities; to strengthen local flood loss reduction programs through onsite visits; and to provide funding for the necessary supplies and equipment, including computer equipment and other needed resources, to meet the mission of the program.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis

The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program addresses flood hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investment. The requested FY 2014 funding will allow FEMA to continue implementing a multi-year mapping effort that meets the FEMA statutory requirement to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs over a longer time horizon, as funding is available.

FEMA's FY 2014 Risk MAP approach will support local risk assessment and planning activities while addressing the flood hazard data update needs. Risk MAP provides the intelligence that enables the National Flood Insurance Program and the communities implementing it to reduce the costs of flooding by supporting management and mitigation of flood risks. The maps generated through the Risk MAP program identify areas most vulnerable to flooding. They alert homeowners of the inherent risk and necessity for flood insurance. They inform communities for effective floodplain management, leading to improved building practices and site development for new construction. Without updated maps, disaster survivors and their communities are more reliant on the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to aid their recovery. The primary focus areas are significant riverine flood hazard data update needs, mapping of areas impacted by levees and implementation of the requirements of the Biggert-Waters NFIP Reform Act of 2012.

FEMA's Risk MAP activities are funded from two primary sources of funds – the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Fund and the NFIF. Both sources of funding are critical to the development and implementation of new flood maps in communities across the Nation. The NFIF funding is the core funding for the program and supports all aspects of the program including map production and technical services.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

Procurement Activity Name	FYHSP Description	FY 2012 Activity Funding	FY 2013 Activity Funding	FY 2014 Activity Request
Risk Mapping, Analysis and Planning	<p>The purpose of the Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning Program (RiskMAP) is to Mitigate Hazards (DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review - QHSR Goal 5.1) by delivering quality data that increase public awareness of natural hazards and lead to action that reduces risk to life and property. RiskMAP is transforming its traditional flood identification and mapping efforts into a more integrated process of accurately identifying, assessing, communicating, planning, and mitigating flood - related risks. Over 90% of all natural disasters in the Nation involve flooding.</p> <p>RiskMAP fulfills a capability gap by delivering quality data that increase public awareness of natural hazards and lead to action that reduces risk to life and property. It is comprised of three major units: Program Enhancements, Program Operations, and Transition and Mobilization.</p>	\$119,723	\$118,017	\$119,126

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	3,042,748
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	1,382,952
2014 Current Services	-	-	4,425,700
2014 Borrowing Authority	-	-	(1,000,000)
2014 Total Request	-	-	3,425,700
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	382,952

FEMA requests \$3.5 billion in FY 2014 for this activity by means of anticipated premium revenue. Funding will provide for the payment of flood claims and operating costs of the program including Write Your Own (WYO) expenses and commissions and interest expenses, and for implementing the provisions of the new legislation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

NFIP Management

NFIP Management is the overall management and oversight of the NFIP operations including the selling and servicing of policies provided by the NFIP WYO partners. FEMA and its partners apply insurance industry concepts and methods to provide consumer-oriented flood insurance to accelerate recovery from floods. FEMA administers the NFIP so that insurance and floodplain management policies and operations are mutually reinforcing. Furthermore, FEMA works to increase the NFIP policy base so that more people are indemnified by insurance for future flood losses, facilitating their recovery, rebuilding communities, and reducing costs to taxpayers. Activities in this category include selling and servicing flood insurance policies, claims, and establishing appropriate premium rates.

NFIP Operation Expenses

FEMA provides for management and oversight of the insurance component of NFIP. This includes the development and oversight of insurance coverage policy and regulations; analysis and evaluation of insurance risks and claims data used to determine premium rates; and, oversight of insurance companies that write flood insurance policies and adjust claims. It also includes crosscutting activities

such as the Community Rating System (CRS) program, a Federal incentive program that rewards communities that take action to reduce flood losses, and NFIP operations in a post-disaster environment. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet CRS goals, including reduction of flood losses, accurate insurance rating, and promotion of flood insurance awareness. Participating communities are rated by Class from 1 to 10, with Class 1 communities receiving the greatest premium rate reductions. Nonparticipating communities are rated as Class 10. Credits can be applied toward a community's CRS classification for various activities under the following floodplain management headings: Public Information, Mapping Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness. To support post-disaster operations, resources are provided to equip the mitigation disaster workforce with standards, training, and job aides to consistently inform disaster applicants about the NFIP in a post-disaster environment; and to effectively integrate NFIP into disaster operations, national disaster policy analysis, and crosscutting program and administrative issues.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Related Grants
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Flood Related Grants

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	29	29	60,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	40,000
2014 Current Services	29	29	100,000
2014 Total Request	29	29	100,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	40,000

FEMA requests \$100 million in FY 2014 for this activity. Funding will provide for the payment of flood-related grants, and for implementing Section 225 Unification of Mitigation Grants Program provisions of the new legislation.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Flood Mitigation Assistance

A component of the business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through Flood-Related grants via the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. The FMA grant program provides funding to States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities so that cost-effective measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under NFIP. The FMA program provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP. On average, each dollar spent on Flood Mitigation grant activities reflects approximately \$2 in future losses avoided.

FEMA requests \$100 million in FY 2014 for this activity so that important loss reduction measures are completed. These measures include the acquisition and demolition of flood prone structures, the elevation of homes above expected flood levels, and the construction of minor drainage projects to reduce the impact of storms.

FEMA continues to unify the grant assistance previously delivered by the Repetitive Flood Claims and Severe Repetitive Loss programs into a single program, as mandated by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. FEMA expects that consolidation of these functions into a single

program will result in more efficient delivery of flood-related grants to States and local communities, thereby reducing future claims to the National Flood Insurance Program.

Severe Repetitive Loss

Section 100225 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 rescinds the authorization for the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. Through 2016, the program office will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and closeout open projects. SRL program funded positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs.

Flood-Related Grant Program - Repetitive Flood Claims

Section 100225 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 rescinds the authorization for the Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC) Program. Through 2016, the program office will continue to provide technical assistance to applicants, as well as monitor and closeout open projects. RFC program funded positions will be reduced through natural attrition and reassigned to other mitigation programs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	162,000
2014 Current Services	-	-	162,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	162,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	162,000

FEMA requests \$162 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (BW) requires FEMA to establish an additional fund in the U.S. Treasury, National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund, to meet the future obligations of the NFIP. These obligations include paying claims, claims adjustment and expenses, and repayment of any outstanding debt owed to the U.S. Treasury under section 1309(a) [42 U.S.C. § 4016] of the Act. BW also authorized FEMA to increase or decrease premiums to enable FEMA to credit the Reserve Fund with a balance equal to 1 percent of the sum of the total potential loss exposure of all outstanding flood insurance policies in force in the prior year or a higher amount as determined necessary by the Administrator of FEMA. FEMA has established the Reserve Fund and intends to start collecting additional premiums for deposit into the fund in October 2013.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), *the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-141*,¹ and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), [\$171,000,000] *\$176,300,000*², which shall remain available until September 30, [2014]*2015*³, and shall be derived from offsetting [collections assessed and] *amounts*⁴ collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)), which is available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and floodplain management and *additional amounts for*⁵ flood mapping: Provided, That [not to exceed]⁶ \$22,000,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses associated with flood mitigation and flood insurance operations; and [not less than \$149,000,000] *\$154,300,000*⁷ shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as an offsetting collection to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That in fiscal year [2013]*2014*⁸, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of:

- (1) \$132,000,000 for operating expenses;
- (2) [\$1,056,602,000]*\$1,152,000,000*⁹ for commissions and taxes of agents;
- (3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and
- (4) [\$120,000,000]*\$100,000,000*¹⁰, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions[; for repetitive insurance claims properties under section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4030);]¹¹ and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (b)(3) and subsection (f) of section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c) and notwithstanding subsection (a)(7) of section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017): Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366([i]*e*¹²) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding subsection (f)(8) of such section 102 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8) and subsection 1366([i]*e*) and paragraphs (2) [and (3)]*through (4)*¹³ of section 1367(b) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c([i]*e*), 4104d(b)(2)-(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation.

Explanation of Changes:

Language Provision	Explanation
¹, <u>the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917,</u>	Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. Flood Insurance Reform and Modernization. Extension of the National Flood Insurance Program.
² ...[\$171,000,000] <u>\$176,300,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[2014] <u>2015</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ...[collections assessed and] <u>amounts</u>	Clarifying language.
⁵ ... <u>additional amounts for</u> flood mapping	Indicating that Flood Mapping is funded out of two appropriations.
⁶ ...[not to exceed] \$22,000,000	Additional fiscal limitation.
⁷ ...[not less than \$149,000,000] <u>\$154,300,000</u>	Additional fiscal limitation. Dollar change.
⁸ ...[2013] <u>2014</u>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁹ ...[\$1,056,602,000] <u>\$1,152,000,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
¹⁰ ...[\$120,000,000] <u>\$100,000,000</u>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
¹¹ ...[for repetitive insurance claims properties under section 1323 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4030);]	The two grant programs were eliminated by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141, sec. 100225 (b)-(c))
¹² ...section 1366[(i)] <u>(e)</u>	Modified per Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141) for Flood insurance reform and modernization and the extension of the National Flood Insurance Program.
¹³ ...and (3)] <u>through (4)</u>	Modified per Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141) for Flood insurance reform and modernization and the extension of the National Flood Insurance Program.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	339	315	3,273,748
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	1,810
Fill Vacancies	-	12	-
Policy Fees	14	14	3,490
Premiums	-	-	1,422,952
Total, Increases	14	26	1,428,252
Total Other Adjustments	14	26	1,428,252
Total Adjustments-to-Base	14	26	1,428,252
2014 Current Services	353	341	4,702,000
Program Changes			
Borrowing Authority	-	-	(1,000,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(1,000,000)
2014 Request	353	341	3,702,000
2012 to 2014 Change	14	26	428,252

Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Premiums	-	-	162,000
Total, Increases	-	-	162,000
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	162,000
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	162,000
2014 Current Services	-	-	162,000
2014 Request	-	-	162,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	162,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	339	315	3,273,748
FY 2013 Annualized CR	339	327	3,496,000
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	14	26	1,428,252
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	14	26	1,428,292
FY 2014 Current Services	353	341	4,702,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(1,000,000)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(1,000,000)
FY 2014 Request	353	341	3,702,000
FY 2013 to FY 2014 Total Change	14	26	428,252

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2013 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations	104	90	\$22,000	3	11	\$0	0	0	\$0	104	90	\$22,000	3	11	\$0
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	0	0	3,042,748	0	0	1,382,952	0	0	-1,000,000	0	0	3,425,700	0	0	382,952
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping	206	196	149,000	11	15	5,300	0	0	0	217	211	154,300	14	14	5,300
Flood Related Grants	29	29	60,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	29	29	100,000	0	0	40,000
Total	339	327	3,273,748	14	26	1,428,252	0	0	-1,000,000	353	341	3,702,000	14	26	428,252

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	-
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	162,000
Decreases	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	162,000
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	162,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	-	-	162,000
FY 2013 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	162,000

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2013 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
National Flood Insurance Reserve Fund - Mandatory	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$162,000	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$162,000	0	0	\$162,000
Total	0	0	0	0	0	162,000	0	0	0	0	0	162,000	0	0	162,000

E. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
National Flood Insurance Fund
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$29,728	\$32,561	\$33,943	\$4,215
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	191	-	-	-191
11.5 Other personnel compensation	297	326	339	42
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	12,525	9,259	9,674	-2,851
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	42,741	42,146	43,956	1,215
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	2,046	1,203	1,203	-843
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,137	2,666	2,666	529
23.2 Other rent	1,000	-	-	-1,000
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,000	1,276	1,276	-724
24.0 Printing	4,502	1,000	1,000	-3,502
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	72,511	10,000	10,000	-62,511
25.2 Other services	208,550	2,713,999	2,061,500	1,850,950
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	882,134	3,188	-	-882,134
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	1,000	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	1,000	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	58,842	182,522	106,399	21,557
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,908,285	12,172,000	2,327,000	418,715
43.1 Interest and Dividends	89,000	89,000	147,000	58,000
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	3,231,007	15,178,854	4,658,044	1,427,037
Total, Direct Obligations	3,273,748	15,221,000	4,702,000	1,428,252
Adjustments				

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Authority	-	-11,725,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total Requirements	3,273,748	3,496,000	3,702,000	428,252
Full Time Equivalents	315	327	341	14

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security National Flood Insurance Fund

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	3	3	1
GS-15	38	37	37	-1
GS-14	72	81	81	9
GS-13	90	109	109	19
GS-12	96	82	82	-14
GS-11	12	4	4	-8
GS-9	6	2	2	-4
GS-8	4	8	8	4
GS-7	14	12	26	12
GS-6	4	-	-	-4
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	339	339	353	14
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	339	339	353	14
Full Time Equivalents	315	327	341	14
Average ES Salary	156,294	179,700	181,497	25,203
Average GS Salary	84,855	95,615	96,571	11,716
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	9,378	10,842	10,911	1,533
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	191	-	-	(191)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	95	109	109	14
12.1 Benefits	4,006	3,082	3,110	(896)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	13,670	14,033	14,130	460
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	765	765	765	-
23.1 GSA rent	792	860	860	68
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	500	424	424	(76)
25.2 Other services	6,273	5,918	5,821	(452)
Total, Other Object Classes	8,330	7,967	7,870	(460)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,000	22,000	22,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	90	101	101	11

Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations Mission Statement

Resources under this activity support the salaries and expenses of FTE managing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and flood mitigation programs. In FY 2014 FEMA will continue to support the NFIP and to provide operational and administrative support for the Community Rating System and will enhance oversight of the program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	9,378	10,842	10,911	1,533
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	191	-	-	(191)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	9,378	10,842	10,911	1,533
11.5 Other personnel compensation	95	109	109	14
12.1 Benefits	4,006	3,082	3,110	(896)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	13,670	14,033	14,130	460

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	792	860	860	68

The FY 2014 request includes an increase in actual rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	500	424	424	-76

The FY 2014 request includes a decrease in actual communication costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,273	\$5,918	\$5,821	-\$452

The decrease represents termination of one-time costs.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,464	18,908	20,207	1,743
11.5 Other personnel compensation	184	189	202	18
12.1 Benefits	7,729	5,376	5,759	(1,970)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,377	24,473	26,168	(209)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	895	309	309	(586)
23.1 GSA rent	1,000	1,727	1,727	727
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	500	852	852	352
24.0 Printing	400	400	400	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	19,795	10,000	10,000	(9,795)
25.2 Other services	88,500	94,489	104,342	15,842
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,000	3,188	-	(1,000)
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	1,000	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	1,000	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	10,533	11,562	10,502	(31)
Total, Other Object Classes	122,623	124,527	128,132	5,509
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	149,000	149,000	154,300	5,300
Full Time Equivalents	196	197	211	15

Floodplain Management and Flood Mapping Mission Statement

Through Floodplain Management programs, FEMA encourages communities and their citizens to take informed and effective mitigation actions before a flood in order to reduce the long-term risk to people and property. Through the delivery of mitigation programs, FEMA leads a national effort to: identify and improve the understanding of communities' hazards and their risks; develop and improve techniques and planning processes which mitigate those risks; provide an environment at the State and local levels that is conducive to applying those techniques and processes; provide financial and technical assistance to facilitate application of those techniques and processes; and support development of incentives and disincentives which make application of those techniques and processes a social, political and/or economic priority.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,464	18,908	20,207	1,743

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,464	18,908	20,207	1,743
11.5 Other personnel compensation	184	189	202	18
12.1 Benefits	7,729	5,376	5,759	-1,970
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,377	24,473	26,168	-209

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$895	\$309	\$309	-\$586

Decrease in travel requirements

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	1,000	\$1,727	\$1,727	\$727

Increase in actual rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$500	\$852	\$852	\$352

Increase in actual utility costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$19,795	\$10,000	\$10,000	-\$9,795

Termination of one time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$88,500	\$94,489	\$104,342	15,842

Increase in contract costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$1,000	\$3,188	0	-\$1,000

Termination of one-time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$10,533	\$11,562	\$10,502	-\$31

Decrease in grant funding.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	1,000	-	-	(1,000)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,000	-	-	(1,000)
24.0 Printing	4,100	598	598	(3,502)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	52,500	-	-	(52,500)
25.2 Other services	105,863	2,612,676	1,950,421	1,844,558
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	881,000	-	-	(881,000)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	55,726	681	681
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,908,285	12,172,000	2,327,000	418,715
43.1 Interest and Dividends	89,000	89,000	147,000	58,000
Total, Other Object Classes	3,042,748	14,930,000	4,425,700	1,382,952
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Authority	-	(11,725,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Total Requirements	3,042,748	3,205,000	3,425,700	382,952
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory Mission Statement

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities that enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In addition, Federally regulated funding institutions cannot provide loans to nonparticipating communities with an identified flood hazard. More than 20,000 communities in all States and Territories participate in the NFIP. Structures built to NFIP criteria experience 80 percent less damage through reduced frequency and severity of losses. The flood mitigation program requirements are estimated to save in excess of \$1 billion per year in flood losses avoided. The NFIP limits the impact of disaster by encouraging property owners and others to manage their risk through flood insurance and other hazard insurance mechanisms.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

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	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,000

Decrease in actual rent costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,000

Decrease in utilities costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$4,100	\$598	\$598	-\$3,502

Decrease in printing requirements.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$52,500	\$0	\$0	-\$52,500

Termination of one-time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$105,863	\$2,612,676	\$1,950,421	1,844,558

Increase in contract requirement

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$881,000	\$0	\$0	-\$881,000

Termination of one-time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	0	\$55,726	\$681	681

Increase in grant funding.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,908,285	\$12,172,000	2,327,000	418,715

Increased estimates per catastrophic loss models.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$89,000	\$89,000	\$147,000	\$58,000

Increase in interest requirements.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Flood Insurance Fund
Flood Related Grants
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,886	2,811	2,825	939
11.5 Other personnel compensation	18	28	28	10
12.1 Benefits	790	801	805	15
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	2,694	3,640	3,658	964
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	386	129	129	(257)
23.1 GSA rent	345	79	79	(266)
24.0 Printing	2	2	2	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	216	-	-	(216)
25.2 Other services	7,914	916	916	(6,998)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	134	-	-	(134)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	48,309	115,234	95,216	46,907
Total, Other Object Classes	57,306	116,360	96,342	39,036
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	(86,000)	(120,000)	(100,000)	(14,000)
Total Requirements	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	29	29	29	-

Flood Related Grants Mission Statement

A component of the NFIP business strategy is to reduce the risk associated with flood events through floodplain management as well as through Flood-Related grants and assistance. FEMA provides funding to reduce the risk of flood damage to existing buildings and infrastructure by providing flood related grants to states, communities, and tribal nations. The FMA program provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the NFIP.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,886	2,811	2,825	939
11.5 Other personnel compensation	18	28	28	10
12.1 Benefits	790	801	805	15

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	1,886	2,811	2,825	939
Total, Salaries & Benefits	2,694	3,640	3,658	964

Fill vacancies and COLA.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$386	\$129	\$129	-\$257

Decrease in travel requirements

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$345	\$79	\$79	-\$266

Decrease in actual rent costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$216	\$0	\$0	-\$216

Termination of one-time costs

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$7,914	\$916	\$916	-\$6,998

Change in requirements from FY 2012 to FY 2014

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$134	\$0	\$0	-\$134

Termination of one-time costs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$74,309	\$115,234	\$95,216	\$20,907

Increase in Flood Related Grants

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	311	315	327
Increases			
Increase in FTE	-	-	14
Annualization of Vacancies	4	12	-
Subtotal, Increases	4	12	14
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	315	327	341
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(4)	(12)	(14)

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
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**Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program**

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program:

The Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program account provides loan authority and subsidy budget authority for disaster assistance direct loans.

B. Budget Activities:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes two types of direct loans: (1) section 319 (State Share) loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost-shared Stafford Act programs, and (2) section 417 (Community Disaster) loans to local governments that incurred substantial losses of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and require financial assistance in order to perform governmental functions.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests no subsidy budget authority or direct loan limitation in FY 2014.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Direct Loan Subsidy	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	(295)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	(295)	-	-	-
Total, Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	(295)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	(295)	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	-	(295)	-	-	-

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

The FY 2013 Annualized CR column excludes \$300M in funding from the FY 2013 Disaster Relief Supplemental.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Direct Loan Subsidy
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Direct Loan Subsidy

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	295
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2014 Current Services	-	-	295
2014 Program Change	-	-	(295)
2014 Total Request	-	-	-
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(295)

Note: The loan limitation amount above does not reflect the loan limitation carryover associated with the supplemental appropriation for section 419 Special Community Disaster Loans. FY 2013 data does not reflect the Sandy Supplemental (P.L. 113-2) of \$300M.

FEMA requests no subsidy budget authority or direct loan limitation in FY 2014.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) provides an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account for the cost of direct loans which will remain available until expended. These funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$400,000,000. The loans, with a term of five years, shall not exceed 25 percent of the annual operating budget of a local government for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurred, or 50 percent of the annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurred if the loss of tax and other revenues is at least 75 percent of the annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs, and may not exceed \$5 million. Funding for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program is provided in the amount of \$4,000,000.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Elimination of the State Share Subsidy
PPA: Direct Loan Subsidy
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(295)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Decrease							-	-	(295)
Total Request	-	-	295	-	-	297	-	-	(295)

Description of Item

FEMA requests no subsidy budget authority or direct loan limitation in FY 2014.

Justification

Under 44 CFR 206.45, at the request of the Governor, FEMA is authorized to “lend or advance to a State, either for its own use or for the use of public or private nonprofit applicants for disaster assistance under the Stafford Act, the portion of assistance for which the State or other disaster assistance applicant is responsible under the cost-sharing provisions of the Stafford Act.”

Impact on Performance

There will be no impact on performance as FEMA has not provided a loan from this program since 1996.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
 FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	295
Adjustments-to-Base			
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2014 Current Services	-	-	295
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Elimination of the State Share Subsidy	-	-	(295)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(295)
Total Program Changes	-	-	(295)
2014 Request	-	-	-
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(295)

FY 2013 does not include \$300 million provided in the Sandy Supplemental (P.L. 113-2)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	295
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	297
Adjustments-to-Base from FY12	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	0
Total, Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	295
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(295)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	(295)
FY 2014 Request	-	-	-
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(295)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Annualized CR			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Direct Loan Subsidy	0	0	\$297	0	0	0	0	0	-\$295	0	0	0	0	0	-\$295
Total	0	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	-295	0	0	0	0	0	-295

FY 2013 does not include \$300 million provided in the Sandy Supplemental (P.L. 113-2)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
33.0 Loans	\$295	\$297	-	-\$295
Total, Other Object Classes	295	297	-	-295
Total, Direct Obligations	295	297	-	-295
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	295	297	-	-295

FY 2013 does not include \$300 million provided in the Sandy Supplemental (P.L. 113-2)

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program
Direct Loan Subsidy
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	295	297	-	(295)
Total, Other Object Classes	295	297	-	(295)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	295	297	-	(295)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Direct Loan Subsidy Mission Statement

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) authorizes two types of direct loans: 1) Section 319 (State Share) loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost-shared Stafford Act Programs and 2) Section 417 (Community Disaster) loans to local governments that incurred substantial losses of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and require financial assistance in order to perform governmental functions. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account supports subsidy budget authority and authorizes loan levels for the direct loan programs.

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Emergency Management Agency United States Fire Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for U.S. Fire Administration:

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness and response.

B. Budget Activities:

The United States Fire Administration was established to advance the professional development of fire service personnel and other persons engaged in fire prevention and control activities; to establish a technology program for the development, testing and evaluation of equipment for use by the Nation's fire, rescue, and civil defense services; and to establish a National Fire Data Center for the selection, analysis, publication, and dissemination of information related to the prevention, occurrence, control and results of fires of all types and to take all necessary steps to educate the public and to improve public awareness of fire prevention.

USFA prepares the Nation's first responders through these ongoing efforts. To fulfill its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the NFA, NETC Facilities and Support Services, and the National Fire Programs Division.

C. Budget Request Summary:

FEMA requests \$41.306 million, 134 positions, and 133 FTE for FY 2014. This includes adjustment-to-base increase of 1 FTP and 9 FTE; and a decrease of \$1,732,000 for efficiencies and reductions and the movement of \$1,000,000 and the grant responsibility to Assistance to Firefighters Grants.

D: Efficiencies- FY 2013

Operation & Maintenance of Facilities

\$.395 million

USFA (\$.395 million) – FEMA will realize this efficiency by reducing facility operations and support services contract.

Operation & Maintenance of Equipment

\$.194 million

USFA (\$0.194 million) – FEMA will realize this efficiency through eliminating repair and upkeep services for wireless capabilities in student dormitories and contract efficiencies.

Other Services **\$0.110 million**

USFA (\$0.110 million) – FEMA will realize these savings through reducing the NFA course revision and development efforts.

Advisory & Assistance Services **\$0.979 million**

USFA (\$0.979 million) – FEMA will realize this savings by eliminating 18 NFA course deliveries, decrease in prevention activities, research studies, response activities and contract consolidations.

Travel **\$0.03 million**

USFA (\$0.3 million) – FEMA will realize savings by reducing staff travel.

Purchases for Other Government Accounts **\$0.110 million**

USFA (\$0.110 million) – FEMA will realize this reduction through reducing wildfire initiatives, discontinuing Wildland/Urban Interface-Fire Adapted Communities and reducing support to National Wildfire Coordinating Group

USFA (\$0.275 million) – FEMA will realize this savings through reducing the TRADE and State Fire Training Grant Programs and eliminating the Harvard Program.

Equipment **\$0.01 million**

USFA (\$0.01 million) – FEMA will realize savings by decreasing non-recurring purchases.

Supplies **\$0.649 million**

USFA (\$0.649 million) – FEMA will realize savings by reducing non-recurring purchases.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306	-	-	(2,732)	-	-	-	1	9	(2,732)
Subtotal, Discretionary	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306	-	-	(2,732)	-	-	-	1	9	(2,732)
Total, United States Fire Administration	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306	-	-	(2,732)	-	-	-	1-	9	(2,732)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306	-	-	(2,732)	-	-	-	1	9	(2,732)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	133	124	44,038	134	133	44,308	134	133	41,306	-	-	(2,732)	-	-	-	1-	9	(2,732)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: United States Fire Administration

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	133	124	44,038
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(2,732)
2014 Current Services	134	133	41,306
2014 Total Request	134	133	41,306
Total Change 2012 to 2014	1	9	(2,732)

FEMA requests 134 positions, 133 FTE, and \$41.3 million in FY 2014. This request includes a net decrease of \$2.7million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

US Fire Administration FY 2014 Funding Summary

(\$ in 000s)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>S&B</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
NETC Management, Operations and Support	50	49	\$4,881	\$12,953	\$17,834
National Fire Programs	40	40	4,916	6,289	11,205
<i>Of which NFIRS</i>	4	4	526	2,495	3,021
National Fire Academy	44	44	5,150	7,117	12,267
Subtotal	134	133	\$14,947	\$26,359	\$41,306

USFA prepares the Nation’s first responders through ongoing and when necessary, expedited training, regarding how to evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection to critical infrastructure, and be better prepared to react to all-hazards. The USFA coordinates with other Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies; the private sector; colleges and universities; and other DHS educational consortium participants in fostering a solid foundation for our citizens and stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response. To fulfill its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the NFA, NETC Facilities and Support Services, and the National Fire Programs Division.

National Fire Academy

The NFA promotes the professional development of the fire and emergency response community and its allied professionals. NFA supports State and local training organizations to fulfill their obligation to the career and volunteer fire and emergency services. NFA also develops, delivers, and manages educational and training programs having a National focus that are outside of State and local training missions or that exceed State and local capabilities because of cost or audience. The programs are designed to support the DHS and FEMA goals to help State and local response agencies prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to local, regional, and National emergencies.

The State Fire Training Assistance Grants Program will be transferred to the Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program. The transfer will help to reduce duplication of grant management activity with other FEMA grant programs. These grant funds will now be awarded competitively.

NETC Management, Operations, and Support Services Division (MOSS)

The MOSS Division manages, operates, and maintains the NETC facilities and training resources in the most efficient and effective manner. MOSS provides administrative, operational, and emergency services in support of the program activities and special groups at NETC.

National Fire Programs Division (NFP)

The NFP Division manages USFA public education and information efforts. NFP operates the National Fire Data Center utilizing NFIRS for the collection, analysis, publication, dissemination, and marketing of information related to the Nation's fire problem and USFA programs. NFP also manages USFA research efforts in fire detection, prevention, and suppression; first responder health, safety and effectiveness; and special programs that enhance FEMA, USFA and partner roles in all-hazard preparedness and response.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the United States Fire Administration and for other purposes, as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), [\$42,520,000] **\$41,306,000**¹.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$42,520,000] <u>\$41,306,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	133	124	44,038
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases	1	9	
Annualization of vacancies	-	-	144
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	144
Total, Increases	-	-	144
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(1,605)
State Fire Training Grant responsibility moved to AFG	-	-	(1,000)
Technical Adjustment: 0.612% CR increase	-	-	(271)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(2,876)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(2,732)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(2,732)
2014 Current Services	134	133	41,306
Program Changes			
2014 Request	134	133	41,306
2012 to 2014 Change	1	9	(2,732)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	133	124	44,038
FY 2013 Annualized CR	134	133	44,308
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	1	9	144
Decreases	-	-	(2,846)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	(2,732)
FY 2014 Current Services	134	133	41,306
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	134	133	41,306
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	1	9	(2,732)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	133	124	\$44,038	1	9	-\$2,732	0	0	0	134	133	\$41,306	1	9	-\$2,732
Total	133	124	44,038	1	9	-2,732	0	0	0	134	133	41,306	1	9	-2,732

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Justice	-	-	\$3	-	-	\$250	-	-	\$250	-	-	247
Department of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100
Department of Interior - BLM	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	-	-	2	-	-	78	-	-	78	-	-	76
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	80	-	-	503	-	-	503	-	-	423

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
United States Fire Administration	-	-	80	-	-	503	-	-	503	-	-	423
Total Obligations	-	-	80	-	-	503	-	-	503	-	-	423

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
United States Fire Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$11,065	\$11,437	\$11,542	\$477
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	189	-	-	189
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	114	115	-189
12.1 Benefits	2,858	3,252	3,290	432
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	14,180	14,803	14,947	767
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	300	290	260	-40
22.0 Transportation of things	59	78	78	19
23.2 Other rent	16	30	30	14
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,418	2,363	3,013	595
24.0 Printing	301	374	374	73
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,728	6,513	5,534	-194
25.2 Other services	2,937	1,577	1,467	-1470
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	421	550	633	212
25.4 O&M of facilities	7,007	7,340	6,945	-62
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,303	5,909	5,715	1412
26.0 Supplies and materials	636	1,312	663	27
31.0 Equipment	1,041	327	317	-724
32.0 Land & structures	1,772	-	-	-1772
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,916	2,842	1,330	-1,586
43.1 Interest and Dividends	3	-	-	-3
Total, Other Object Classes	29,858	29,505	26,359	-3,499
Total, Direct Obligations	44,038	44,308	41,306	-2,732
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	44,038	44,308	41,306	-2,732
Full Time Equivalents	124	133	133	9

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security United States Fire Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	2	2	2	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	6	7	7	1
GS-14	13	13	13	-
GS-13	44	45	45	1
GS-12	13	14	14	1
GS-11	14	12	14	-
GS-9	9	11	9	-
GS-8	5	4	4	(1)
GS-7	17	16	18	1
GS-6	-	2	-	-
GS-5	2	2	2	-
GS-4	7	5	5	(2)
Total Permanent Positions	133	134	134	1
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	124	133	133	9
Average ES Salary	142,275	152,953	181,048	38,773
Average GS Salary	87,636	86,669	87,438	(198)
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
United States Fire Administration
United States Fire Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,065	11,437	11,542	477
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	189	-	-	-189
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	114	115	47
12.1 Benefits	2,858	3,252	3,290	432
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	14,180	14,803	14,947	767
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	300	290	260	(40)
22.0 Transportation of things	59	78	78	19
23.2 Other rent	16	30	30	14
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,418	2,363	3,013	595
24.0 Printing	301	374	374	73
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,728	6,513	5,534	(194)
25.2 Other services	2,937	1,577	1,467	(1470)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	421	550	633	212
25.4 O&M of facilities	7,007	7,340	6,945	(62)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,303	5,909	5,715	1412
26.0 Supplies and materials	636	1,312	663	27
31.0 Equipment	1,041	327	317	(724)
32.0 Land & structures	1,772	-	-	(1772)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	2,916	2,842	1,330	(1,586)
43.1 Interest and Dividends	3	-	-	(3)
Total, Other Object Classes	29,858	29,505	26,359	(3,499)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	44,038	44,308	41,306	(2,732)
Full Time Equivalents	124	133	133	9

United States Fire Administration Mission Statement

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide National leadership to foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness and response. USFA coordinates with other Federal, State, and local emergency service agencies, the private sector, colleges and universities, and other DHS educational consortium participants. To fulfill its mission, USFA utilizes the assets of the National Fire Academy (NFA), the National Emergency Training Center (NETC), Management, Operations and Support Services (MOSS), and the National Fire Programs (NFP) Division.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,065	11,437	11,542	477
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	189	-	-	(189)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	68	114	115	47
12.1 Benefits	2,858	3,252	3,290	432
Total, Salaries & Benefits	14,180	14,803	14,947	767

Salaries and Benefits include costs for 133 FTEs. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$767,000 as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$300	\$290	\$260	-\$40

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, an incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. FY 2014 reflects a decrease of \$40,000 in staff travel as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of Things	\$59	\$78	\$78	\$19

Transportation of things (including animals), the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$19,000 due to increased service charges as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other Rent	\$16	\$30	\$30	\$14

Payments to a non-Federal source for rental of space, land, and structures. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$14,000 due to increased service charges as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized Cr	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,418	\$2,363	\$3,013	\$595

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$595,000 due to increased service charges as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$301	\$374	\$374	\$73

Printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 increase includes \$73,000 due to increased services charges as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$5,728	\$6,513	\$5,534	-\$194

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. FY 2014 reflects a decrease of \$194,000 in annualized savings due to contract consolidations and conversions as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$2,937	\$1,577	\$1,467	-\$1,470

Other services include report contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease to reflect reduction in course revision and development efforts. FY 2014 also reflects a decrease of \$260,000 in Prevention initiatives, \$200,000 in research studies, \$125,000 in response activities, \$140,000 in course deliveries and \$254,000 in annualized savings due to contract consolidations and conversions as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$421	\$550	\$633	\$212

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$212,000 to OPM for use of online Learning Management System (LMS) as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$7,007	\$7,340	\$6,945	-\$62

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$62,000 resulting from operational efficiencies as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$4,303	\$5,909	\$5,715	\$1,412

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,412,000 as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$636	\$1,312	\$663	\$27

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (c) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$27,000 for non-recurring charges as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,041	\$327	\$317	-\$724

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$724,000 for non-recurring purchases as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & Structures	\$1772	0	\$0	-\$1,772

Purchase and improvement (additions, alterations, and modifications) of land and structures. This decrease is related to FY 2012 one-time roof replacement and HVAC upgrades that are not required in FY 2014.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$2,916	\$2,842	\$1,330	-\$1,586

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,000,000 for the transfer of the USFA State Fire Training Assistance grants to the Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program, a \$160,000 decrease in student stipends, \$50,000 for the elimination of TRADE, and \$302,000 in non-recurring purchases as compared to FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
43.1 Interest and Dividends	\$3	\$0	\$0	-\$3

Interests and dividends are payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available. Distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds. Interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction. The decrease reflects purchase card dividends received in FY 2012 that will not be received in FY 2014.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	108	124	133
Increases			
Annualization of Vacancies	16	9	-
Subtotal, Increases	16	9	-
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	124	133	133
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	16	9	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
United States Fire Administration	\$354	\$354	\$743	\$389
Total Working Capital Fund	\$354	\$354	\$743	\$389

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Submission

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A. Component Overview

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Preparedness: FEMA's National Preparedness Program works to ensure that the Nation is prepared for disasters of all kinds. This program houses management and administrative support functions associated with training and national exercise programs funded through the State and Local Programs appropriation.

Protection: FEMA's National Continuity Program carries out a mandated mission to provide Executive Agent leadership to guarantee the survival of an enduring Constitutional government by ensuring continuity of national operations in response to national emergencies. FEMA maintains an appropriately resourced, staffed, and equipped ability to provide Executive Leadership for Continuity of Government (COG), Continuity of Operations (COOP), and national contingency programs.

Response: FEMA's Response programs provide the core Federal response capability to save lives and protect property in communities throughout the Nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or an emergency. Response Operations ensures that Federal disaster response systems and capabilities are properly positioned to support Federal decision-makers to immediately receive and react to the requirements to support states that have been overwhelmed by the demands of an emergency or major disaster.

Recovery: FEMA's Recovery program ensures that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic and terrorist events, return to normal function with minimal suffering and disruption of services through Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. Through the Recovery program, FEMA takes the lead among Federal agencies, State and local governments and representatives of non-governmental organizations to support communities in rebuilding so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Mitigation: FEMA's Mitigation program works to strengthen mitigation nationwide to reduce the Nation's risk to natural disasters or other emergencies, and to facilitate adoption and enforcement of up-to-date design and construction practices through State and local building codes. Mitigation supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, private-sector, and public-sector entities. Mitigation programs are conducted through three core activities: risk analysis, risk reduction, and insurance against flood risk. These programs work together to reduce the loss of life and property, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to lessen the financial burden on taxpayers.

Management and Administration: FEMA's Management and Administration program encompasses mission support activities such as Information Technology, Human Capital, Facilities, Security and other programs that support the accomplishment of the other missions.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows the Federal Emergency Management Administration’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Preparedness	897	\$2,377,652
Protection	144	\$83,220
Response	939	\$298,656
Recovery	6,795	\$5,808,437
Mitigation	528	\$3,947,504
Management & Administration	2,867	\$935,416
Total Budget Request	12,170	\$13,450,885

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Federal Emergency Management Administration programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Preparedness					100%		
Protection					100%		
Response					100%		
Recovery					100%		
Mitigation					100%		
Management and Administration					87%		13%

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

Federal Emergency Management Administration resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Preparedness	2,407,210	722	2,423,210	897	2,377,652	897
Protection	58,067	124	59,067	144	83,220	144
Response	345,817	839	349,817	939	298,656	939
Recovery	6,568,348	5,246	5,938,911	5,246	5,808,437	6,795
Mitigation	3,642,190	433	3,684,146	528	3,947,504	528
Management & Administration	968,397	2,435	918,131	2,654	818,092	2,704
Total	13,990,029	9,799	13,373,282	10,408	13,333,561	12,007

Performance Measures

For *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent Federal Emergency Management’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Number of corrective actions completed to improve performance following National Level Exercises (since FY 2007)						
Description: This measure will count completed corrective actions assigned to DHS for action resulting from National Level Exercises. A National Level Exercise (NLE) helps the Federal Government prepare and coordinate a multiple-jurisdictional integrated response to a national catastrophic event. A NLE is the capstone exercise conducted as the final component of each National Exercise Program cycle and requires the participation of all appropriate department and agency principals, other key officials and all necessary staffs and operations centers, and operational elements at both the national and regional/local levels. The capstone exercise satisfies the biennial national exercise requirement established in 6 USC 748(b) (3). Corrective actions identified from the exercise are assigned to the respective Agency for completion and validation.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	23	40	120	127
Result:	N/A	N/A	30	114	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of communities in high earthquake, flood, and wind-prone areas adopting disaster-resistant building codes

Description: This measure assesses the number of communities adopting building codes containing provisions that adequately address earthquake, flood, and wind hazards. FEMA works with code adoption and enforcement organizations to support community implementation of disaster resistant building codes, defined as being in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations, equivalent to the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program recommended provisions, and in compliance with the provisions of the International Codes as designated by the International Codes Council. FEMA also works with the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) data to track the number of high-risk communities subject to flood, wind, earthquake, and combined perils that have adopted disaster resistant building codes over time.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	45%	49%	53%	57%
Result:	N/A	N/A	48%	56%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of high-priority core planning capabilities rated as proficient by states and territories

Description: This measure reports the percent of high-priority core capabilities related to planning that states and territories rate as proficient. Planning is a key indicator of their overall level of preparedness. This information is gathered from the State Preparedness Report (SPR), which is an annual self-assessment by states and territories of their levels of preparedness in nationally established capabilities to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from those threats and hazards. that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9%	40%	43.5%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.6%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of households surveyed reporting they have taken steps to mitigate damage to property and protect themselves in the event of a disaster

Description: This measure tracks the percent of surveyed households that indicate they have taken steps to mitigate damage to their home in the event of a flood, hurricane, tornado or other wind hazard. Mitigation helps to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of natural disasters.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	35%	29%	31%	33%
Result:	N/A	N/A	27%	36%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of households that, aside from a fire drill, participated in a preparedness exercise or drill at their workplace, school, or home in the past two years

Description: This measure calculates the percent of households responding to a survey who indicate that, aside from a fire drill, they have participated in a preparedness exercise or drill like the ShakeOut in their workplace, school, or home in the past two years. The survey collects individual disaster preparedness data from a random sample of households across the nation.

Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
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Federal Emergency Management Administration - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	33%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of incident management and support actions necessary to stabilize a jurisdiction within 72 hours or by the agreed upon time						
Description: This measure reflects FEMA's role in effectively responding to any threat or hazard, with an emphasis on saving and sustaining lives within 72 hours, in support of State, local, tribal and territorial governments. "Actions necessary to stabilize an incident" are defined as those functions that must be initiated immediately following an incident in order to ensure the best outcomes for survivors. These actions include establishing joint federal/state incident objectives and interoperable communications between FEMA-supported incident sites, deploying urban search and rescue resources, rapidly activating response coordination centers, and issuing timely alerts, warnings, operations orders, and situation reports.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Incident Management Assistance Teams establishing joint federal and state response objectives within 18 hours						
Description: This measure gauges the percent of time that Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) have deployed and have established initial joint federal and state response objectives within 18 hours of a request from a state or jurisdiction. IMATs rapidly deploy to an incident, provide leadership for federal assistance, and coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of an affected state or territory.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of orders for required life-sustaining commodities (meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting, cots, blankets and generators) and key initial response resources delivered by the agreed upon date						
Description: This measurement evaluates the percentage of orders from FEMA Distribution Centers or logistics partners that arrive at the specified location by the validated and agreed upon delivery date. Orders include but are not limited to: meals, water, tarps, plastic sheeting cots, blankets and generators. The measure is derived by dividing the number of orders that are received by the total number requested.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	80%	85%	95%	95%	95%
Result:	N/A	97.5%	93.3%	92.8%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recovery services through Individual Assistance delivered to disaster survivors gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster						
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Description: This is a weighted percent that reflects FEMA's role in delivering quality services to disaster survivors. This measure is based upon three categories: program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction. Sub-elements within these three categories include providing temporary housing assistance and case management; having available grant management and internet and telephone registration systems; ensuring call centers respond quickly and business staff are in place; and, delivering these services to enhance customer satisfaction of those receiving individual assistance from FEMA following a disaster. Recovery assistance helps individuals affected by disasters and emergencies return to normal quickly and efficiently.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91%	92%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of recovery services through Public Assistance delivered to communities gauging the quality of program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction following a disaster

Description: This is a weighted percent of how FEMA delivers quality services to communities following a disaster based upon three categories: program services, supporting infrastructure, and customer satisfaction. Sub-elements within these three categories include ensuring timely kickoff meetings following requests for public assistance; having available grant management systems; assuring that business staff are in place; and, delivering these services to enhance customer satisfaction of those receiving public assistance. Supporting and ensuring our citizens have quality support after a disaster is critical to facilitating a community's recovery.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	93%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of states with a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) that meets current DHS guidance

Description: This measure quantifies the percentage of states and territories that develop a THIRA in accordance with the DHS guidance. The FY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)/Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant guidance requires the development and maintenance of a THIRA. Developing and maintaining an understanding of risks faced by communities and the Nation is an essential component of the National Preparedness System. THIRA guidance provides a common and consistent approach for identifying and assessing risks and their associated impacts. This common approach will enable the whole community to maintain a baseline understanding of the risks that they face, facilitating efforts to identify capability and resource gaps, focus capability improvements, and inform the community of actions they can take to manage their risks.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of the U.S. population directly covered by FEMA connected radio

transmission stations						
Description: This measure tracks the percentage of U.S. residents that will be capable of receiving an emergency alert message from a broadcast station that is connected and enhanced by FEMA to provide resilient, last resort capability for the President to address the American people. Executive Order 13407 requires the Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) to implement a capability to alert and warn the American people in all hazards and "to ensure that under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people."						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	66%	80%	90%	90%	90%
Result:	N/A	72%	84%	85%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of U.S. population (excluding territories) covered by planned mitigation strategies						
Description: This is a point in time metric that determines the percent of U.S. population (excluding territories) covered by approved or approvable local Hazard Mitigation Plans. The population of each community with approved or approvable local Hazard Mitigation Plans is used to calculate the percentage of the national population. The FEMA Mitigation program gathers and analyzes critical data to aid in future mitigation efforts and enable communities to be better informed and protected. FEMA Mitigation helps communities reduce risk through sound land-use planning principles (such as planned mitigation strategies), floodplain management practices, and financial assistance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	75%	80%	80%	85%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	68.7%	70.96%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Reduction in the potential cost of natural disasters to communities and their citizens (in billions)						
Description: This measure reports the estimated dollar value of losses to the American public which are avoided or averted through a strategic approach of natural hazard risk management.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$2.4
Result:	\$3.12	\$2.975	\$3.4	\$2.97	N/A	N/A

Management Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Loss of life per million people due to fire in the U.S.						
Description: This measure analyzes the reduction in the rate of loss of life from fire-related events by one percent per year. It examines the fatalities in the U.S. per million population using modified targets based on the review of historical data. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports data in September for the previous year. NFPA Survey data are analyzed to produce the report on fire related civilian fatalities.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=12.9	<=12.7	<=12.6	<=12.5	<=12.4	<=12.3

Federal Emergency Management Administration - Strategic Context

Result:	10.9	9.8	10.1	9.6	N/A	N/A
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Measure: Number of trainees that have completed continuity training designed to make them better prepared to respond during all hazard events						
Description: This measure will capture the increase of those individuals within Category 1-3 Departments and Agencies (D/As) better prepared to support continuity programs. To ensure continuity awareness among Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governmental jurisdictions nation-wide, FEMA's National Continuity Program (NCP) will increase its percentage of participation in Continuity training by 6% annually based off NCP's FY 2010 baseline of 23,690 new participants. This cumulative measure is relevant because Continuity awareness remains an important part of the continuity of government essential functions during all-hazard events. Social Media outreach will assist in promoting continuity training nation-wide.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	48,802	50,266	51,774
Result:	N/A	N/A	193,483	67,047	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent accuracy of inventory of disaster response supplies						
Description: This measure assesses the accuracy of the physical inventory of disaster response supplies stored in strategic storage sites. Strategic sites are FEMA Distribution Centers, Food Banks, Private Sector/Vendor managed sites and state owned warehouses where FEMA-controlled stocks are stored under an official memorandum of agreement. Ensuring an accurate stock of these supplies enhances the government's ability to effectively and efficiently provide emergency supplies to disaster survivors.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	95%	95%	95%	98%	98%
Result:	N/A	99.3%	99.75%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of attendees from all levels of government including tribal, public and private sector, and non-governmental organizations reporting they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of training						
Description: This measure reports the percent of students attending training at the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) who responded to a survey indicating that they are better prepared to deal with disasters and emergencies as a result of the training they received. Training is conducted at the EMI dedicated training facility in Emmitsburg, MD, the Noble Training Center in Anniston, AL, as well as other off-site resident classroom courses taught by EMI instructors. This training provides Federal, State, local and tribal officials, and public and private sector officials, and volunteer organizations having key emergency responsibilities with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen nationwide preparedness and respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	92%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96.5%
Result:	92%	N/A	96%	96.42%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Federal Departments and Agencies that have viable continuity programs to maintain essential functions in case of disaster						
Description: This measure enables FEMA to track the percent of Category 1, 2, and 3 Federal Departments and Agencies with viable Continuity of Operations capabilities to perform essential functions in the event of disruption of normal operations. In addition, this measure allows for FEMA National Continuity Programs to track which agencies are in compliance with current Federal requirements and guidance.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified
Result:	Classified	Classified	Classified	Classified	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of grantees reporting significant progress toward the goals and objectives identified in their current state homeland security strategies						
Description: This measure reflects grantees' progress toward the goals and objectives identified in their State homeland security strategies. These strategies detail jurisdictions' plans to strengthen their preparation for and response to acts of terrorism, as well as natural and man-made threats. Grantees can also provide written comments on the program and highlight "best practices" and major initiatives in the State as a result of grant funding. Progress toward homeland security strategies provides an over-arching assessment of grantees' ability to coordinate emergency management efforts.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	69%	35%	40%	40%	43%	46%
Result:	31%	N/A	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of population where Risk MAP has been deployed enabling communities to take mitigation action to reduce risk						
Description: This measures the percent of the population that where Risk MAP has been deployed to provide communities with flood information and tools which they can use to enhance their mitigation plans and better protect their citizens. The population of each community with Risk MAP products is used to calculate the percentage of the national population. Flood risk data products provide information to states and local communities in order for them to develop sound Hazard Mitigation Plans, communicate risks to citizens, and allow the public to take action to prevent risks.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	40%	44%	47%	49%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.3%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of supervisors of students trained who believe their staff are better prepared as a result of National Fire Academy training						
Description: The measure assesses the increase in the level of students trained as reported by individual first-line supervisors. These supervisors observe and report through an on-line survey how training skills are being used on-the-job and whether or not their subordinate is better prepared to respond to disasters and emergencies as a result of the National Fire Academy training they received.						

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	80%	81%	82%	85%	86%
Result:	N/A	89%	88%	93.9%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of time the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure is operating and available for use by Federal, State and Local officials for the dissemination of emergency alerts

Description: EO 13407 states "It is the policy of the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people in situations of war, terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other hazards to public safety and well-being (public alert and warning system), taking appropriate account of the functions, capabilities, and needs of the private sector and of all levels of government in our Federal system, and to ensure that under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people." The IPAWS infrastructure provides alert and warning message collection and dissemination so that United States residents will receive authenticated emergency alert messages over as many communications paths as possible.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	100%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.6%	N/A	N/A

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department's objectives is to improve DHS's organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Resources Requested

Federal Emergency Management Administration resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Preparedness	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Response	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management & Administration	102,349	158	115,064	158	117,324	163
Total	102,349	158	115,064	158	117,324	163

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

Federal Emergency Management Administration contributes to this mission but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*Citizenship & Immigration Services
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

**Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	396	315	102,424	396	359	103,043	388	388	124,213	(8)	73	21,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	73	10,330
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	13,240	12,578	3,041,253	1,543	2,302	117,408	-	-	-	1,543	2,302	117,408
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804
Subtotal, Discretionary	12,278	10,769	3,078,465	12,278	10,820	3,079,084	13,813	13,151	3,219,466	1,535	2,382	141,001	-	-	11,459	1,535	2,382	129,542
Total, Citizenship & Immigration Services	12,278	10,769	3,078,465	12,278	10,820	3,079,084	13,813	13,151	3,219,466	1,535	2,382	141,001	-	-	11,459	1,535	2,382	129,542
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	12,278	10,769	3,078,465	12,278	10,820	3,079,084	13,813	13,151	3,219,466	1,535	2,382	141,001	-	-	11,459	1,535	2,382	129,542
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year Rescission	-	[1,302]	-	-	-	(1,302)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	12,278	10,769	3,078,465	12,278	10,820	3,077,782	13,813	13,151	3,219,466	1,535	2,382	141,001	-	-	11,459	1,535	2,382	129,542

¹The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR ¹						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	-	-	315	\$102,424	315	\$102,424	-	-	359	\$103,043	359	\$103,043	-	-	388	\$124,213	388	\$124,213
E-Verify	-	-	315	102,424	315	102,424	-	-	359	103,043	359	103,043	-	-	388	114,213	388	114,213
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	-	-	10,276	2,923,845	10,276	2,923,845	-	-	10,276	2,923,845	10,276	2,923,845	-	-	12,578	3,041,253	12,578	3,041,253
Adjudication Services	-	-	8,915	2,423,351	8,915	2,423,351	-	-	8,915	2,423,351	8,915	2,423,351	-	-	10,921	2,575,486	10,921	2,575,486
District Operations	-	-	5,297	1,290,544	5,297	1,290,544	-	-	5,297	1,290,544	5,297	1,290,544	-	-	6,496	1,510,836	6,496	1,510,836
Service Centers	-	-	2,635	506,302	2,635	506,302	-	-	2,635	506,302	2,635	506,302	-	-	3,009	550,653	3,009	550,653
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	698	195,820	698	195,820	-	-	698	195,820	698	195,820	-	-	1,069	236,494	1,069	236,494
Records Operations	-	-	285	86,631	285	86,631	-	-	285	86,631	285	86,631	-	-	347	94,039	347	94,039
Transformation	-	-	-	344,054	-	344,054	-	-	-	344,054	-	344,054	-	-	-	183,464	-	183,464
Information and Customer Services	-	-	242	88,891	242	88,891	-	-	242	88,891	242	88,891	-	-	270	96,409	270	96,409
Administration	-	-	941	381,666	941	381,666	-	-	941	381,666	941	381,666	-	-	1,209	339,421	1,209	339,421
SAVE	-	-	178	29,937	178	29,937	-	-	178	29,937	178	29,937	-	-	178	29,937	178	29,937
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000
Adjudication Services	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000
Service Center Operations	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	-	-	178	39,196	178	39,196	-	-	185	39,196	185	39,196	-	-	185	41,000	185	41,000
Adjudication Services	-	-	178	39,196	178	39,196	-	-	185	39,196	185	39,196	-	-	185	41,000	185	41,000
District Operations	-	-	111	25,055	111	25,055	-	-	115	25,055	115	25,055	-	-	115	26,044	115	26,044
Service Centers	-	-	67	13,948	67	13,948	-	-	70	13,948	70	13,948	-	-	70	14,740	70	14,740
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	-	193	-	193	-	-	-	193	-	193	-	-	-	216	-	216
Total	-	-	10,769	3,078,465	10,769	3,078,465	-	-	10,820	3,079,084	10,820	3,079,084	-	-	13,151	3,219,466	13,151	3,219,466

¹The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluation

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2012	3/22/2012	S.Rpt. 112-74	The Director of USCIS to provide a report identifying the costs of expanding the use of E-Verify.	Under Review

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	2002	631,745	707,392	124,213
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	124,213
Fee Accounts				
Immigration Examinations Fee	1988	N/A	N/A	N/A
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner	1998	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraud Prevention and Detection	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation		631,745	707,392	124,213

Note: the Examinations Account was established by the 1989 DOJ Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 100-459 (1988); the H-1B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Fee Account was established by section 414 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 105-277 (1998); and the Fraud Prevention and Detection fee was authorized by Pub. L. No. 108-447, div. J, title IV § 426 (2004).

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

Through the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, USCIS ensures the integrity of the immigration system, and promotes awareness and understanding of citizenship.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by granting citizenship and immigration benefits, providing accurate and useful information to our customers, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system.

USCIS has established six goals: (1) strengthen the security and integrity of the immigration system, (2) provide effective customer-oriented immigration benefits and information, (3) support immigrants' integration and participation in American civic culture, (4) promote flexible and sound immigration policies and programs, (5) strengthen the infrastructure supporting the USCIS mission, and (6) operate as a high-performance organization that promotes a highly talented workforce and a dynamic work culture.

USCIS is the component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that facilitates legal immigration for people seeking to enter, reside, or work in the United States. USCIS possesses the authority to grant or deny immigration benefits -- approving nearly 6 million immigration benefit requests each year. These immigration benefits range from work authorization documents to asylum and refugee applications, to petitions for immediate relatives to immigrate to the United States.

The Salaries and Expenses account encompasses all of the discretionary funding of USCIS. The only program that received FY2012 funding through this account is E-Verify. E-Verify is an automated system that allows U.S. employers to electronically verify names, dates of birth, social security numbers, and immigration information for non-citizens, against Federal databases to ensure the employment eligibility of both citizen and non-citizen new hires. In FY 2014, USCIS is requesting appropriated funding to continue operation, enhancement, and expansion of E-Verify as well as discretionary funding to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

B. Budget Activities:

In FY2012, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation funded activities related to the operation of E-Verify. E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State data. At the end of FY 2012, 404,295 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and during FY 2012 the E-Verify program processed more than 21 million queries. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,500 new employers per week.

The budget request includes funding to operate, enhance, and expand the E-Verify system, support E-Verify Self Check, and added funding for the Verification Information System (VIS) Modernization initiative. Funding is also requested to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, started in FY 2009, which facilitates immigrant civic integration by supporting immigrants on the path to naturalization and by promoting education and awareness of the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship.

C. Budget Request Summary: In FY 2014, USCIS requests \$124.2 million and 388 positions, 388 full-time equivalent employees for the Salaries and Expenses account. The FY 2014 request represents an increase of \$21.8 million, a decrease of 8 positions, and an increase of 73 FTE from FY 2012. The FY 2014 request includes an adjustment to base totaling \$10.3 million, which includes \$10.0 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) for discretionary funding support for Citizenship and Integration Grants and \$330,000 (0 FTP / 73 FTE) for E-Verify. In FY 2012, nearly \$5 million in funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program was provided from fees paid by immigration benefit applicants and deposited into the Immigrant Examinations Fees account (IEFA). In FY 2014, USCIS requests that \$10 million be provided through the discretionary Salaries and Expenses Account to directly fund the provision of grants. Salaries and related administrative expenses for the grant program will continue to be funded from the IEFA.

In addition to these base adjustments, the FY 2014 request includes \$11.5 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) for the following program increase:

- **VIS Modernization:** A total of \$11.5 million (0 FTP / 0 FTE) is requested for the VIS Modernization initiative. The VIS Modernization initiative will meet the growing needs of E-Verify, and will have the collateral benefit of improving the SAVE program by enhancing the VIS operational environment, thus ensuring the system is able to effectively operate in an environment where the Federal and State demands are increasing. This initiative is critically needed to address service demands that are growing too fast for the current level of technology to adequately manage.

D. Efficiencies

Mission Support and Personnel Reduction Efficiencies: \$.759 million

USCIS is projecting a reduction of 8 mission support personnel resulting from efficiencies in FY 2014 that will yield a cost savings of \$584,000 in personnel pay and \$175,000 in personnel benefits.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Citizenship & Immigration Services Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity¹

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ²			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	396	315	102,424	396	359	103,043	388	388	114,213	(8)	73	11,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	73	330
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Subtotal, Discretionary	396	315	102,424	396	359	103,043	388	388	124,213	(8)	73	21,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	-	10,330
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	396	315	102,424	396	359	103,043	388	388	124,213	(8)	73	21,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	-	10,330
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	396	315	102,424	396	359	103,043	388	388	124,213	(8)	73	21,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	-	10,330
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Sources Prior Year Rescission			[1,302]			(1,302)												
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	396	315	102,424	396	359	101,741	388	388	124,213	(8)	73	21,789	-	-	11,459	(8)	-	10,330

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175 and reflect a rescission of \$1.3million. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

² The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
E-Verify
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: E-Verify

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	396	315	102,424
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	73	330
2014 Current Services	388	388	102,754
2014 Program Change	-	-	11,459
2014 Total Request	388	388	114,213
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(8)	73	11,789

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests 388 FTP, 388 FTE, and \$114.2 million for this activity in FY 2014. Adjustments to base include \$324,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise; \$740,000 (0 FTP / 8 FTE) for the annualization of 8 FTE for E-Verify; a transfer of \$25,000 from the Under Secretary for Management, Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer for Shared Services for Working Capital Fund (WCF) / Office of the Chief Financial Officer for Financial Audit Clearinghouse Database for WCF; and efficiencies totaling 8 FTP / 8 FTE and \$759,000. USCIS requests a program increase for VIS Modernization for \$11.5 million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

E-Verify was established by the *Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA)* and is based on the Employment Eligibility Form (Form I-9). E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee’s eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee’s Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State data. At the end of FY 2012, 404,295 employers were enrolled in E-Verify and during FY 2012 the E-Verify program processed more than 21 million queries. The program continues to grow by approximately 1,500 new employers per week.

USCIS launched the E-Verify Self Check service in March of 2011, and gradually made it available to the public through a three-phased approach, culminating in a nationwide expansion in February 2012. Self Check was developed through a partnership between DHS and SSA to provide individuals

with a tool to check their own employment eligibility status, as well as to provide guidance on how to correct their DHS and SSA records. It is the first online E-Verify service offered directly to workers. Self Check helps businesses by providing U.S. workers with the opportunity to ensure their employment authorization records are accurate before getting a job. It also improves employee understanding of the employment eligibility process. USCIS began offering this service in Spanish in August 2011, and plans further Self Check enhancements in FY 2013, including additional access to Department of State and state drivers' license databases.

E-Verify launched the first phase of a Data Analytics Tool (DAT) in FY 2012. The first phase of DAT offered key advanced analytic techniques, including models addressing compliance and program effectiveness. E-Verify deployed Voice of the Customer, a quality management system, designed to use customer feedback to improve service, policy, and operational systems.

In FY 2013, USCIS will enhance Self Check to include Employee Service Pages (ESP) and related functionality. After completing a Self Check query, users could choose to establish an individual ESP with a unique user ID and password. Through their ESP "accounts," individuals could: 1) protect against the fraudulent use of their social security number (SSN) by individuals seeking employment with E-Verify employers by locking ("Self Lock") their SSN; 2) if a record mismatch is identified, check the status of their case, and obtain more detailed information on how to correct the record online; 3) receive reminders of impending employment authorization document expiration; and 4) run future employment eligibility queries without going through the identity proofing step that is currently required in Self Check. ESPs will require the development of an account management solution that will include two factor authentication, and can serve as a platform for providing additional employee-focused services in the future.

In FY 2014, E-Verify plans to phase in an enhanced enrollment process that reduces the enrollment burden on the employer and the government and will provide more detailed user information for compliance assistance activities. Additionally, E-Verify will finalize the requirements for the electronic I-9 and its supporting processes. These enhancements will deploy in phases in FY 2014 and subsequent out-years.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p>Benefits Provision - Verification Information System/Employment Eligibility Verification (VIS/EEV)</p>	<p>USCIS VIS supports the (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements) SAVE Program, allowing federal, state and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit. The SAVE program is mandated by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). VIS is also utilized for the E - Verify program, to allow participating employers to verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees. The E - Verify program is mandated by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Any legislation enacted making participation in the E - Verify program mandatory will necessitate the usage of VIS as the primary information system used.</p> <p>VIS addresses a capability gap by allowing federal, state and local benefit granting agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants/customers applying for a government benefit. VIS currently has 4 planned releases for FY13. Additional incremental VIS releases will be ongoing as modernization, new development and O&M continue.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of Initial Mismatches for authorized workers that are later determined to be “Employment Authorized.” 	
<p>\$46,141</p>	<p>\$61,170</p>	<p>\$63,947</p>

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Immigrant Integration & Citizenship

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	-
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	10,000
2014 Current Services	-	-	10,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	10,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	10,000

USCIS requests 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$10.0 million for this activity in FY 2014. In FY 2012, the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program funding is supported by the USCIS Immigration Examinations Fee Account. The adjustment to base of 0 FTP, 0 FTE, and \$10.0 million is to request appropriated, discretionary funding to support Citizenship and Integration grants.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Our continued success as a nation of immigrants depends on the ability of lawful newcomers to permanently settle in communities and enjoy the rights and freedoms that define our Nation. Naturalization is a critical milestone for immigrants in achieving full participation, gaining a sense of belonging, and receiving equality under the law. The Citizenship and Integration Grant Program builds community capacity to prepare immigrants for citizenship. The program funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high-quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide, to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application services.

Citizenship and Integration Grant Program grant recipients provided citizenship preparation services to 21,694 permanent residents under the program in FY 2012. Specifically, grant recipients enrolled 11,310 students in citizenship classes, provided naturalization eligibility screenings to 13,746 permanent residents, and prepared and submitted 8,392 naturalization applications. USCIS Citizenship and Integration Grant Program funding also helped eight (8) organizations to gain Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) recognition and 23 grant recipient employees to secure BIA accreditation.

USCIS also highlights and shares promising practices gathered from the ongoing efforts of grant recipients. In FY 2012, seven (7) case studies were published on the web-based USCIS Citizenship Resource Center. This information assists other immigrant-serving organizations in their efforts to build and expand their capacity to provide high quality citizenship preparation services.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: VIS Modernization
PPA: E-Verify
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$11,459

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	11,459
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,459

Description of Item

USCIS requests an \$11.5 million program enhancement for E-Verify, a program within the Enterprise Services Directorate (ESD) to fund the Verification Information System (VIS) Modernization initiative. The purpose of the VIS Modernization initiative is to meet the growing needs of the E-Verify and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) programs. The VIS operational environment must be enhanced and modernized to manage the increasing Federal and State demands and anticipated growth.

VIS Modernization represents a major redesign of the system that supports E-Verify. The initiative will transform the current E-Verify system, improve usability and overall ease of operations and maintenance, and will lay a foundation for the system's future expansion. This transformation will include training tutorials that will be tailored to employers' needs. Employers will be able to select the functionality they require in order to use E-Verify successfully with their business model. VIS Modernization will also reduce the overall enrollment burden for employers and increase the productivity of Verification Division staff by eliminating the need for USCIS staff to manually enroll employers. Because VIS also supports the SAVE Program, VIS Modernization improvements will benefit the SAVE Program as well.

Justification

The VIS Modernization initiative offers several programmatic advantages to E-Verify in future years, including: reduced operating costs; the ability to integrate with DHS and USCIS initiatives without incurring exorbitant costs; the ability to keep pace with growth in system usage; and the ability to further detect and reduce system misuse leading to fraud.

The cost reduction, improved and scalable system architecture and superior service benefits of VIS Modernization are summarized below.

Cost reductions will be achieved in a number of areas, including:

- Optimized application logic will result in fewer manual secondary verifications
- Integrated Content Management System will allow content modification without requiring expensive releases

System architecture improvements include:

- Accommodation of increased query volume that will allow easier integration with DHS and USCIS systems
- Modular customer profiles provides quicker response to new mission demands and restricts access to unauthorized data

Service advantages provided by VIS Modernization include:

- Improved logic will enable system to grow
- Reduced false negatives
- Improved system availability

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative supports DHS Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for citizenship and immigration services, [\$142,974,000]**\$124,213,000**¹, of which [\$131,972,000]**\$114,213,000**² is for [immigration verification programs, including \$111,924,000 for]³ the E-Verify Program, as described in section 403(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1324a note), to assist United States employers with maintaining a legal workforce, **and of which \$10,000,000 is for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program**⁴ [and \$20,048,000 for the SAVE Program to assist Federal, State and local benefit agencies needing immigration verification services]⁵: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease: Provided further, That the Director of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act for grants for immigrant integration may be used to provide services to aliens who have not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence[: Provided further, That nothing in this Act or any other provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to recover SAVE query costs from SAVE Program users]⁶.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$142,974,000] <u>\$124,213,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$131,972,000] <u>\$114,213,000</u> ...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ...[immigration verification programs, including \$111,924,000 for]...	Removes unnecessary language. E-Verify is the only immigration verification program for which appropriated funds are being requested.
⁴ ... <u>and of which \$10,000,000 is for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program</u> ...	Provides USCIS with authority for \$10 million in appropriated funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.
⁵ ...[and \$20,048,000 for the SAVE Program to assist Federal, State and local benefit agencies needing immigration verification services]...	Appropriated funding is not being requested for the SAVE Program.
⁶ ...[: Provided further, That nothing in this Act or any other provision of law shall be construed to limit the authority of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to recover SAVE query costs from SAVE Program users]...	Removes unnecessary language. Appropriated funding is not being requested for the SAVE Program.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses:

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	396	315	102,424
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	324
Hiring to FTP authorized level	-	73	-
Annualization of FTE for E-Verify	-	8	740
OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) Database, for WCF	-	-	1
Citizenship and Integration Grants	-	-	10,000
USM OCAO for Shared Services, for WCF	-	-	24
Total, Increases	-	81	11,089
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(8)	(8)	(759)
Total, Decreases	(8)	(8)	(759)
Total Other Adjustments	(8)	73	10,330
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(8)	73	10,330
2014 Current Services	388	388	112,754
Program Changes			
Increases			
VIS Modernization	-	-	11,459
Total, Increases	-	-	11,459
Total Program Changes	-	-	11,459
2014 Request	388	388	124,213
2012 to 2014 Change	(8)	73	21,789

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	396	315	102,424
FY 2013 Annualized CR¹	396	359	101,741
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	81	11,089
Decreases	(8)	(8)	(759)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	(8)	73	10,330
FY 2014 Current Services	388	388	112,754
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	11,459
Total, Program Changes	-	-	11,459
FY 2014 Request	388	388	124,213
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(8)	73	21,789

¹The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
E-Verify	396	315	\$102,424	-8	73	\$330	0	0	\$11,459	388	388	\$114,213	-8	73	\$11,789
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
Total	396	315	102,424	-8	73	10,330	0	0	11,459	388	388	124,213	-8	73	21,789

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR ¹	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$26,503	\$30,080	\$32,230	\$5,727
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	420	477	508	88
11.5 Other personnel compensation	346	393	421	75
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	7,791	8,843	9,476	1,685
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	35,060	39,792	42,635	7,575
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	654	530	530	(124)
22.0 Transportation of things	31	25	34	3
23.1 GSA rent	3,266	3,266	3,266	-
23.2 Other rent	546	546	562	16
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	558	558	558	-
24.0 Printing	20	20	20	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	29,885	26,532	32,421	2,536
25.2 Other services	3,199	2,569	3,470	271
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	12,698	12,698	12,825	127
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,443	14,443	15,165	722
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	201	201	211	10
31.0 Equipment	1,863	1,863	2,516	653
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	10,000	10000
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	102,424	103,043	124,213	21,789
Full Time Equivalents	315	359	388	73

¹ Does not include rescission of \$1.3 million.

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR ¹	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	42	42	41	(1)
GS-14	85	85	84	(1)
GS-13	47	47	46	(1)
GS-12	46	46	45	(1)
GS-11	71	71	70	(1)
GS-10	1	1	1	-
GS-9	51	51	50	(1)
GS-7	27	27	26	(1)
GS-5	25	25	24	(1)
Total Permanent Positions	396	396	388	(8)
Unfilled Positions EOY	62	-	-	-62
Total Permanent Employment EOY	334	396	388	54
Full Time Equivalents	315	359	388	73
Average ES Salary	153,777	153,777	155,315	1,538
Average GS Salary	87,527	87,527	88,402	875
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

¹ The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
E-Verify
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	26,503	30,080	32,230	5,727
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	420	477	508	88
11.5 Other personnel compensation	346	393	421	75
12.1 Benefits	7,791	8,843	9,476	1,685
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	35,060	39,792	42,635	7,575
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	654	530	530	(124)
22.0 Transportation of things	31	25	34	3
23.1 GSA rent	3,266	3,266	6	-
23.2 Other rent	546	546	562	16
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	558	558	558	-
24.0 Printing	20	20	20	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	29,885	26,532	32,421	2,536
25.2 Other services	3,199	2,569	3,470	271
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	12,698	12,698	12,825	127
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	14,443	14,443	15,165	722
26.0 Supplies and materials	201	201	211	10
31.0 Equipment	1,863	1,863	2,516	653
Total Requirements	102,424	103,043	114,213	11,789
Full Time Equivalents	315	359	388	73

¹The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable. Does not include rescission of \$1.3 million.

E-Verify Mission Statement

E-Verify is an Internet-based system that enables an employer to determine an employee's eligibility to work in the United States by verifying information reported on an employee's Form I-9 against DHS, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Department of State data.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	26,503	30,080	32,230	5,727
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	420	477	508	88
11.5 Other personnel compensation	346	393	421	75
12.1 Benefits	7,791	8,843	9,476	1,685
Total, Salaries & Benefits	35,060	39,792	42,635	7,575

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$654	\$530	\$530	-\$124

A decrease of \$124,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$31	\$25	\$34	\$3

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$546	\$546	\$562	\$16

An increase of \$16,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$29,885	\$26,532	\$32,421	\$2,536

An increase of \$2,536,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$3,199	\$2,569	\$3,470	\$271

An increase of \$271,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$12,698	\$12,698	\$12,825	\$127

An increase of \$127,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$14,443	\$14,443	\$15,165	\$722

An increase of \$722,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$201	\$201	\$211	\$10

An increase of \$10,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,863	\$1,863	\$2,516	\$653

An increase of \$653,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Salaries and Expenses:
Immigrant Integration & Citizenship
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	10,000	10,000
Total, Other Object Classes	-	-	10,000	10,000
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	-	-	10,000	10,000
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Immigrant Integration & Citizenship Mission Statement

The USCIS Citizenship and Integration Grant Program seeks to build community capacity to prepare permanent residents for citizenship. The program funds competitive grants with the goal of expanding the availability of high-quality citizenship preparation programs for permanent residents in communities nationwide, to include citizenship instruction and naturalization application services. Since its inception in 2009, the grant program has been administered by the USCIS Office of Citizenship, which is responsible for promoting instruction and training on citizenship rights and responsibilities and providing permanent residents with information and tools necessary to successfully integrate into American civic culture.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	\$10,000	\$10,000

The FY 2014 Request includes a \$10.0 million for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. For FY 2012 and FY 2013, Immigrant Integration and Citizenship grants were funded through the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013 ¹	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	529	315	359
Increases			
Adjustment for Insourcing	8	-	-
Annualization of 8 FTE for E-Verify	-	8	-
Program Enhancement for E-Verify	8	-	-
FY 2012 Hiring in E-Verify	115	-	-
Hiring to POS level	-	36	37
Subtotal, Increases	131	44	-
Decreases			
Asylum and Refugee Services Transfer to Immigration Examination Fees Acct.	(264)	-	-
Adjustment to transfer Immigrant Integration Grants personnel to Exam Fees	(6)	-	-
Real ID Transfer to Exams Fees	(2)	-	-
Adjustment for FTE level below POS level	(73)	-	(8)
Subtotal, Decreases	(345)	-	(8)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	315	359	388
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	214	44	-

¹The FY 2013 Annualized CR FTE does not match MAX. The displayed amount reflects the most recent projection of actual FTE achievable.

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
E-Verify	\$772	\$772	\$796	\$24
Total Working Capital Fund	\$772	\$772	\$796	\$24

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Immigration Examinations Fee Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA) is the primary funding source for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Fees collected from the filing of immigration benefit applications are deposited into the IEFA and used to fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and associated support benefits, as well as to cover the costs of providing similar benefits to applicants without fees for purposes of fulfilling humanitarian objectives.

A. Mission Statement for Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

The IEFA account provides necessary resources for USCIS to:

- Strengthen and effectively administer the immigration system.
- Strengthen national security safeguards and combat fraud.
- Reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.
- Enhance customer service and public engagement.

B. Budget Activities:

Adjudication Services

Through a network of approximately 240 domestic and foreign offices, USCIS is responsible for the timely and quality processing of:

- *Family-based petitions* - facilitating the process for close relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent residents to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- *Employment-based petitions* - facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or work in the United States temporarily
- *Asylum and Refugee petitions* - adjudicating asylum applications and processing refugees
- *Naturalization applications* - processing applications of those who wish to become U.S. citizens

Secure identity cards and travel document booklets are personalized and provided to recipients of certain immigration benefits as evidence of immigration status and for use in proving eligibility to work and live in the United States and/or to re-enter the United States after travel abroad. Premium processing revenues collected into this account fund the Transformation Program which is a multi-year effort to modernize USCIS business processes and supporting systems.

Information and Customer Services

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through

transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The Customer Service Division (CSD) is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners and advocates regarding immigration benefits. The Public Engagement Division (PED) is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication, and seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews.

Administration

The Administration activity supports a variety of headquarters offices including the Office of the Director, Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Counsel, Contracting, Communications, Legislative Affairs, Policy and Strategy, Equal Opportunity and Inclusion, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Security and Integrity.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)

SAVE is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that verifies an individual's immigration status to help ensure that only those persons eligible to receive Federal, State, or local public benefits actually receive such benefits.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2014, USCIS requests \$3.041 billion and 13,240 positions, 12,578 FTE for the Immigration Examinations Fee account. The FY 2014 request represents an increase \$117.4 million and 1,543 positions, 2,302 FTE above FY 2012. The increase in projected spending authority is the net result of the following: a \$271.3 million increase associated with projected changes in workload and staffing requirements; \$11.7 million for the FY 2014 pay raise; a decrease of \$5.0 million to reflect funding requested in the Salaries and Expenses account for Citizenship and Integration grants; and, a decrease of \$160.6 million based on the projected FY 2014 funding requirements for the Transformation program.

In 2013, USCIS intends to complete a biennial fee study to assess whether changes to the current fee schedule are warranted for FY 2014/2015. The fee study and potential rule will account for updated workload and operating cost projections that may have changed since the agency's last comprehensive fee rule in 2010.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity¹**

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	10,190	8,915	2,423,351	10,190	8,915	2,423,351	11,497	10,921	2,575,486	1,307	2,006	152,135	-	-	-	1,307	2,006	152,135
District Operations	6,054	5,297	1,290,544	6,054	5,297	1,290,544	6,839	6,496	1,510,836	785	1,199	220,292	-	-	-	785	1,199	220,292
Service Centers	3,012	2,635	506,302	3,012	2,635	506,302	3,167	3,009	550,653	155	374	44,351	-	-	-	155	374	44,351
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	797	698	195,820	797	698	195,820	1,125	1,069	236,494	328	371	40,674	-	-	-	328	371	40,674
Records Operations	327	285	86,631	327	285	86,631	366	347	94,039	39	62	7,408	-	-	-	39	62	7,408
Transformation	-	-	344,054	-	-	344,054	-	-	183,464	-	-	(160,590)	-	-	-	-	-	(160,590)
Information and Customer Services	269	242	88,891	269	242	88,891	284	270	96,409	15	28	7,518	-	-	-	15	28	7,518
Administration	1,052	941	381,666	1,052	941	381,666	1,273	1,209	339,421	221	268	(42,245)	-	-	-	221	268	(42,245)
SAVE	186	178	29,937	186	178	29,937	186	178	29,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account:	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	13,240	12,578	3,041,253	1,543	2,302	117,408	-	-	-	1,543	2,302	117,408
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	13,240	12,578	3,041,253	1,543	2,302	117,408	-	-	-	1,543	2,302	117,408
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	13,240	12,578	3,041,253	1,543	2,302	117,408	-	-	-	1,543	2,302	117,408

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparison between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: District Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	6,054	5,297	1,290,544
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	785	1,199	220,292
2014 Current Services	6,839	6,496	1,510,836
2014 Total Request	6,839	6,496	1,510,836
Total Change 2012 to 2014	785	1,199	220,292

USCIS requests 6,839 positions, 6,496 FTE, and \$1.5 billion to process millions of immigration benefit applications while maintaining backlog goals and ensuring the security and integrity of the immigration system. Adjustments to base include \$6.5 million for the FY 2014 pay raise; 785 FTP / 1,199 FTE and \$116.6 million in spending authority based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections; and \$102.2 million resulting from an improved methodology for allocating GSA rent charges, and a decrease of \$5.0 million associated with funding requested in the Salaries and Expenses Account for Citizenship and Integration grants.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Field Operations

Field Operations ensures the efficient adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits requiring face-to-face interviews, timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines, provision of direct customer service, immigration information, assurance of the integrity of the immigration system, and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries.

Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS)

FDNS detects and combats immigration benefit fraud, identifies threats to national security and public safety posed by those seeking immigration benefits, and serves as an effective conduit of information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

Office of Information Technology

The Office of Information Technology, a component within the Management Directorate, supports USCIS operations with technology services and solutions.

Office of Performance and Quality

The Office of Performance and Quality maintains the integrity and quality of the immigration process by providing for the development of annual performance goals and metrics, and oversees the National Quality Management Program that ensures the integrity of the adjudication process and the effective delivery of immigration services.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p>Customer Service Web Portal</p>	<p>The USCIS Office of Communications (OCOMM) and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) established the public - facing Customer Service Web Portal (CSWP) in October 2006. The primary goal of the CSWP is to provide the public with a positive, understandable and effective online experience. A public user, with minimal computing skills, can access the CSWP and easily access information, download forms, educational and instructional materials, and gain access to other systems responsible for scheduling interviews and applying for immigrant benefits. Customer access to the CSWP is seamless, regardless of technical sources, so that all information sources have a similar, if not the same, look and feel and apply a consistent and intuitive navigation strategy. The CSWP went through an exhaustive redesign in September 2009, including the deployment of USCIS Espanol.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an 85% overall customer satisfactions rating of the immigration process. 	
<p>\$23,613</p>	<p>\$24,232</p>	<p>\$24,256</p>
<p>Immigration - CLAIMS 3.0</p>	<p>The Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3.0 (CLAIMS 3) is a legacy case application tracking and processing system used for the adjudication of applications and petitions for immigration benefits and services except asylum and naturalization. CLAIMS 3 is the primary source of applicant/petitioner information used to perform background checks, conduct the examination (review of information that is being provided by petitioners), and adjudication. The information within CLAIMS 3 is used to assist the examiner in verifying and corroborating applicant petitions through the use of business rules to ensure that the process is consistent with all applicable laws and regulations. CLAIMS 3 resides in four service centers, the National Benefits Center, the</p>	

	<p>Administrative Appeals Office, and Baltimore Field Office. It channels information to over 90 district offices via the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) Web Interface for Family Based 485 Forms, and is a source for accessing information for Performance Measures and Production Numbers.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an average processing cycle time of below four months for the adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485). 	
\$16,835	\$17,118	\$17,120
<p>Infrastructure (End User Support)</p>	<p>Infrastructure (End User Support) covers operations and maintenance of the USCIS IT Infrastructure for over 15,000 federal and contract employees at over 300 locations throughout the country and overseas. The support and services include: A National USCIS Service Desk to include a Help Desk facility with IT systems and personnel to act a single point of contact; hardware maintenance support (approximately 50,000 pieces of hardware); a Technical Assistance Center (TAC); infrastructure operations; desk side support; and deployment services. The first project is to update existing workstations for 7,200 employees with aging technology. The second project is to provide complete workstations to 1,665 employees. Cloud computing services will be provided to 1,300 employees in the National Capitol Region.</p> <p>Infrastructure addresses a capability gap by covering operations and maintenance of the USCIS IT Infrastructure for over 15,000 federal and contract employees at over 300 locations throughout the country and overseas. Infrastructure plans to update 7,200 workstations (units).</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an average processing cycle time of below four months for the adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485). • Achieve an average processing cycle time of five months or less for naturalization applications (N-400). 	
\$90,352	\$91,934	\$91,941

<p>Infrastructure (Enterprise)</p>	<p>This program provides capabilities to USCIS employees to access all voice and data communications of USCIS. It is the basic infrastructure that represents information technology utility to USCIS and the comprehensive support of that infrastructure. This program provides support to the Data Center Migration effort. However, this program does not include help desk services, ICE shared services, and ICENET costs. USCIS Infrastructure (Enterprise) program is made up of Shared Services, Global Services, Hosting Services, and Converged Services. Shared Services group administrates and performs Contracting Officer Representative and Designated Agency Representative duties for all data services, telecommunications services and a majority of data center hosting services for USCIS. The investment supports/provides enterprise level data service, DSL data service, cable data service, enterprise level voice circuits, long distance service, toll free service, call center services, calling cards, web conferencing cards, video telecomm, solutions, custom audio conferencing, data center hosting services and cloud services.</p> <p>Infrastructure Enterprise addresses a capability gap by providing the basic infrastructure that represents information technology utility to USCIS and the comprehensive support of that infrastructure. The number of planned increments for 2013 include: 25 Riverbeds with RSP Licenses, 13 data sweeps and disk backups, and 35 Windows Enterprise services licenses.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Infrastructure (Enterprise) program supports each of the USCIS Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) measures. 	
<p>\$133,356</p>	<p>\$135,490</p>	<p>\$135,518</p>
<p>Naturalization - CLAIMS 4.0</p>	<p>The purpose of CLAIMS 4 is to provide immigration benefits and services. CLAIMS 4 is a primary source of information for fraud checks, background checks, fee checks, and FBI name checks that assist adjudicator and field operations to process an applicant. Current benefits include the processing of N400, N336, N600 and N600K form applicants and providing immigration and naturalization benefits. CLAIMS 4 and its related plug-ins Complete File Review and Change of Address represents the primary case processing system for the adjudication of applications for naturalization (N - 400). It is now operational at 92 locations nationwide. The CLAIMS 4 application has initially been divided into subsystems, which support the major functions that CLAIMS 4 is required to provide as specified by the CLAIMS 4 Functional Requirements Document (FRD). CLAIMS 4 system architecture comprises several major subsystems, which include the following: 1) Receipting, 2) Adjudication, 3) Batch Status Update, 4) Case Status, 5), Case Management, 6) Scheduler/Batch Scheduler, 7) Notices, 8) Reports, 9) Oath Ceremony, 10) Management (formerly DocProd), 11) System</p>	

	Maintenance, 12) External Interface, and 13) Workflow Administration.		
	<u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve an average processing cycle time of five months or less for naturalization applications (N-400). 		
\$8,705	\$8,857		\$8,859
Biometrics Division Program	<p>The Biometrics Division Program captures biometrics, such as fingerprints or digital photographs. In addition to capturing biometrics, this program may accept certain applications for benefits. Approximately 3.2 million immigrants annually are processed through the Biometrics Division Program. The Biometrics Division Program offers six systems and services for immigration processing: "Benefits Fingerprint Processing - Mainframe (FD258MF), Benefits Biometrics Storage System (BBSS), Background Check Service (BCS), Fingerprint Masthead Notification System (FMNS), Image Storage and Retrieval System (ISRS-Web), Identity Management System (IDMS).</p> <p>Biometrics addresses a capability gap by capturing the biometrics of approximately 3.2 million immigrants (units) on an annual basis.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve an average processing cycle time of below four months for the adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485). Achieve an average processing cycle time of five months or less for naturalization applications (N-400). 		
\$150,604	\$167,425		\$154,842

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Service Centers

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	3,012	2,635	506,302
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	155	374	44,351
2014 Current Services	3,167	3,009	550,653
2014 Total Request	3,167	3,009	550,653
Total Change 2012 to 2014	155	374	44,351

USCIS requests 3,167 positions, 3,009 FTE, and \$550.7 million for Service Center Operations to adjudicate applications and ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. Adjustments to base include \$2.4 million for the FY 2014 pay raise; 155 FTP / 374 FTE and \$66.8 million in revised spending authority based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections; and a decrease of \$24.8 million resulting from an improved methodology for allocating GSA rent charges.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

SCOPS is one of the key operational components of USCIS. Tasked with the adjudication of the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits, SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Specialized teams of adjudications staff, law enforcement agencies, and other government agencies work together to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations that may pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

Office of Intake and Document Production

The Office of Intake and Document Production leads the processes that support the beginning and end of most immigration transactions. Support for the beginning of the immigration process includes managing USCIS’s forms design, printing and distribution processes, as well as those associated with application intake and fee collection. Support for the end of the immigration process includes production and delivery of secure proof of benefits documents.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p>Integrated Document Production - IDP</p>	<p>The Integrated Document Production (IDP) Branch produces document products that are mission critical to Department of Homeland Security. Documents produced by IDP are the following: The Permanent Resident Card (PRC) Form I - 551, also commonly known as the Green Card, The Employment Authorization Document (EAD) Form I - 766, Travel Document Booklets including the Re - entry Permit Form I - 327 and the Refugee Travel Document Form I - 571. Other cards personalized by IDP include: Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Employee Identification cards, the TSA Transportation Workers Identification Credential (TWIC), and other USCIS credentials. IDP is a card personalization process that unites seamless, continuous, automated and integrated card personalization technology to produce highly secure DHS issued cards. Over 42 million cards that can be mailed have been produced to date, since the program became operational in FY1998.</p> <p>IDP addresses a capability gap by producing a card personalization process that unites seamless, continuous, automated and integrated card personalization technology to produce highly secure DHS issued cards. 42 million units have been produced to date.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an 85% overall customer service rating of the immigration process. 	
\$48,697	\$49,597	\$50,513

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	797	698	195,820
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	328	371	40,674
2014 Current Services	1,125	1,069	236,494
2014 Total Request	1,125	1,069	236,494
Total Change 2012 to 2014	328	371	40,674

USCIS requests 1,125 positions, 1,069 FTE, and \$236.5 million to extend protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals as well as detecting fraud and protecting national security. Adjustments to base include \$910,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise; and 328 FTP / 371 FTE and \$39.8 million in revised spending authority requirements based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) extends protection, citizenship, and other immigration benefits to eligible individuals as well as detecting fraud and protecting national security. RAIO is comprised of three operational divisions. The Refugee Affairs Division is a headquarters-based operation whose officers travel internationally to conduct refugee processing in accordance with U.S. law and international obligations. The Asylum Division has eight domestic offices which conduct adjudications of affirmative asylum applications and conduct credible fear screening for all persons placed in expedited removal who request asylum or express a fear of persecution or torture on return to their country of origin. At the start of FY 2013, the International Operations Division had three overseas district offices (Mexico City, Bangkok, and Rome) and 28 field offices. With a broad footprint extending from U.S. embassies and consulates to additional refugee processing locations, RAIO is the face of USCIS abroad.

In furtherance of USCIS's mission and United States interests, RAIO liaises with the United States and foreign governments, international organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations that provide orientations and resettlement services to Cuban and Haitian migrants paroled into the United States, and private entities worldwide. RAIO is vigilant in safeguarding the integrity of USCIS' various programs by deterring and detecting fraud and threats to national security.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Records Operations
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Records Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	327	285	86,631
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	39	62	7,408
2014 Current Services	366	347	94,039
2014 Total Request	366	347	94,039
Total Change 2012 to 2014	39	62	7,408

USCIS requests 366 positions, 347 FTE, and \$94.0 million for the management of U.S. immigration records. Adjustments to base include \$286,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise; and 39 FTP / 62 FTE and \$7.1 million in spending authority based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Records Operations

Records Operations funds the management of U.S. immigration records, which includes both the Records Division and the National Records Center (NRC) located within USCIS’s Enterprise Services Directorate. The Records Division is the caretaker of the country’s immigration records, commonly known as alien files or “A-files,” which document individuals’ journeys from (or even before) their original entries into the United States to naturalization. NRC provides customers with timely access to information from the agency’s A-files and subsidiary data systems. NRC operations include records, information liaison, case resolution, and Freedom of Information Act processing.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Transformation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Transformation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	344,054
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(160,590)
2014 Current Services	-	-	183,464
2014 Total Request	-	-	183,464
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(160,590)

USCIS requests 0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$183.5 million to transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication. Adjustments to base include a decrease of \$160.6 million to reflect revised estimates for Transformation Funding requirements.

The difference is due to several program changes implemented during the latter part of FY 2012. USCIS moved to an Agile/Modular development process allowing for increments of capability to be fielded more often during the year. USCIS is planning to deploy new functionality supporting several benefit types at least three times during FY 2014. The previous development approach focused on only one large release a year, which USCIS concluded was an ineffective way of meeting its needs.

As a result of the change in development approach, USCIS has revised its contract cost estimates. The program office's Solution Architecture contract's 6th Option Period was originally estimated at \$153M based on the scope and level of effort required to support the previous development approach. The transition to an Agile/Modular development process enabled the program office to negotiate a reduction in scope, level of effort, and cost for Option Period 6 to \$58M. The program office also reduced its Program Management contract and the Office of the Chief Information Officer has re-estimated the internal information technology costs required to enable the new electronic immigration system.

In FY 2013, ELIS deployments will include processing of the new USCIS Immigrant Fee and one of the primary petitions associated with the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Visa program.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Business Transformation

As part of a comprehensive set of initiatives to modernize the agency, USCIS has embarked on an enterprise-wide Transformation investment that will transition the agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication. This investment is a large-scale, complex undertaking that is forming the foundation of modernized USCIS-wide business processes and IT-enabled reengineering. The new operational environment, USCIS Electronic Immigration System (USCIS ELIS), employs methods of online customer account processing used in the private sector to facilitate transactions, track activities, and reduce fraud, while accomplishing USCIS's mission of enforcing and administering our immigration laws. In addition, the new operational environment reshapes the way we share information by providing access to information contained in digital immigration files to our own and other Federal partner agencies. The revised processes also help USCIS to meet customer expectations for on-demand information and immediate real-time electronic e-service over the Internet.

The Office of Transformation Coordination provides a centralized management structure to oversee all transformation activities within USCIS, including the coordination of several initiatives converting the current mix of legacy infrastructure and paper-based business processes to electronic-based business processes. The USCIS goals for the Transformation Investment address four major initiatives: (1) National Security and Integrity: USCIS will ensure the integrity of the immigration system and help safeguard the country by effectively collecting, analyzing, and sharing information used to verify identity, eligibility, and status of individuals seeking to become U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents or to study, live, or work temporarily in this country; (2) Customer Service: USCIS will deliver world-class customer service by adjudicating requests for benefits accurately and within acceptable timeframes, by providing timely and accurate information about immigration benefits and the status of customer requests, and by promoting civic values; (3) Operational Efficiency: USCIS will be an innovative, flexible, and accountable organization that invests in its people and infrastructure to ensure cost-effective and consistent results; and (4) Quality: USCIS will consistently issue high-quality immigration benefit decisions.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2013 Activity Funding (\$thousands)	FY 2014 Activity Request (\$thousands)
<p>Transformation</p>	<p>The goal of transformation is to modernize USCIS by deploying an enterprise-wide investment that will transition the Agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic adjudication. The key customers, stakeholders and beneficiaries of the ELIS Investment are as follows: Enterprise Partners – Department of Homeland Security Components; USCIS Leadership – Senior leaders from the Agency; USCIS Employees – All individuals working for USCIS; Customers and Advocates – The persons petitioning USCIS for benefits and services and the organizations representing those individuals; Government Oversight – Oversight and review entities, including Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the Government Accountability Office and the Inspector General’s Office; and the Public – IT industry groups, U.S. Citizens, and media outlets.</p> <p>Transformation addresses a capability gap by deploying an enterprise-wide investment that will transition the Agency from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic adjudication. The program has had two major releases (increments), and is planning approximately 15 additional releases in order to complete the system.</p> <p><u>RELATED PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As it is deployed in phases, USCIS ELIS will support each of the USCIS Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) measures 	
\$190,508	\$155,159	\$176,396

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Information and Customer Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	269	242	88,891
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	15	28	7,518
2014 Current Services	284	270	96,409
2014 Total Request	284	270	96,409
Total Change 2012 to 2014	15	28	7,518

USCIS requests 284 positions, 270 FTE, and \$96.4 million to provide timely, consistent, and accurate information to our customers. Adjustments to base include \$239,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise and 15 FTP / 28 FTE and \$7.3 million in spending authority requirements based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED) provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. The Customer Service Division (CSD) is dedicated to proactively providing information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners, and advocates regarding immigration benefits. The Public Engagement Division is dedicated to coordinating and directing agency-wide dialogue with external stakeholders to actively collaborate and maintain open and transparent communication, and seek feedback regarding policies, priorities, and organizational performance reviews.

To meet the demand for telephone customer service, CSD designed and implemented a triage process whereby callers were able to access and obtain general information and case status through a network Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. Callers whose inquiries require additional information can be transferred to receive live assistance.

The Contact Center Enterprise Office (CCEO) is the branch responsible for oversight of the National Customer Service Center (NCSC) 1-800 number for USCIS. This number provides the general public with prompt and accurate information to their telephonic inquiries regarding immigration laws and benefits. The NCSC 1-800 number averages nearly 1 million telephonic inquiries per month. When a customer calls the NCSC, the call goes directly to the IVR system, which is available in English and

Spanish. If the customer cannot receive resolution to his or her inquiry through the IVR, the customer can request to speak to a live Customer Service Representative (CSR) at a Tier 1 call center. CCEO operates five call center locations providing first line support to our customers. These centers are located in Chantilly, Virginia, Barbourville and London, Kentucky, and Fort Worth and El Paso, Texas. After speaking to a CSR, if the customer requires additional support or has a unique and complex scenario, the CSR will transfer the call to an Immigration Services Officer (ISO) at a Tier 2 Call Center. In this second line of support, the NCSC utilizes USCIS employees who have an extensive immigration law background. Tier 2 ISO call centers are located in New York City and Los Angeles.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	1,052	941	381,666
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	221	268	(42,245)
2014 Current Services	1,273	1,209	339,421
2014 Total Request	1,273	1,209	339,421
Total Change 2012 to 2014	221	268	(42,245)

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests 1,273 positions, 1,209 FTE, and \$339.4 million to strengthen key management processes, systems, and administrative support activities; and to facilitate mission success and enhance the timeliness, accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of service delivery. Adjustments to base include \$1.3 million for the FY 2014 pay raise; 221 FTP / 268 FTE and \$33.8 million in spending authority based on changes in workload requirements and revenue projections; and a decrease of \$77.3 million resulting from an improved methodology for allocating GSA rent charges.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Administration Program includes the Office of the Director, offices aligned under the Management Directorate, as well as other program offices. The Management Directorate is responsible for procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance, strategic and competitive sourcing, financial and capital asset management; IT systems infrastructure and support; ensuring equal employment opportunities and inclusion for current and potential USCIS employees; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and receipt and intake of immigration benefit applications; and the management of security and emergency management operations.

The **Management Directorate** is comprised of the following:

Investment Management Division strives to provide transparency in acquisition and investment management within USCIS programs by analyzing contract performance, assessing and mitigating risks, ensuring effective utilization of resources, and enabling effective decision-making by senior leadership. The division is also responsible for managing, promoting and implementing the Agency's Balanced Workforce Strategy (BWS) and In-Sourcing initiatives.

Office of Administration plans, develops, implements, and evaluates agency-wide policies, procedures, and programs for personal property, facilities, and mail management, for the operation of centrally-managed, agency-wide support activities, and for the direct delivery of administrative support to Headquarters.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer coordinates the development and execution of the budget and biennial fee reviews; manages the performance measurement processes; and, conducts financial management activities consistent with law, regulation, standards, and best practices.

Office of Contracting provides the execution management, oversight, and guidance for the Contracting program. The primary role of the office is to provide USCIS with the supplies/services necessary to accomplish the mission in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and Departmental policy.

Office of Equal Opportunity and Inclusion provides services and programs to help USCIS maintain an efficient, fair and impartial employment discrimination complaint resolution process; promote inclusion and diversity at all levels of the organization through workforce analysis and barrier elimination/mitigation; and, provide an effective disability accommodation program to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive full access to employment opportunities.

Office of Human Capital & Training provides oversight, direction, and operational support for an integrated program of recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, performance management, employee benefits, and work-life programs for the USCIS workforce.

Office of Security and Integrity provides leadership in security and emergency management within USCIS to protect employees, facilities, assets and information to advance the USCIS mission by ensuring effective, efficient, and continual operations.

In addition, other core offices not part of the Management Directorate include the following:

Office of the Chief Counsel consists of dedicated legal divisions advising and representing USCIS operational components both at Headquarters and in the field. Divisions include Adjudications Law, Refugee and Asylum Law, Commercial and Administrative Law, Ethics, Transformation Law, Training and Knowledge Management, and Field Operations. Each division is responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and providing legal advice and guidance to USCIS operational components.

Office of Communications oversees and coordinates communication to both internal and external stakeholders to empower employees with the tools needed to perform their jobs, educate the public regarding USCIS benefits and services, and facilitate consistent messaging and imaging for USCIS.

Office of Legislative Affairs maintains communication with Congress through its responses to constituent concerns, promotion of USCIS priorities, proactive outreach on issues of interest, and ongoing educational activities for Members of Congress and staff.

Office of Policy and Strategy directs, prioritizes, and sets the agenda for agency-wide policy, strategy, and long-term planning activities. In addition, the Office undertakes economic analysis supporting regulations development and conducts research and analysis on immigration services issues.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: SAVE

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	186	178	29,937
2014 Current Services	186	178	29,937
2014 Total Request	186	178	29,937
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

USCIS requests \$29.9 million, 186 positions, and 178 FTE for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) in FY 2014. Adjustments to base include an increase of \$157,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise and a decrease of \$157,000 resulting from workload efficiencies.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

SAVE assists Federal, State, and local agencies in determining a non-citizen’s eligibility for public benefits by checking their immigration status against U.S. Department of Homeland Security immigration databases. By the end of FY 2012, the SAVE Program processed more than 12 million queries and registered 38 new agencies; a 3.8 percent increase over SAVE’s FY 2011 customer base. Large agency customers include the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Every State and the District of Columbia are represented in SAVE’s customer base. The SAVE Program is funded by a combination of user fees paid by its agency customers and general fee receipts paid by USCIS immigration benefit applicants and petitioners. USCIS is committed to ensuring that SAVE user fees are set at a level that supports effective program operations and encourages SAVE users to utilize the system correctly.

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) partner agencies, such as USCIS, are required to verify applicant data. Eligibility for benefits under the PPACA is limited to citizens, nationals and lawfully present aliens. Undocumented/illegal aliens cannot purchase private health insurance through the Exchanges or qualify for premium tax credits or cost-sharing reductions.

When new benefits incrementally begin taking effect in 2014, with the Exchanges fully operational by October 1, 2013, SAVE expects a case volume increase equivalent to the number of eligible aliens not already covered by health insurance programs. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) estimates that in FY 2014, SAVE could see between 2.5 and 4.5 million first step queries and between

250,000 and 450,000 additional verification requests with an average of 250,000 additional verifications per year beyond FY 2014.

The SAVE Program and associated technology are fully capable of supporting and implementing the requirements of the PPACA. The IT infrastructure in place is adequate to support this increased verification requirement. USCIS is still evaluating additional workload and potential staffing requirements associated with the PPACA. It is expected that any new positions would be funded by collections from the additional SAVE queries from PPACA agencies.

In preparation for the full implementation of the PPACA, SAVE is enhancing its system verification capabilities. These enhancements, currently in development, include:

- **Electronic Grant Dates for Lawful Permanent Residents, Refugees, Asylees and Parolees:** Currently, agencies must submit a G-845 and G-845 Supplement by mail to determine when an applicant was granted status. Agencies need this information for means-tested benefits. SAVE will provide this functionality electronically on initial verification.
- **Sponsorship Information:** Currently, agencies must request sponsorship information on additional verification. SAVE will provide this on initial verification.
- **Scan and Upload:** Currently, if a G-845 must be submitted, agencies must mail it to DHS. SAVE will provide agencies the ability to scan and upload necessary documents and submit electronically.

Auto Second Step: This functionality will allow SAVE to automatically send PPACA cases to additional verification if the first step response is “institute additional verification.” Currently agencies must submit an additional verification by performing an action in the system.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	11,697	10,276	2,923,845
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	11,743
Changes in workload requirements and revenue	1,543	2,302	271,215
Total, Increases	1,543	2,302	282,958
Decreases			
Revised Estimate for Transformation Funding	-	-	(160,590)
Citizenship and Integration Grants	-	-	(4,960)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(165,550)
Total Other Adjustments	1,543	2,302	117,408
Total Adjustments-to-Base	1,543	2,302	117,408
2014 Current Services	13,240	12,578	3,041,253
Program Changes			
2014 Request	13,240	12,578	3,041,253
2012 to 2014 Change	1,543	2,302	117,408

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	11,697	10,276	2,923,845
FY 2013 Annualized CR	11,697	10,276	2,923,845
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012			
Increases	1,543	2,302	287,998
Decreases	-	-	(170,590)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	1,543	2,302	117,408
FY 2014 Current Services	13,240	12,578	3,041,253
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	13,240	12,578	3,041,253
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	1,543	2,302	117,408

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	6,054	5,297	\$1,290,544	785	1,199	\$220,292	0	0	0	6,839	6,496	\$1,510,836	785	1,199	\$220,292
Service Centers	3,012	2,635	506,302	155	374	44,351	0	0	0	3,167	3,009	550,653	155	374	44,351
Information and Customer Services	269	242	88,891	15	28	7,518	0	0	0	284	270	96,409	15	28	7,518
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	797	698	195,820	328	371	40,674	0	0	0	1,125	1,069	236,494	328	371	40,674
Administration	1,052	941	381,666	221	268	-42,245	0	0	0	1,273	1,209	339,421	221	268	-42,245
Records Operations	327	285	86,631	39	62	7,408	0	0	0	366	347	94,039	39	62	7,408
SAVE	186	178	29,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	178	29,937	0	0	0
Transformation	0	0	344,054	0	0	-160,590	0	0	0	0	0	183,464	0	0	-160,590
Total	11,697	10,276	2,923,845	1,543	2,302	117,408	0	0	0	13,240	12,578	3,041,253	1,543	2,302	117,408

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	-	-	\$5,751	-	-	\$5,730	-	-	\$5,730	-	-	(\$21)
UK VISA	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Social Security Administration, DAIP	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	\$1
CA VISA	-	-	-	-	-	1,331	-	-	1,331	-	-	\$1,331
FEMA	-	-	-	-	-	3,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVE Collections	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
U.S. Marshals Service	-	-	320	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-	(\$170)
Department of Defense	-	-	7,500	-	-	7,500	-	-	7,500	-	-	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	11,910	-	-	11,542	-	-	11,542	-	-	(\$368)
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	580	-	-	698	-	-	698	-	-	\$118
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	35,070	-	-	38,978	-	-	35,961	-	-	\$891

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	29,070	-	-	32,979	-	-	29,961	-	-	\$891
SAVE	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	35,070	-	-	38,979	-	-	35,961	-	-	\$891

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$860,197	\$860,197	\$1,015,332	\$155,135
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6,978	6,978	8,386	1,408
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36,130	36,130	42,518	6,388
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	18	5
12.1 Benefits	270,586	270,586	319,844	49,258
12.2 Military personnel benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	410	410	495	85
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	1,174,314	1,174,314	1,386,593	212,279
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	29,420	22,066	22,066	(7,354)
22.0 Transportation of things	11,208	11,153	11,386	178
23.1 GSA rent	186,803	206,174	218,774	31,971
23.2 Other rent	14,539	14,531	13,830	(709)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	50,438	50,876	51,582	1,144
24.0 Printing	5,256	5,256	5,256	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	758,085	749,735	703,561	(54,524)
25.2 Other services	49,666	51,238	45,110	(4,556)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	353,104	347,760	344,358	(8,746)
25.4 O&M of facilities	455	455	466	11
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	45,435	45,416	42,356	(3,079)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	454	443	430	-24
26.0 Supplies and materials	37,781	37,775	38,665	884
31.0 Equipment	170,620	170,382	125,453	(45,167)
32.0 Land & structures	21,928	21,932	21,952	24
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	12,882	12,882	7,922	(4,960)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,457	1,457	1,493	36
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	1,749,531	1,749,531	1,654,660	(94,871)
Total Requirements	2,923,845	2,923,845	3,041,253	117,408
Full Time Equivalents	10,276	10,276	12,578	2,302

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Immigration Examinations Fee Account:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	55	55	62	7
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	616	616	697	81
GS-14	1,220	1,220	1,380	160
GS-13	1,943	1,943	2,199	256
GS-12	3,138	3,138	3,555	417
GS-11	989	989	1,119	130
GS-10	24	24	27	3
GS-9	1,400	1,400	1,585	185
GS-8	60	60	68	8
GS-7	888	888	1,005	117
GS-6	181	181	205	24
GS-5	1,125	1,125	1,273	148
GS-4	53	53	60	7
GS-3	3	3	3	-
GS-2	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	11,697	11,697	13,240	1,543
Unfilled Positions EOY	1,272	1,272	662	(610)
Total Permanent Employment EOY	10,425	10,425	12,578	2,153
Headquarters	2,214	2,214	2,507	293
U.S. Field	9,411	9,411	10,652	1,241
Foreign Field	72	72	81	9
Total, Immigration Examinations Fee Account::	11,697	11,697	13,240	1,543
Full Time Equivalents	10,276	10,276	12,578	2,302
Average ES Salary	165,272	165,272	166,925	1,653
Average GS Salary	81,023	81,023	81,833	810
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	481,734	481,734	563,060	81,326
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,742	2,742	3,205	463
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13,955	13,955	16,311	2,356
12.1 Benefits	147,160	147,160	172,004	24,844
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	645,591	645,591	754,580	108,989
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	9,020	5,855	5,855	(3,165)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,652	1,596	1,552	(100)
23.1 GSA rent	29,322	42,549	144,883	115,561
23.2 Other rent	3,913	3,913	3,913	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	6,202	6,202	6,357	155
24.0 Printing	1,664	1,664	1,664	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	381,149	374,224	385,208	4,059
25.2 Other services	8,611	8,317	8,087	(524)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	131,693	128,917	125,391	(6,302)
25.4 O&M of facilities	8	8	8	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	25,761	25,761	26,405	644
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	324	313	304	(20)
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,302	7,302	7,485	183
31.0 Equipment	30,860	30,860	36,632	5,772
32.0 Land & structures	2,353	2,353	2,353	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	4,960	4,960	-	(4,960)
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	159	159	159	-
Total, Other Object Classes	644,953	644,953	756,256	111,303
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	(1,114,446)	(1,194,446)	(1,194,446)
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	1,194,446	1,274,446	1,274,446
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)
Total Requirements	1,290,544	1,290,544	1,510,836	220,292
Full Time Equivalent	5,297	5,297	6,496	1,199

District Operations Mission Statement

USCIS ensures through program directorates and offices the efficient adjudication of immigration benefits; timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines; direct customer service, immigration information, assurance of the integrity of the immigration system; assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries; detects and combats immigration benefit fraud; identifies threats to national security and public safety; and serves as an effective conduit of information between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence communities to address threats to national security and public safety.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	481,734	481,734	563,060	81,326
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,742	2,742	3,205	463
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13,955	13,955	16,311	2,356
12.1 Benefits	147,160	147,160	172,004	24,844
Total, Salaries & Benefits	645,591	645,591	754,580	108,989

An increase of \$108,989,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$9,020	\$5,855	\$5,855	-\$3,165

A decrease of \$3,165,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,652	\$1,596	\$1,552	-\$100

A decrease of \$100,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$29,322	\$42,549	\$144,883	\$115,561

An increase of \$115,561,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPAs based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$6,202	\$6,202	\$6,357	\$155

An increase of \$155,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$381,149	\$374,224	\$385,208	\$4,059

An increase of \$4,059,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$8,611	\$8,317	\$8,087	-\$524

A decrease of \$524,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$131,693	\$128,917	\$125,391	-\$6,302

A decrease of \$6,302,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$25,761	\$25,761	\$26,405	\$644

An increase of \$644,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$324	\$313	\$304	-\$20

A decrease of \$20,000 is requested for Subsistence & Support of Persons, including costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$7,302	\$7,302	\$7,485	\$183

An increase of \$183,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$30,860	\$30,860	\$36,632	\$5,772

An increase of \$5,772,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$4,960	\$4,960	0	-\$4,960

A decrease of \$4,960,000 is requested for Grants/Subsidies/Contributions, including cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This request reflects the request for Citizenship and Integration grant funding in the Salaries and Expense Account.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Service Centers
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	165,971	165,971	189,040	23,069
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	500	500	569	69
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,472	15,472	17,623	2,151
12.1 Benefits	53,859	53,859	61,345	7,486
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	235,802	235,802	268,577	32,775
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	
21.0 Travel	1,439	1,568	1,568	129
22.0 Transportation of things	1,975	1,975	2,024	49
23.1 GSA rent	52,561	55,701	30,923	(21,638)
23.2 Other rent	22	22	23	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	19,492	19,492	19,979	487
24.0 Printing	743	743	743	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	82,750	81,064	108,243	25,493
25.2 Other services	987	967	1,291	304
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	76,757	75,194	82,713	5,956
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,249	2,249	2,305	56
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	43	43	44	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	25,582	25,582	26,222	640
31.0 Equipment	3,745	3,745	3,839	94
32.0 Land & structures	2,144	2,144	2,144	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	11	11	15	4
Total, Other Object Classes	270,500	270,500	282,076	11,576
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	506,302	506,302	550,653	44,351
Full Time Equivalents	2,635	2,635	3,009	374

Service Centers Mission Statement

Service Center Operations partners in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. USCIS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes at the four service centers in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and ensures the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	165,971	165,971	189,040	23,069
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	500	500	569	69
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,472	15,472	17,623	2,151
12.1 Benefits	53,859	53,859	61,345	7,486
Total, Salaries & Benefits	235,802	235,802	268,577	32,775

An increase of \$32,775,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$1,439	\$1,568	\$1,568	\$129

An increase of \$129,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,975	\$1,975	\$2,024	\$49

An increase of \$49,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$52,561	\$55,701	\$30,923	-\$21,638

A decrease of \$21,638,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPAs based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$22	\$22	\$23	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$19,492	\$19,492	\$19,979	\$487

An increase of \$487,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$82,750	\$81,064	\$108,243	\$25,493

An increase of \$25,493,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$987	\$967	\$1,291	\$304

An increase of \$304,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$76,757	\$75,194	\$82,713	\$5,956

An increase of \$5,956,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2,249	\$2,249	\$2,305	\$56

An increase of \$56,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$43	\$43	\$44	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for Subsistence & Support of Persons, including costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$25,582	\$25,582	\$26,222	\$640

An increase of \$640,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$3,745	\$3,745	\$3,839	\$94

An increase of \$94,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$11	\$11	\$15	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	64,769	64,769	91,510	26,741
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	876	876	1,238	362
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,999	2,999	4,237	1,238
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	18	5
12.1 Benefits	22,328	22,328	31,546	9,218
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	41	41	58	17
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	91,026	91,026	128,607	37,581
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	9,878	9,091	9,091	(787)
22.0 Transportation of things	1,451	1,451	1,596	145
23.1 GSA rent	5,160	5,294	13,684	8,524
23.2 Other rent	7,643	7,643	7,834	191
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,667	4,144	3,778	111
24.0 Printing	16	16	16	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7,772	7,783	7,006	(766)
25.2 Other services	14,354	16,221	14,787	433
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	37,304	35,602	32,305	(4,999)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,981	5,981	6,131	150
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	8	8	8	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,354	1,354	1,388	34
31.0 Equipment	2,284	2,284	2,341	57
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	7,922	7,922	7,922	-
Total, Other Object Classes	104,794	104,794	107,887	3,093
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	195,820	195,820	236,494	40,674
Full Time Equivalents	698	698	1,069	371

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

USCIS leverages Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations funding domestically and overseas to provide protection, humanitarian, and other immigration benefits and services while combating fraud and protecting national security.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	64,769	64,769	91,510	26,741
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	876	876	1,238	362
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,999	2,999	4,237	1,238
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	18	5
12.1 Benefits	22,328	22,328	31,546	9,218
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	41	41	58	17
Total, Salaries & Benefits	91,026	91,026	128,607	37,581

An increase of \$37,581,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$9,878	\$9,091	\$9,091	-\$787

A decrease of \$787,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$1,451	\$1,451	\$1,596	\$145

An increase of \$145,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$5,160	\$5,294	\$13,684	\$8,524

An increase of \$8,524,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPA's based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$7,643	\$7,643	\$7,834	\$191

An increase of \$191,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$3,667	\$4,144	\$3,778	\$111

An increase of \$111,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$7,772	\$7,783	\$7,006	-\$766

A decrease of \$766,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$14,354	\$16,221	\$14,787	\$433

An increase of \$433,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$37,304	\$35,602	\$32,305	-\$4,999

A decrease of \$4,999,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$5,981	\$5,981	\$6,131	\$150

An increase of \$150,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,354	\$1,354	\$1,388	\$34

An increase of \$34,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$2,284	\$2,284	\$2,341	\$57

An increase of \$57,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Records Operations**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,450	20,450	24,609	4,159
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	528	528	635	107
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,177	1,177	1,416	239
12.1 Benefits	6,411	6,411	7,713	1,302
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	28,566	28,566	34,373	5,807
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	308	110	110	(198)
22.0 Transportation of things	18	18	18	-
23.1 GSA rent	3,508	3,599	7,536	4,028
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	5,741	5,741	5,885	144
24.0 Printing	734	734	734	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32,611	32,689	30,878	(1,733)
25.2 Other services	182	181	171	(11)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	12,799	12,829	12,118	(681)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	157	157	161	4
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	6	6	6	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	422	422	433	11
31.0 Equipment	1,460	1,460	1,497	37
32.0 Land & structures	119	119	119	-
Total, Other Object Classes	58,065	58,065	59,666	1,601
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	86,631	86,631	94,039	7,408
Full Time Equivalents	285	285	347	62

Records Operations Mission Statement

The Records Division is the caretaker of the country's immigration records, commonly known as alien files or A-files, which document individuals' journeys from (or even before) their original entries into the United States to naturalization. NRC provides customers with timely access to information from the agency's A-files and subsidiary data systems.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	20,450	20,450	24,609	4,159
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	528	528	635	107
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,177	1,177	1,416	239
12.1 Benefits	6,411	6,411	7,713	1,302
Total, Salaries & Benefits	28,566	28,566	34,373	5,807

An increase of \$5,807,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$308	\$110	\$110	-\$198

A decrease of \$198,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$3,508	\$3,599	\$7,536	\$4,028

An increase of \$4,028,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPA's based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$5,741	\$5,741	\$5,885	\$144

An increase of \$144,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$32,611	\$32,689	\$30,878	-\$1,733

A decrease of \$1,733,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$182	\$181	\$171	-\$11

A decrease of \$11,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$12,799	\$12,829	\$12,118	-\$681

A decrease of \$681,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$157	\$157	\$161	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$422	\$422	\$433	\$11

An increase of \$11,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,460	\$1,460	\$1,497	\$37

An increase of \$37,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Transformation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	169	816	816	647
22.0 Transportation of things	197	197	123	(74)
23.2 Other rent	2,397	2,392	1,490	(907)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	76	76	47	(29)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	176,426	176,094	83,500	(92,926)
25.2 Other services	17,722	17,689	11,022	(6,700)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	13,878	13,852	8,631	(5,247)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,460	10,440	6,505	(3,955)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	19	19	12	(7)
26.0 Supplies and materials	104	104	65	(39)
31.0 Equipment	122,606	122,375	71,253	(51,353)
Total, Other Object Classes	344,054	344,054	183,464	(160,590)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	344,054	344,054	183,464	(160,590)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Transformation Mission Statement

Transformation is an enterprise-wide investment that will transition USCIS from a fragmented, paper-based operational environment to a paperless, centralized, and consolidated environment, utilizing electronic processing for benefits filing and adjudication that will ensure national security and integrity, customer service, operational efficiency, and quality in immigration benefit decisions.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$169	\$816	\$816	\$647

An increase of \$647,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$197	\$197	\$123	-\$74

A decrease of \$74,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$2,397	\$2,392	\$1,490	-\$907

A decrease of \$907,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$76	\$76	\$47	-\$29

A decrease of \$29,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$176,426	\$176,094	\$83,500	-\$92,926

A decrease of \$92,926,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$17,722	\$17,689	\$11,022	-\$6,700

A decrease of \$6,700,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$13,878	\$13,852	\$8,631	-\$5,247

A decrease of \$5,247,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$10,460	\$10,440	\$6,505	-\$3,955

A decrease of \$3,955,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$19	\$19	\$12	-\$7

A decrease of \$7,000 is requested for Subsistence & Support of Persons, including costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$104	\$104	\$65	-\$39

A decrease of \$39,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$122,606	\$122,375	\$71,253	-\$51,353

A decrease of \$51,353,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Information and Customer Services
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	17,850	17,850	19,515	1,665
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	111	121	10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	479	479	524	45
12.1 Benefits	5,485	5,485	5,996	511
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	23,925	23,925	26,156	2,231
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	979	544	544	(435)
22.0 Transportation of things	122	123	135	13
23.1 GSA rent	2,431	2,495	2,567	136
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,246	2,260	2,317	71
24.0 Printing	1,372	1,372	1,372	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	53,296	53,640	58,689	5,393
25.2 Other services	347	349	382	35
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,718	1,718	1,718	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	447	447	458	11
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	108	109	112	4
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	48	48	48	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	735	740	759	24
31.0 Equipment	440	440	451	11
32.0 Land & structures	677	681	701	24
Total, Other Object Classes	64,966	64,966	70,253	5,287
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	88,891	88,891	96,409	7,518
Full Time Equivalents	242	242	270	28

Information and Customer Services Mission Statement

Through the Customer Service and Public Engagement Directorate (CSPED), USCIS provides clear, accurate, and timely responses to customer concerns and questions, and engages the public through transparent dialogue that promotes participation and feedback. USCIS also proactively provides information and guidance to USCIS applicants, petitioners and advocates regarding immigration benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	17,850	17,850	19,515	1,665
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	111	121	10
11.5 Other personnel compensation	479	479	524	45
12.1 Benefits	5,485	5,485	5,996	511
Total, Salaries & Benefits	23,925	23,925	26,156	2,231

An increase of \$2,231,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$979	\$544	\$544	-\$435

A decrease of \$435,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$122	\$123	\$135	\$13

An increase of \$13,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,431	\$2,495	\$2,567	\$136

An increase of \$136,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPA's based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,246	\$2,260	\$2,317	\$71

An increase of \$71,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$53,296	\$53,640	\$58,689	\$5,393

An increase of \$5,393,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$347	\$349	\$382	\$35

An increase of \$35,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$447	\$447	\$458	\$11

An increase of \$11 for operation and maintenance of facilities, including all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$108	\$109	\$112	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$735	\$740	\$759	\$24

An increase of \$24,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$440	\$440	\$451	\$11

An increase of \$11,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$677	\$681	\$701	\$24

An increase of \$24,000 is requested land and structures, including the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when acquired under contract or by capital lease.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
Administration**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	97,553	97,553	115,610	18,057
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,142	2,142	2,538	396
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,936	1,936	2,294	358
12.1 Benefits	31,658	31,658	37,518	5,860
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	369	369	437	68
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	133,658	133,658	158,397	24,739
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	7,532	3,986	3,986	(3,546)
22.0 Transportation of things	5,780	5,780	5,925	145
23.1 GSA rent	92,883	95,303	17,913	(74,970)
23.2 Other rent	412	412	422	10
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	10,651	10,651	10,917	266
24.0 Printing	717	717	717	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	20,827	21,060	27,013	6,186
25.2 Other services	6,503	6,576	8,435	1,932
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	73,357	74,177	76,031	2,674
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	719	719	737	18
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	6	6	8	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,777	1,777	1,821	44
31.0 Equipment	8,922	8,922	9,145	223
32.0 Land & structures	16,635	16,635	16,635	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	1,287	1,287	1,319	32
Total, Other Object Classes	248,008	248,008	181,024	(66,984)
Total Requirements	381,666	381,666	339,421	(42,245)
Full Time Equivalents	941	941	1,209	268

Administration Mission Statement

Administration provides support and guidance to USCIS offices around the world through procurement operations; management of property plant and equipment, and other material resources; budget, planning and performance services; strategic and competitive sourcing; financial and capital asset management; IT systems infrastructure and support; assurance of equal employment opportunities and inclusion for current and potential USCIS employees; human resources and personnel recruitment, hiring, training, leadership development, employee benefits, and work-life programs; immigration forms, print services, and receipt and intake of immigration benefit applications; and the management of security and emergency management operations.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	97,553	97,553	115,610	18,057
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,142	2,142	2,538	396
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,936	1,936	2,294	358
12.1 Benefits	31,658	31,658	37,518	5,860
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	369	369	437	68
Total, Salaries & Benefits	133,658	133,658	158,397	24,739

An increase of \$24,739,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for changes in workload requirements and costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$7,532	\$3,986	\$3,986	-\$3,546

A decrease of \$3,546,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	\$5,780	\$5,780	\$5,925	\$145

An increase of \$145,000 is requested for the transportation of things, including all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$92,883	\$95,303	\$17,913	-\$74,970

A decrease of \$74,970,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. This change includes re-assignment of rent charges to PPA's based on usage.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$412	\$412	\$422	\$10

An increase of \$10,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$10,651	\$10,651	\$10,917	\$266

An increase of \$266,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$20,827	\$21,060	\$27,013	\$6,186

An increase of \$6,186,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$6,503	\$6,576	\$8,435	\$1,932

An increase of \$1,932,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$73,357	\$74,177	\$76,031	\$2,674

An increase of \$2,674,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$719	\$719	\$737	\$18

An increase of \$18,000 is requested for the operation and maintenance of equipment, including costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	\$6	\$6	\$8	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is requested for Subsistence & Support of Persons, including costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$1,777	\$1,777	\$1,821	\$44

An increase of \$44,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$8,922	\$8,922	\$9,145	\$223

An increase of \$223,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	\$1,287	\$1,287	\$1,319	\$32

An increase of \$32,000 is requested for payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available; distribution of earnings to owners of trust or other funds; and interest payments under lease-purchase contracts for construction of buildings.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:
SAVE**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,870	11,870	11,988	118
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	79	79	80	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	112	112	113	1
12.1 Benefits	3,685	3,685	3,722	37
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	15,746	15,746	15,903	157
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	95	96	96	1
22.0 Transportation of things	13	13	13	-
23.1 GSA rent	938	1,233	1,268	330
23.2 Other rent	152	149	148	(4)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,363	2,310	2,302	(61)
24.0 Printing	10	10	10	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,254	3,181	3,024	(230)
25.2 Other services	960	938	935	(25)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,598	5,471	5,451	(147)
26.0 Supplies and materials	505	494	492	(13)
31.0 Equipment	303	296	295	(8)
Total, Other Object Classes	14,191	14,191	14,034	(157)
Total Requirements	29,937	29,937	29,937	-
Full Time Equivalents	178	178	178	-

SAVE Mission Statement

Through SAVE, an intergovernmental information-sharing program, USCIS verifies an individual's immigration status to help ensure that only those individuals eligible receive Federal, State, or local public benefits.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	11,870	11,870	11,988	118
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	79	79	80	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	112	112	113	1
12.1 Benefits	3,685	3,685	3,722	37
Total, Salaries & Benefits	15,746	15,746	15,903	157

An increase of \$157,000 is requested in Salaries and Benefits for costs for the 2014 pay raise.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$95	\$96	\$96	\$1

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$938	\$1,233	\$1,268	\$330

An increase of \$330,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.2 Other rent	\$152	\$149	\$148	-\$4

A decrease of \$4,000 is requested for other rent, including all payments to a non-Federal source for rental space, land, and structures.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$2,363	\$2,310	\$2,302	-\$61

A decrease of \$61,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$3,254	\$3,181	\$3,024	-\$230

A decrease of \$230,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$960	\$938	\$935	-\$25

A decrease of \$25,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$5,598	\$5,471	\$5,451	-\$147

A decrease of \$147,000 is requested for purchases from Government Accounts, including costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$505	\$494	\$492	-\$13

A decrease of \$13,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$303	\$296	\$295	-\$8

A decrease of \$8,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	9,479	10,276	10,276
Increases			
Hiring to Authorized Levels	793	-	2,302
Adjustment for Immigrant Integration Grants Personnel	4	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	797	-	2,302
Decreases			
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	10,276	10,276	12,578
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	797	-	2,302

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
District Operations	\$5,141	\$5,141	\$17,343	\$12,202
Service Centers	7,186	7,186	15,251	8,065
Information and Customer Services	3,177	3,177	5,827	2,650
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	7,003	7,003	12,846	5,843
Administration	3,692	3,692	6,772	3,080
SAVE	417	417	764	347
Total Working Capital Fund	\$26,616	\$26,616	\$58,803	\$32,187

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act, requires employers who participate in the H-1B program to pay \$1,500 (or \$750 for those petitioners who employ fewer than 25 full-time equivalent employees), in addition to the base processing fee (currently \$325). U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) receives 5 percent of the H-1B program funds, and the remaining H-1B program revenue is shared between the Department of Labor and the National Science Foundation. H-1B revenue accounts for less than 1 percent of the total USCIS budget. In FY 2011, the USCIS share of the H-1B revenue collection was \$13.1 million and, in FY 2012, was \$16.1 million.

The FY 2010 Emergency Supplemental Appropriation for Border Security Act increased the supplemental H-1B and L-1 application fees for certain employers. This law requires an additional filing fee of \$2,000 for H-1B petitions, and \$2,250 for certain L-1 petitions, where the petitioner employs 50 or more individuals in the United States and more than 50 percent of its employees are in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status. Revenue from this additional fee is deposited into the General Fund of the Treasury, not the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner or Fraud Prevention and Detection Accounts.

A. Mission Statement for H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:

Resources from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS's efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

B. Budget Activities:

Funding from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account primarily supports the Service Center Operations Directorate. Fee revenues primarily fund contract activities (mail, filing, biometric and data entry) and facility rent expenses related to the processing of immigration benefit applications at USCIS Service Centers.

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate manages four regionally-based Service Centers which receive, process, and adjudicate applications, petitions, and their related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2014, USCIS requests \$13.0 million and 0 positions, 0 FTE for the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner account. These figures represent no change from FY 2012. H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner account funds will continue to support contract activities and facility rent expenses for

the processing of immigration benefit applications. The FY 2014 funding level is fully supported by projected fee receipts in FY 2014.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity¹

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, H1-B Visa Fee Account:	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Adjudication Services

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,000
2014 Current Services	-	-	13,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	13,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	-

USCIS requests \$13.0 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses that support the processing of immigration benefit applications. The fee associated with the requested amount is set by Congressional statute providing USCIS with 5 percent of the fees collected for the H-1B visas (Nonimmigrant Petitioner), in addition to the base-processing fee to file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129).

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate receives, processes, and adjudicates applications, petitions, and related fees for immigration benefits not requiring face-to-face contact with the applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary, which includes:

- *Family-based petitions* -- facilitating the process for close relatives to immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.
- *Employment-based petitions* -- facilitating the process for current and prospective employees to immigrate or stay in the United States temporarily.

USCIS annually processes millions of immigration benefit applications at its Service Centers. The \$13.0 million for contract activities and facility rent expenses is a portion of the total operations contract support and Service Center rent. The balance is covered by fees from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
2014 Current Services	-	-	13,000
Program Changes			
2014 Request	-	-	13,000

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account**
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	13,000
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	13,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	-	-	13,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	-

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	0	0	\$13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$13,000	0	0	0
Total	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0	0	0

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	-	-	-	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	-	-	-	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	-	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
Total, Direct Obligations	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	10,041	10,091	10,091
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-10,091	-10,111	-10,111
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	50	20	20
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,000	13,000	13,000	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account
Adjudication Services
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
Total, Other Object Classes	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	10,041	10,091	10,091
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(10,091)	(10,111)	(10,111)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	50	20	20
Total Requirements	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Adjudication Services Mission Statement

Resources from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account support USCIS' efforts to reinforce quality and consistency in administering immigration benefits.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account*



Fiscal Year 2014
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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

I. Appropriation Overview

The Fraud Prevention and Detection Account supports activities related to preventing and detecting fraud for all immigration benefit types. These funds primarily support the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) goal to ensure the security and integrity of the immigration system.

The L-1 Visa and H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004 (title IV of Div. J of Pub. L. 108-447, later amended by Pub. L. 109-13) requires petitioners to pay \$500 when filing a petition for a beneficiary's initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification, as well as for a beneficiary who is changing employers within these classifications. Petitioners also pay \$150 when filing a petition on behalf of H-2B workers, in addition to the base processing fee of \$325 for a Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129). These fees are used for anti-fraud purposes. USCIS receives one-third of the revenue, and the remaining revenue is shared between the Department of Labor and the Department of State. USCIS received \$40.8 million in fraud fees in FY 2011 and in FY 2012 received \$45.4 million.

A. Mission Statement for Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:

USCIS uses resources from the Fraud Prevention and Detection account to strengthen national security safeguards and combat fraud.

B. Budget Activities:

The USCIS Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate (FDNS) develops, coordinates and leads national anti-fraud operations for USCIS and oversees and enhances policies and procedures pertaining to the performance of law enforcement (background) checks on applicants and petitioners. In addition, FDNS identifies threats to national security and public safety as well as serving as a conduit for intelligence related information sharing between USCIS and the law enforcement and intelligence community.

C. Budget Request Summary:

In FY 2014, USCIS requests \$41.0 million and 185 positions, 185 FTE employees for the Fraud Prevention and Detection account. The FY 2014 request represents an increase of \$1.8 million and 0 positions, 7 FTE above the FY 2012 level. The increase projected for the FY 2014 request is a result of projected changes in workload and the pay increase. The FY 2014 funding level is fully supported by projected fee receipts in FY 2014.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity¹

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Adjudication Services	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804
District Operations	115	111	25,055	115	115	25,055	115	115	26,044	-	4	989	-	-	-	-	4	989
Service Center Operations	70	67	13,948	70	70	13,948	70	70	14,740	-	3	792	-	-	-	-	3	792
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	193	-	-	193	-	-	216	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Subtotal, Discretionary	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804
Total, H1-B and L Fraud Prevention:	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	185	178	39,196	185	185	39,196	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	-	7	1,804

¹ The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
District Operations
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: District Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	115	111	25,055
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	4	989
2014 Current Services	115	115	26,044
2014 Total Request	115	115	26,044
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	4	989

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$26.0 million, 115 positions, and 115 FTE for this activity in FY 2014. Adjustments to base include increases of \$175,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise and \$814,000 and 4 FTE for changes in workload requirements and revenue.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As part of a joint anti-fraud strategy and in partnership with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Fraud Detection and National Detection Services (FDNS) identifies vulnerabilities in the Nation’s immigration system and works to eliminate the potential for exploitation of those vulnerabilities and to prosecute the violators.

Operationally, FDNS officers located in field offices, service centers, and the National Benefits Center perform most anti-fraud activities. These officers perform site inspections, background check, deconfliction, and vetting activities, and coordinate with law enforcement agencies. Field FDNS officers participate in Document Benefit Fraud Task Forces, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, State and Local Fusion Center and other Federal and local law enforcement initiatives. In FY 2012, FDNS officers completed over 27,000 administrative fraud investigations, finding fraud in over 18,000 of them. While these figures represent a significant commitment to anti-fraud work, the USCIS priority is the resolution of national security cases.

In FY 2012, FDNS continued its Administrative Site Visit and Verification Program (ASVVP). These site visits are performed on organizations filing I-129 H1-B temporary worker and I-360 religious worker petitions. Site inspections are conducted on religious worker petitions prior to adjudication, pursuant to regulation, and on post-adjudication religious worker petitions on a random basis. H-1B

site inspections are only conducted post-adjudication on a random basis. The ASVVP detects fraud in individual petitions and applications, and produces data that is useful in determining fraud risks and patterns.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Service Centers
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Service Center Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	70	67	13,948
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	3	792
2014 Current Services	70	70	14,740
2014 Total Request	70	70	14,740
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	3	792

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$14.7 million, 70 positions, and 70 FTE for this activity in FY 2014. Adjustments to base include increases of \$79,000 for the FY 2014 pay raise and \$713,000 and 3 FTE for changes in workload requirements and revenue.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Service Center Operations (SCOPS) is one of the key operational components of USCIS. Tasked with the adjudication of the largest volume of applications across the broadest and most diverse cross-section of immigration benefits, SCOPS is a strong and vital partner in the development of immigration policies and programs to ensure improved customer service while delivering the right benefit, to the right person, without delay. SCOPS continuously evaluates and modifies workflow processes in order to more effectively and efficiently administer immigration laws within the established cycle times, and is dedicated to ensuring the security of the United States through a vigilant workforce of officers who incorporate numerous security checks on a broad range of immigration benefit applications. Specialized teams of adjudications staff work with law enforcement agencies and other government agencies to conduct extensive research and vetting of individuals and organizations that may pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

**Department of Homeland Security
 Citizenship & Immigration Services
 Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
 Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
 Program Performance Justification**
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	193
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	23
2014 Current Services	-	-	216
2014 Total Request	-	-	216
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	23

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) requests \$216,000, 0 positions, and 0 FTE for this activity in FY 2014. Adjustments to base include increases of \$23,000 for changes in workload requirements and revenue.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

L-Fraud funding supports site visit travel costs related to fraud verification activities carried out by FDNS immigration officers and general expenses in support of the Overseas Verification Program.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material
A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

N/A

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	185	178	39,196
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
2014 pay raise	-	-	254
Changes in workload requirements and revenue	-	7	1,550
Total, Increases	-	7	1,804
Total Other Adjustments	-	7	1,804
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	7	1,804
2014 Current Services	185	185	41,000
Program Changes			
2014 Request	185	185	41,000
2012 to 2014 Change	-	7	1,804

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	185	178	39,196
FY 2013 Annualized CR	185	185	39,196
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	7	1,804
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	7	1,804
FY 2014 Current Services	185	185	41,000
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	185	185	41,000
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	7	1,804

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
District Operations	115	111	\$25,055	-	4	\$989	-	-	-	115	115	\$26,044	-	4	\$989
Service Center Operations	70	67	13,948	-	3	792	-	-	-	70	70	14,740	-	3	792
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	-	-	193	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	23
Total	185	178	39,196	-	7	1,804	-	-	-	185	185	41,000	-	7	1,804

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

NA

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$18,398	\$19,056	\$19,247	\$849
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	105	108	109	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	425	440	444	19
11.6 Military personnel-basic allowance for housing	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	13	-
12.1 Benefits	5,592	5,791	5,849	257
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	24,533	25,408	25,662	1,129
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	841	1,404	1,404	563
22.0 Transportation of things	13	11	13	-
23.1 GSA rent	2,147	2,204	2,267	120
23.2 Other rent	2	2	2	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	113	112	117	4
24.0 Printing	6	6	6	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,297	8,965	10,284	(13)
25.2 Other services	65	56	64	(1)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	293	256	293	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	79	69	79	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	8	7	8	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	453	393	453	-
31.0 Equipment	346	303	348	2
32.0 Land & structures	-	-	-	-
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	14,663	13,788	15,338	675
Total, Direct Obligations	39,196	39,196	41,000	1,804
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	126,069	126,969	126,969
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-127,069	-127,969	(127,969)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	39,196	39,196	41,000	1,804
Full Time Equivalents	178	185	185	7

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Fraud Prevention and Detection Account

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
GS-15	7	7	7	-
GS-14	20	20	20	-
GS-13	78	78	78	-
GS-12	58	58	58	-
GS-11	5	5	5	-
GS-9	5	5	5	-
GS-7	4	4	4	-
GS-5	8	8	8	-
Total Permanent Positions	185	185	185	-
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	185	185	185	-
Full Time Equivalents	178	185	185	7
Average ES Salary	-	-	-	-
Average GS Salary	93,133	93,133	94,064	931
Average Grade	13	13	13	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
District Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,711	13,086	13,217	506
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	105	108	109	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	312	321	324	12
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	13	-
12.1 Benefits	3,856	3,969	4,009	153
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	16,997	17,497	17,672	675
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	826	1,100	1,100	274
22.0 Transportation of things	13	11	13	-
23.1 GSA rent	859	882	907	48
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	6	5	6	-
24.0 Printing	2	2	2	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,730	5,013	5,721	(9)
25.2 Other services	46	40	46	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	280	245	280	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	79	69	79	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	2	2	2	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	42	37	42	-
31.0 Equipment	173	152	174	1
Total, Other Object Classes	8,058	7,558	8,372	314
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	126,069	126,969	126,969
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	(127,069)	(127,969)	(127,969)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Requirements	25,055	25,055	26,044	989
Full Time Equivalents	111	115	115	4

District Operations Mission Statement

Provide efficient adjudication of all applications and petitions for immigration benefits requiring face-to-face interviews, timely action on related ancillary applications and other assigned product lines, provision of direct customer service, immigration information, ensuring the integrity of the immigration system, and assistance to applicants, petitioners, and beneficiaries.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2013 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	12,711	13,086	13,217	506
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	105	108	109	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	312	321	324	12
11.8 Special Service Pay	13	13	13	-
12.1 Benefits	3,856	3,969	4,009	153
Total, Salaries & Benefits	16,997	17,497	17,672	675

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$826	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$274

An increase of \$274,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$859	\$882	\$907	\$48

An increase of \$48,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$5,730	\$5,013	\$5,721	-\$9

A decrease of \$9,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$173	\$152	\$174	\$1

An increase of \$1,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Service Center Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,684	5,967	6,027	343
11.5 Other personnel compensation	113	119	120	7
12.1 Benefits	1,722	1,808	1,826	104
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	7,519	7,894	7,973	454
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	-	290	290	290
23.1 GSA rent	1,288	1,322	1,360	72
23.2 Other rent	2	2	2	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	78	78	78	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,466	3,850	4,446	(20)
25.2 Other services	19	16	18	(1)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	13	11	13	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	5	4	5	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	400	345	398	(2)
31.0 Equipment	158	136	157	(1)
Total, Other Object Classes	6,429	6,054	6,767	338
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,948	13,948	14,740	792
Full Time Equivalents	67	70	70	3

Service Center Operations Mission Statement

Efficiently provide quality services for persons seeking immigration benefits while ensuring the integrity and security of our immigration system.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	5,684	5,967	6,027	343
11.5 Other personnel compensation	113	119	120	7
12.1 Benefits	1,722	1,808	1,826	104
Total, Salaries & Benefits	7,519	7,894	7,973	454

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	-	\$290	\$290	\$290

An increase of \$290,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$1,288	\$1,322	\$1,360	\$72

An increase of \$72,000 is requested for GSA Rent, including all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$4,466	\$3,850	\$4,446	-\$20

A decrease of \$20,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$19	\$16	\$18	-\$1

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for other services, including contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$400	\$345	\$398	-\$2

A decrease of \$2,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$158	\$136	\$157	-\$1

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for equipment, including all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract.

**Department of Homeland Security
Citizenship & Immigration Services
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	3	3	3	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	14	14	14	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	17	17	17	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	15	14	14	(1)
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	-	-	-	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	29	29	33	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	101	102	117	16
25.2 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	-	-	-	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	1	1	1	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	11	11	13	2
31.0 Equipment	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	176	176	199	23
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	193	193	216	23
Full Time Equivalents				

Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations Mission Statement

International verifications are a foundation of the Refugee, Asylum and International Operations fraud detection and deterrence efforts. A wide variety of techniques may be used to determine the accuracy and authenticity of documents and that statements made are true.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$3	\$3	\$3	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	14	14	14	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	\$17	\$17	\$17	-

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$15	\$14	\$14	-\$1

A decrease of \$1,000 is requested for travel, including all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$29	\$29	\$33	\$4

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges, including all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$101	\$102	\$117	\$16

An increase of \$16,000 is requested for advisory and assistance services, including services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$11	\$11	\$13	\$2

An increase of \$2,000 is requested for supplies and materials that are ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, converted in the process of construction or manufacture, used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	179	178	185
Increases			
Hiring to POS level	-	7	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	7	-
Decreases			
Attrition	(1)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(1)	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	178	185	185
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(1)	7	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

United States Citizenship and Immigration
Services



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
OMB Submission

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A. Component Overview

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Management and Administration: This program supports all components of USCIS through the creation and implementation of policies, strategies, and management directives.

Adjudication Services: The Adjudication Services program oversees the legal review and adjudication of six to eight million immigration applications and petitions annually, including asylum applications, petitions by companies on behalf of foreign workers, and applications to naturalize and become a U.S. citizen.

Information and Customer Service: The Information and Customer Service Program manages and coordinates USCIS's information and customer service functions and operations, policies and activities, and manages customer service call center operations. This program helps USCIS's customers to understand eligibility rules and USCIS's procedures, provides case status information, and answers thousands of written inquiries and millions of phone calls regarding immigration programs and benefits.

Citizenship: The Office of Citizenship will strengthen the political and social cohesion of the nation by promoting the integration of immigrants into American civic culture. The Citizenship program: 1) develops educational products and information resources to foster immigrant integration and participation in American civic culture; 2) enhances training initiatives to promote an understanding of and appreciation for U.S. civic principles and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and 3) provides federal leadership on immigrant civic integration issues. The Office works with other federal agencies, state and local governments, community and faith-based organizations, adult educators, and other organizations that work with immigrants.

Immigration Status Verification: The USCIS Verification Division delivers employment and immigration status verification with innovative and unparalleled customer service. Through our Verification Information System, we enable authorized E-Verify and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) users to verify work authorization and immigration status. E-Verify enables employers to quickly and easily verify the work authorization of their newly-hired employees, and SAVE enables federal, state and local government agencies to obtain immigration status information to determine applicants' eligibility for public benefits and licenses.

Immigration Security and Integrity: Under the Immigration Security and Integrity program, the Fraud Detection and National Security detects, pursues, and deters fraud; ensures law enforcement background checks are conducted on all persons seeking benefits prior to according such benefits; identifies systemic vulnerabilities and other weaknesses that compromise the integrity of the legal immigration system; performs as USCIS' primary conduit to and from the law enforcement and intelligence communities; and coordinates interagency policies, procedures, and other issues with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Crosscutting Investments: This program includes activities and resources that incorporate the overall functions of USCIS such as Information Security and Enterprise Architecture.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows USCIS's FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Adjudication Services	9,111	\$1,931,731
Citizenship	23	\$18,093
Crosscutting Investments	191	\$360,599
Immigration Security and Integrity	892	\$167,925
Immigration Status Verification	566	\$144,150
Information and Customer Service	1,275	\$292,274
Management & Administration	1,093	\$304,693
Total Budget Request	13,151	\$3,219,466

B. Component Contributions to Achieving QHSR Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the USCIS programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Management and Administration			100%				
Adjudication Services			100%				
Information and Customer Service			100%				
Citizenship			100%				
Immigration Status Verification			100%				
Immigration Security and Integrity			100%				
Crosscutting Investments			100%				

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

USCIS resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Adjudication Services	\$1,804,871	7,282	\$1,747,362	7,256	\$1,932,933	9,111
Citizenship	\$12,659	25	\$13,029	25	\$18,093	23
Crosscutting Investments	\$323,441	160	\$332,540	191	\$360,599	191
Immigration Security and Integrity	\$136,311	734	\$150,397	735	\$166,417	892
Immigration Status Verification	\$132,361	493	\$132,988	537	\$144,268	566
Information and Customer Service	\$260,418	992	\$259,024	993	\$292,463	1,275
Management & Administration	\$408,403	1,083	\$443,752	1,083	\$304,693	1,093
Total	\$3,078,465	10,769	\$3,079,092	10,820	\$3,219,466	13,151

Note: In FY 2013, the total does not include a rescission of \$1.3M.

Performance Measures

For *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent USCIS's measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and

Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Average of processing cycle time (in months) for adjustment of status to permanent resident applications (I-485)						
Description: An I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status, is filed by an individual to apply for permanent residence in the United States or to adjust their current status. This measure assesses the program's effectiveness in processing complete I-485 to provide immigration benefit services in a timely manner.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=4	<=4	<=4	<=4.0	<=4.0	<=4.0
Result:	4.4	3.8	4.4	5.1	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average of processing cycle time (in months) for naturalization applications (N-400)						
Description: An N-400, Application for Naturalization, is filed by an individual applying to become a United States citizen. This measure assesses the program's effectiveness in processing N-400 applications, while controlling for a number of external factors that can affect the timeline.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=5	<=5	<=5	<=5.0	<=5.0	<=5.0
Result:	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	N/A	N/A

Measure: Overall customer service rating of the immigration process						
Description: This measure gauges the overall rating of the immigration process and is based on the results from the following areas: 1) Accuracy of information; 2) Responsiveness to customer inquiries; 3) Accessibility to information; and 4) Customer satisfaction.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	80%	80%	85%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	80%	93%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Citizenship and Integration Grant Program grantees that meet annual performance plan goals						
Description: This measure reports on the success of grantees in meeting their annual performance goals as of the 3rd quarter. USCIS plays a significant and ongoing role in ensuring the success of grantees by performing the following functions: negotiating with grantees to identify manageable goals and targets to hold them accountable; implementing systems to measure grantee performance; conducting onsite grant monitoring, and prioritizing those grantees in need of technical assistance; providing proactive group technical assistance and guidance and reactive technical assistance to individual grantees deemed in need of such support to ensure grantees are on target to meet performance goals; and providing grantees with regular feedback on their performance including a written assessment of grantee quarterly reports.						
Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	90%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of initial mismatches for authorized workers that are later determined to be "Employment Authorized"						
Description: This measure assesses the accuracy of the E-verify process by assessing the percent of employment verification requests that are not positively resolved at time of initial review.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=3%	<=1.00%	<=1.00%	<=1.00%
Result:	N/A	N/A	0.28%	0.24%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of non-immigrant worker (H1-B) site visits conducted that result in a potential finding of Fraud						
Description: This measure reflects how many H1-B fraud incidents have been discovered by the Administrative Site Visit Verification Program (ASVVP). This information begins the process to identify and counter systematic vulnerabilities that exist in our immigration system.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	<=11%	<=11%	<=15%	<=15%
Result:	N/A	N/A	1%	15%	N/A	N/A

Note: In FY 2012, USCIS implemented a more rigorous process through the use of Government Site Inspectors that are authorized to perform follow-up site visits or visit alternate locations if a beneficiary is not available at the site and on the date the initial visit is made.

Measure: Percent of religious worker site visits conducted that result in a potential finding of fraud						
Description: This measure reflects how many religious worker fraud incidents have been discovered as part of the Administrative Site Visit Verification Program (ASVVP). This information begins the process to identify and counter systematic vulnerabilities exist in our immigration system.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	<=50%	<=65%	<=11%	<=11%	<=10%	<=10%
Result:	60%	N/A	1%	7%	N/A	N/A

Note: In FY 2012, USCIS implemented a more rigorous process through the use of Government Site Inspectors that are authorized to perform follow-up site visits or visit alternate locations if a beneficiary is not available at the site and on the date the initial visit is made.

Management Measures

Measure: Accuracy rate of USCIS's processing of manual verifications for Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) referrals						
Description: The measure tracks the accuracy of SAVE manual verifications using a quality review which is a monthly review of verification work performed by Status Verifiers (SV) to determine whether SAVE referrals are resolved correctly. Specifically, they determine whether						

the response provided to by USCIS reflects the immigration status on record for persons seeking benefits from other governmental agencies using the SAVE program.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.0%	98.0%	98.2%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.0%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Average Citizenship Resource Center customer satisfaction rate

Description: This measure tracks how well customers are satisfied with the Citizenship Resource Center (CRC). The CRC is a free and easy-to-use website that helps immigrants better understand the citizenship process and gain the necessary skills required to be successful during the naturalization interview and test. It provides citizenship applicants, educators and immigrant-serving organizations with a one-stop portal for citizenship information and resources, and is the landing portal for USCIS’s Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	85%	85%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	88%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of approved applications for naturalization that were appropriately decided

Description: A N-400, Application for Naturalization, is filed by an individual applying to become a United States citizen. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) conducts quality reviews on a quarterly basis to determine the accuracy rate of final decisions on approved N-400 applications. Quality reviews are conducted using a team of experienced subject matter experts. This measure assesses the program's ability to process the N-400 to provide immigration benefit services in a fully supportable and accurate manner. Additionally, the results of this quality review process are used to improve the training of adjudicators and the processes used in conducting adjudications.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99%	99%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of approved applications for permanent residence that were appropriately decided

Description: An I-485, Application to Register for Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status, is filed by an individual to apply for permanent residence in the United States or to adjust their current status. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) conducts quality reviews on a quarterly basis to determine the accuracy rate of final approved decisions. Quality reviews are conducted using a team of experienced subject matter experts. This measure assesses the program's ability to process the I-485 to provide immigration benefit services in a fully supportable and accurate manner. Additionally, the results of this quality review process are used to improve the training of adjudicators and the processes used in conducting adjudications.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99%	99%

Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification
Overview

ia. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587	31	31	24,034	(35)	6	(22,447)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429	(4)	37	16	31	31	25,534	(35)	6	(25,518)
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429	(4)	37	16	31	31	25,534	(35)	6	(25,518)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429	(4)	37	16	31	31	25,534	(35)	6	(25,518)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,130	1,062	271,413	1,130	1,103	272,703	1,126	1,099	271,429	(4)	37	16	31	31	25,534	(35)	6	(25,518)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses:	669	\$144,969	434	\$93,988	1,103	\$238,957	669	\$145,628	434	\$94,420	1,103	\$240,048	666	\$145,935	433	\$94,609	1,099	\$240,544
Management and Administration	137	18,127	87	11,589	224	29,716	137	18,011	87	11,516	224	29,527	132	17,336	85	11,084	217	28,420
Law Enforcement Training	532	126,842	340	81,095	872	207,937	532	127,617	340	81,592	872	209,209	534	128,599	341	82,219	875	210,818
Accreditation	-	-	7	1,304	7	1,304	-	-	7	1,312	7	1,312	-	-	7	1,306	7	1,306
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	19,798	-	12,658	-	32,456	-	19,920	-	12,735	-	32,655	-	18,840	-	12,045	-	30,885
Total	669	164,767	434	106,646	1,103	271,413	669	165,548	434	107,155	1,103	272,703	666	164,775	433	106,654	1,099	271,429

iii. Status of Congressional Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

N/A

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$240,544
- Law Enforcement Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	210,818
- Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,420
- Accreditation	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,306
Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,885
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation				\$271,429

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Salaries and Expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) and numerous State, local, rural, tribal, territorial, campus and international law enforcement agencies.

Most of the Federal POs that train with FLETC attend one of its multi-agency basic programs, and then continue with their unique agency-specific follow-on programs at their own academies, most of which are co-located at one of FLETC's four domestic training sites. In addition to basic training, FLETC also offers a variety of advanced law enforcement training programs.

FLETC has embraced the philosophy that homeland protection is not the sole province of the Federal Government, and that the security of our Nation starts in rural counties, small towns, and municipalities and extends even to our law enforcement colleagues abroad. In addition to basic training, FLETC offers specialized training programs for State, local, rural, tribal, territorial, campus and, through partnership with the Department of State, international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

In furtherance of FLETC's mission, our reach is extended through the use of non-traditional training delivery techniques, including the use of online training distribution and the use of technology-based simulation. Additionally, FLETC exports training programs to various locations when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified and the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities.

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

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests 1,126 positions, 1,099 FTE and \$240,544,000. The adjustments-to-base include a transfer of \$1,000 from the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer and a 2014 pay raise of \$932,000. A total of \$24,034,000 for program changes to include:

- Train up to 1,600 additional Customs and Border Protection officers (31 positions, 31 FTE, and \$15,534,000)
- Expand delivery of existing high quality active shooter threat training programs, such as FLETC's Active Shooter Threat Training Program (ASTTP) and First Responder Training Program (FRTP), to state, local, rural, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$4,500,000)
- Coordinate with the United States Secret Service (USSS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop a consolidated cyber investigative training curriculum (0 positions, 0 FTE, and \$4,000,000)

And, a reduction of \$23,380,000 for multiple efficiencies described below.

D. Efficiencies:

Mission Support Personnel Efficiencies **(\$7.553M)**

Pay efficiencies will be realized by reducing performance awards, permanent change of station moves, and premium pay in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$6.539M), the Management and Administration PPA (\$1.011M), and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.003M).

Travel Efficiencies **(\$0.798M)**

Efficiencies will be realized by reductions in staff travel and permanent change of station expenses in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.735M), the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.062M) and the Accreditation PPA (\$0.001M).

Transportation of Things Efficiencies **(\$0.240M)**

The reduced number of funded permanent change of station moves will reduce the associated cost of the transportation of things in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.165M) and the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.075M).

Rent, Communication and Utilities Efficiencies **(\$0.581M)**

Efficiencies will be realized primarily by implementing and maintaining energy efficient utility services in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.579M) and the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.002M).

Printing Efficiencies **(\$0.147M)**

Efficiencies will be realized by maintaining print services for mission critical law enforcement training products in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$0.147M).

Advisory and Assistance Contracts Efficiencies **(\$11.312M)**

FLETC will complete a review of law enforcement training support requirements and adjust the levels on non-mission critical service contracts accordingly, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$11.015M) and the Management and Administration PPA

(\$0.297M).

Supplies, Materials and Equipment Efficiencies

(\$2.749M)

FLETC will complete a review of non-mission critical supplies, materials and equipment requirements and adjust accordingly, generating savings in the Law Enforcement Training PPA (\$2.708M) and the Management and Administration PPA (\$0.041M).

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Salaries and Expenses:

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	230	216	29,716	230	224	29,527	223	217	28,420	(7)	1	(1,296)	-	-	-	(7)	1	(1,296)
Law Enforcement Training	893	839	207,937	893	872	209,209	896	875	210,818	3	36	2,881	31	31	24,034	(28)	5	(21,153)
Accreditation	7	7	1,304	7	7	1,312	7	7	1,306	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Subtotal, Discretionary	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587	31	31	24,034	(35)	6	(22,447)
Total, Salaries and Expenses:	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587	31	31	24,034	(35)	6	(22,447)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587	31	31	24,034	(35)	6	(22,447)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	1,130	1,062	238,957	1,130	1,103	240,048	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587	31	31	24,034	(35)	6	(22,447)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	230	216	29,716
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(7)	1	(1,296)
2014 Current Services	223	217	28,420
2014 Total Request	223	217	28,420
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(7)	1	(1,296)

FLETC requests 223 positions, 217 FTE, and \$28.420 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2014 pay raise of \$0.192 million,
- Efficiencies of (\$0.553) million,
- A decrease of (\$0.116) million for service contract savings, and
- A decrease of (\$0.819) million for personnel reductions through attrition.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Management and Administration program includes the FLETC Director, Director’s Office, and immediate staff including the Office of Chief Counsel, Washington Office, Protocol and Communications Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Division, and Inspection and Compliance Division. Also included is the Chief Financial Officer Directorate, providing budget, finance, accounting, financial systems, financial statements, relocation, travel, and strategic planning functions.

The Management and Administration program also includes Asset Management functions, such as Procurement, Real and Personal Property Management, Environmental Compliance and Safety. It includes the Operation Support functions such as Human Capital and Critical Incident Stress Management to promote fairness, consistency, and efficiency in the utilization of staffing, scheduling, human capital and human resources.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Law Enforcement Training

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	893	839	207,937
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	(28)	5	(21,153)
2014 Current Services	865	844	186,784
2014 Program Change	31	31	24,034
2014 Total Request	896	875	210,818
Total Change 2012 to 2014	3	36	2,881

FLETC requests 896 positions, 875 FTE, and \$210.818 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2014 pay raise of \$0.734 million,
- A transfer of \$0.001 million from the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer for Shared Services to be billed through the Working Capital Fund,
- A decrease of (\$6.660) million to the basic training account,
- Efficiencies of (\$6.273) million,
- A decrease of (\$5.679) million for service contract savings, and
- A decrease of (\$3.276) million for personnel reductions through attrition.

Program increases include:

- \$15.534 million to train up to 1,600 additional CBP officers,
- \$4.500 million to expand delivery of active shooter threat training programs to State, local, rural, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies, and
- \$4.000 million to coordinate with the United States Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop a consolidated cyber investigative training curriculum.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

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

Federal – FLETC provides law enforcement training to over 90 Federal agencies having law enforcement responsibilities. FLETC prepares new and experienced law enforcement professionals to fulfill their responsibilities in a safe manner and at the highest level of proficiency. The average basic student spends 12 weeks training at FLETC, and receives a combination of classroom instruction and hands-on practical exercise training in all phases of law enforcement from firearms and high-speed vehicle operations to legal case instructions and defendant interview techniques. Students must apply their classroom knowledge during exercises that simulate typical situations encountered on the job. Each of the basic programs provides core knowledge essential for new Federal officers or agents to carry out their duties in a safe and efficient manner.

In addition to basic training, FLETC offers advanced and specialized training for career-long law enforcement preparation in subjects that are common to two or more of its Partner Organizations. Examples include Antiterrorism Port Security Boat Operations, Cyber Counterterrorism Investigator Training, Covert Electronics Surveillance, Critical Infrastructure Protection, Financial Forensics Techniques, Intelligence Analysts Training and Land Transportation Antiterrorism Training.

State and local – The Office of State, Local, Rural, Tribal and Territorial Training trains personnel from State and local law enforcement agencies in advanced topics designed to develop specialized law enforcement skills. The participants benefit from Federal expertise, specialized training, and instruction specific to their needs. Additionally, the program offerings are in subjects not generally available from State and local police academies or colleges and universities.

International – In the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad, FLETC offers a range of training programs to foreign law enforcement agencies in coordination with the Department of State. Training focuses on the U.S. Government’s Law and Democracy Program and the International Law Enforcement Academy programs in Europe, Asia, Africa, and other regions in the world. In cooperation with the Department of State, FLETC manages an International Law Enforcement Academy in Gaborone, Botswana, and serves as Deputy Director at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand. Additionally, FLETC provides training and technical assistance at locations worldwide in collaboration with and support of the respective U.S. embassies.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Accreditation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	7	7	1,304
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	2
2014 Current Services	7	7	1,306
2014 Total Request	7	7	1,306
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	2

FLETC requests 7 positions, 7 FTE, and \$1.306 million for this activity. Adjustments-to-base include:

- 2014 pay raise of \$0.006 million, and
- FY 2013 efficiencies of (\$0.004) million.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) process sets the standards for Federal law enforcement training. The accreditation of a Federal Law Enforcement academy or program provides assurance to the citizens they serve that they have voluntarily submitted to a process of self-regulation; and, that they have successfully achieved compliance with a set of standards that have been collectively established by their peers within their professional community that demonstrate their adherence to quality, effectiveness and integrity. To accomplish this goal, trainers in the same discipline, working through a professional accrediting body, assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism. The focus of the effort is to accredit Federal academies; entry-level and advanced or specialized training programs; instructor training; and, other programs that affect multiple Federal, State and local law enforcement officers.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Train additional CBP Officers
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 31, FTE 31, Dollars \$15,534

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							865	844	186,784
Program Increase							31	31	15,534
Total Request	893	839	207,937	893	872	209,209	896	875	202,318

Description of Item

FLETC will provide basic training for up to 1,600 additional new CBP officers in support of the President's initiatives on promoting travel and trade.

Justification

Newly hired CBP officers must attend an 89 day basic training program at FLETC. Trainees receive extensive training in Title 8 Immigration Law, Title 19 Customs law and all other laws, rules and regulations that CBP enforces nationwide. The training emphasizes basic law enforcement skills such as integrity, firearms handling, defensive tactics and driving, arrest techniques, entry and control procedures, interviewing skills, behavioral analysis, and report writing. CBP officers that graduate from the basic program and are selected for duty locations requiring Spanish communications may also receive an additional 30 days of Spanish Language training.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative supports Homeland Security Mission 2 – Securing and Managing Our Borders, which is derived from the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Expand Active Shooter Threat Training
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							2	2	494
Program Increase							-	-	4,500
Total Request	3	3	725	2	2	494	2	2	4,994

Description of Item

In support of Presidential guidance that more must be done to prevent and respond to mass casualty shooting violence, the FLETC will expand related Active Shooter Threat Training Programs (ASTTP) and First Responder Training Programs (FRTP) delivered in FY 2014 over the number delivered in FY 2012 to provide training for law enforcement officers of State, local, rural, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies.

Funding provided to FLETC and FEMA will be leveraged to support multi-discipline and multi-agency training currently being developed as part of the interagency planning efforts associated with the President’s plan to protect our children and our communities by reducing gun violence. This includes training for law enforcement, first responders, and school administrators to prevent, protect, react, respond, and recover from active shooter scenarios.

Justification

Recently issued guidance from the Administration has placed increased focus on the need to provide expanded training to law enforcement officers to enhance response capabilities to active shooter threat situations such as those resulting in multiple casualty shooting incidents. The additional \$4.5 million requested for FY 2014 will enable the FLETC to expand delivery of existing high quality active shooter threat training programs to state, local, rural, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative supports the Presidential gun violence reduction program, consisting of 23 Executive Orders, and Homeland Security Mission 1 – Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, which is derived from the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: USSS/FBI Cyber Investigative Training
PPA: Law Enforcement Training
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$4,000

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	-
Program Increase							-	-	4,000
Total Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000

Description of Item

FLETC will coordinate with the United States Secret Service (USSS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to develop a consolidated cyber investigative training curriculum. The curriculum will include skills for State and local law enforcement and cyber partners required to effectively respond to major cyber incidents, as well as investigatory guidelines and protocols for cyber investigations.

Justification

DHS plays a key role in securing and guiding the protection of our nation’s cyber infrastructure. The utilization of FLETC’s subject matter expertise to coordinate, consolidate and implement a comprehensive cyber training curriculum will leverage interagency partnerships through information sharing and ensure consistency in curriculum development and delivery.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This initiative supports DHS Strategic Goal 4 – Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace – derived from the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. Leveraging the collective subject matter expertise and shared best practices of the FBI, the USSS, and the FLETC will improve our Nation’s security and safety by supporting and enabling State and local law enforcement to develop expertise necessary to conduct effective cyber investigation as well as respond to major cyber incidents.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses for student athletic and related activities; the conduct of and participation in firearms matches and presentation of awards; public awareness and enhancement of community support of law enforcement training; room and board for student interns; a flat monthly reimbursement to employees authorized to use personal mobile phones for official duties; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; [\$228,939,000]**\$240,544,000**; of which up to [\$44,758,000]**\$53,625,000** shall remain available until September 30, [2014]**2015**, for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; of which \$300,000 shall remain available until expended to be distributed to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation; and of which not to exceed \$10,200 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That section 1202(a) of Public Law 107-206 (42 U.S.C. 3771 note), as amended by Public Law [111-83 (123 Stat. 2166)] 112-74, is further amended by striking “December 31, [2013]**2015**” and inserting “December 31, [2015]**2016**”: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities under the control of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to ensure that such training facilities are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,130	1,062	238,957
Adjustments-to-Base			
Technical Adjustment: Actual FTE	-	41	-
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
OCAO WCF Shared Services Transfer	-	-	1
Total Transfers	-	-	1
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise	-	-	932
Total, Increases	-	-	932
Decreases			
Efficiencies	(35)	(35)	(23,380)
Total, Decreases	(35)	(35)	(23,380)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	(35)	6	(22,447)
2014 Current Services	1,095	1,068	216,510
Program Changes			
Increases			
Expand Active Shooter Threat Training	-	-	4,500
Train additional CBP Officers	31	31	15,534
USSS/FBI Cyber Investigative Training	-	-	4,000
Total, Increases	31	31	24,034
Total Program Changes	31	31	24,034
2014 Request	1,126	1,099	240,544
2012 to 2014 Change	(4)	(37)	1,587

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	1,130	1,062	238,957
FY 2013 Annualized CR	1,130	1,103	240,048
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	1
Increases	-	41	932
Decreases	(35)	(35)	(23,380)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	(35)	(35)	(22,447)
FY 2014 Current Services	1,095	1,068	216,510
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	31	31	24,034
Total, Program Changes	31	31	24,034
FY 2014 Request	1,126	1,099	240,544
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(4)	37	1,587

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	230	216	29,716	(7)	1	(1,296)	0	0	0	223	217	28,420	(7)	1	(1,296)
Law Enforcement Training	893	839	207,937	(28)	5	(21,153)	31	31	24,034	896	875	210,818	3	36	2,881
Accreditation	7	7	1,304	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	7	1,306	0	0	2
Total	1,130	1,062	238,957	(35)	6	(22,447)	31	31	24,034	1,126	1,099	240,544	(4)	37	1,587

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
Salaries and Expenses:
Summary of Reimbursable Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis	14	14	1,444	14	14	1,450	14	14	1,450	-	-	6
Department of Justice, US Marshals Service	-	-	1,642	1	1	1,939	1	1	1,939	1	1	297
Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons	-	-	2,147	-	-	3,681	-	-	3,681	-	-	1,534
Internal Revenue Service	3	3	1,866	3	3	2,000	3	3	2,000	-	-	134
Department of Defense, Air Force	4	4	2,357	5	5	2,942	5	5	2,942	1	1	585
Department of Interior, Indian Affairs	12	12	2,328	13	13	2,415	13	13	2,415	1	1	87
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	-	-	1,001	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	199
Customs & Border Protection	6	6	15,331	-	-	15,116	30	30	33,116	24	24	17,785
Immigration & Customs Enforcement	5	5	5,435	-	-	6,582	-	-	6,582	(5)	(5)	1,147
Various	20	20	20,178	20	20	38,085	20	20	38,085	-	-	17,907
DHS - Coast Guard	2	2	5,865	2	2	5,206	2	2	5,206	-	-	(659)
DHS - Transportation and Security Administration	3	3	1,118	4	4	663	4	4	663	1	1	(455)
FAMS	9	9	1,231	11	11	1,152	11	11	1,152	2	2	(79)
FPS	3	3	1,116	7	7	1,929	7	7	1,929	4	4	813
Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol	-	-	6,722	-	-	5,640	-	-	5,640	-	-	(1,082)
Total Budgetary Resources	81	81	69,781	80	80	90,000	110	110	108,000	29	29	38,219

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement Training	81	81	69,781	80	80	90,000	110	110	108,000	29	29	38,219
Total Obligations	81	81	69,781	80	80	90,000	110	110	108,000	29	29	38,219

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	87,847	88,389	87,614	(233)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,337	1,345	1,313	(24)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	207	208	206	(1)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	3,173	3,192	2,614	(559)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,143	1,150	345	(798)
11.8 Special Service Pay	3	3	3	-
12.1 Benefits	28,365	28,540	28,303	(62)
12.4 Allowances	1,942	1,954	1,945	3
12.6 Temp Quarters	1,504	1,513	790	(714)
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	255	257	249	(6)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	125,776	126,551	123,382	(2,394)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	7,157	5,601	4,712	(2,445)
22.0 Transportation of things	758	952	770	12
23.1 GSA rent	-	-	-	-
23.2 Other rent	35	11	11	(24)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8,141	10,363	10,300	2,159
24.0 Printing	575	723	611	36
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,335	4,135	4,032	697
25.2 Other services	11,099	14,035	12,304	1,205
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,455	6,940	6,420	965
25.4 O&M of facilities	30,174	38,416	34,437	4,263
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	3,266	4,158	3,697	431
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,723	13,585	12,976	2,253
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	827	1,049	948	121
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,293	9,240	8,052	759
31.0 Equipment	17,912	22,725	22,760	4,848
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	93	110	110	17
43.1 Interest and Dividends	20	25	22	2
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	106,863	132,068	122,162	15,299
Total, Direct Obligations	232,639	258,619	245,544	12,905
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(15,751)	(23,571)	(5,000)	10,751
Unobligated Balance, end of year	23,571	5,000	-	(23,571)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(1,502)	-	-	1,502
Total Requirements	238,957	240,048	240,544	1,587
Full Time Equivalents	1,062	1,103	1,099	37

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Salaries and Expenses: Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	10	10	10	-
GS-15	79	79	79	-
GS-14	135	135	135	-
GS-13	366	366	364	(2)
GS-12	266	266	264	(2)
GS-11	91	91	91	-
GS-9	75	75	75	-
GS-8	20	20	20	-
GS-7	27	27	27	-
GS-6	5	5	5	-
GS-5	4	4	4	-
GS-4	2	2	2	-
GS-3	1	1	1	-
Other Graded Positions	49	49	49	-
Total Permanent Positions	1,130	1,130	1,126	(4)
Unfilled Positions EOY	68	27	27	41
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	1,062	1,103	1,099	37
Average ES Salary	163,600	163,600	164,800	1,200
Average GS Salary	84,100	84,100	84,700	600
Average Grade	12	12	12	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,257	18,367	17,968	(289)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	475	478	464	(11)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	7	7	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	1,045	1,051	953	(92)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	218	219	56	(162)
11.8 Special Service Pay	3	3	3	-
12.1 Benefits	5,355	5,387	5,283	(72)
12.4 Allowances	5	5	5	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	407	409	220	(187)
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	255	257	249	(6)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	26,027	26,183	25,208	(819)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	830	498	436	(394)
22.0 Transportation of things	120	140	83	(37)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	40	49	56	16
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	323	371	371	48
25.2 Other services	794	974	970	176
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	109	134	145	36
25.4 O&M of facilities	25	30	33	8
25.6 Medical care	13	17	19	6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	325	348	300	(25)
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	5	6	7	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	207	250	265	58
31.0 Equipment	390	417	417	27
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	93	110	110	17
Total, Other Object Classes	3,274	3,344	3,212	(62)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	415	-	-	(415)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	29,716	29,527	28,420	(1,296)
Full Time Equivalents	216	224	217	1

Management and Administration Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	18,257	18,367	17,968	(289)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	475	478	464	(11)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	7	7	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	1,045	1,051	953	(92)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	218	219	56	(162)
11.8 Special Service Pay	3	3	3	-
12.1 Benefits	5,355	5,387	5,283	(72)
12.4 Allowances	5	5	5	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	407	409	220	(187)
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	255	257	249	(6)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	26,027	26,183	25,208	(819)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	830	498	436	(394)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request reflects a decrease of \$332,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$62,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	120	140	83	(37)

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$38,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$75,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	40	49	56	16

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY2014 request includes an increase of \$18,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$2,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	323	371	371	48

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$89,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$41,000 for FY 2013 efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	794	974	970	176

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$355,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$179,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	109	134	145	36

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$47,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$11,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	25	30	33	8

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$10,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$2,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	13	17	19	6

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$7,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$1,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	325	348	300	(25)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$38,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$63,000 in efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	5	6	7	2

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	207	250	265	58

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$81,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$23,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	390	417	417	27

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$45,000 for adjustments and a decrease of \$18,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	93	110	110	17

Insurance claims and indemnities includes all benefit payments from the social insurance and Federal retirement trust funds and payments for losses and claims including those under the Equal Access to Justice Act. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$17,000 for adjustments.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Law Enforcement Training
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	68,912	69,340	68,966	54
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	861	866	848	(13)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	200	201	199	(1)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	2,128	2,141	1,661	(467)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	918	924	282	(636)
12.1 Benefits	22,816	22,958	22,825	9
12.4 Allowances	1,937	1,949	1,940	3
12.6 Temp Quarters	1,097	1,104	570	(527)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	98,869	99,483	97,291	(1,578)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	5,783	4,746	3,928	(1,855)
22.0 Transportation of things	638	812	687	49
23.2 Other rent	35	11	11	(24)
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8,101	10,314	10,244	2,143
24.0 Printing	565	719	607	42
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,927	3,727	3,630	703
25.2 Other services	10,236	13,031	11,308	1,072
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,346	6,806	6,275	929
25.4 O&M of facilities	30,149	38,386	34,404	4,255
25.6 Medical care	3,253	4,141	3,678	425
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,397	13,236	12,675	2,278
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	819	1,043	941	122
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,048	8,973	7,774	726
31.0 Equipment	17,522	22,308	22,343	4,821
43.1 Interest and Dividends	20	25	22	2
Total, Other Object Classes	102,839	128,278	118,527	15,688
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(15,398)	(23,552)	(5,000)	10,398
Unobligated Balance, end of year	23,552	5,000	-	(23,552)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(1,925)	-	-	1,925
Total, Adjustments	-	(18,552)	(5,000)	11,229
Total Requirements	207,937	209,209	210,818	2,881
Full Time Equivalents	839	872	875	36

Law Enforcement Training Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	68,912	69,340	68,966	(54)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	861	866	848	(13)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	200	201	199	(1)
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	2,128	2,141	1,661	(467)
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	918	924	282	(636)
12.1 Benefits	22,816	22,958	22,825	9
12.4 Allowances	1,937	1,949	1,940	3
12.6 Temp Quarters	1,097	1,104	570	(527)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	98,869	99,483	97,291	(1,686)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	5,783	4,746	3,928	(1,855)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$735,000 for efficiencies and a decrease of \$1,120,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
22.0 Transportation of things	638	812	687	49

Transportation of things includes all costs of the care of such things while in process of being transported, and other services incident to the transportation of things. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$84,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$165,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$74,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$26,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$30,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	8,101	10,314	10,244	2,143

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,068,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$579,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$944,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$334,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$376,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	565	719	607	42

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$74,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$147,000 for FY 2013 efficiencies, an increase of \$66,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$23,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$26,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,927	3,727	3,630	703

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$386,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$281,000 for FY 2013 efficiencies, an increase of \$341,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$121,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$136,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	10,236	13,031	11,308	1,072

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,349,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$2,367,000 for FY 2013 efficiencies, an increase of \$1,193,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$422,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$475,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,346	6,806	6,275	929

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$705,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$868,000 for efficiencies, a transfer of \$1,000 from the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, an increase of \$623,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$220,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$248,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	30,149	38,386	34,404	4,255

Operation and maintenance of facilities include all payments for the operation and maintenance of facilities when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$3,558,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$5,462,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$3,517,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$1,244,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$1,398,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training program.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.6 Medical care	3,253	4,141	3,678	425

Medical care includes payments to contracts for medical services, but excludes contracts with individuals who are reportable under OPM regulations as federal employees or payments to compensate casual workers and patient help. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$429,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$668,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$379,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$134,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$151,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,397	13,236	12,675	2,278

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$1,371,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$1,216,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$1,212,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$429,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$482,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	819	1,043	941	122

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$108,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$153,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$95,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$34,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$38,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,048	8,973	7,774	726

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$929,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$1,642,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$821,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$291,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$327,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	17,522	22,308	22,343	4,821

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,310,000 for adjustments, a decrease of \$1,066,000 for efficiencies, an increase of \$2,042,000 to support additional CBP training, an increase of \$722,000 to support consolidation of cyber investigative training and an increase of \$813,000 for expansion of active shooter threat training programs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
43.0 Interest and Dividends	20	25	22	2

Interest and dividends includes payments to creditors for the use of moneys loaned, deposited, overpaid, or otherwise made available. The FY 2014 request includes an increase of \$2,000 for adjustments.

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Salaries and Expenses:
Accreditation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	678	682	680	2
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	7	7	7	-
12.1 Benefits	194	195	195	1
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	880	885	883	3
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	544	357	348	(196)
24.0 Printing	10	4	4	(6)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	85	37	31	(54)
25.2 Other services	69	30	26	(43)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	3	-	-	(3)
26.0 Supplies and materials	38	17	13	(25)
Total, Other Object Classes	750	446	423	(327)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(353)	(19)	-	353
Unobligated Balance, end of year	19	-	-	(19)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	8	-	-	(8)
Total, Adjustments	-	(19)	-	326
Total Requirements	1,304	1,312	1,306	2
Full Time Equivalents	7	7	7	-

Accreditation Mission Statement

To enhance the quality of Federal law enforcement by establishing and maintaining a body of standards for Federal law enforcement training; to administer an accreditation process based on those standards; and to ensure compliance with the process in order to maintain public confidence in Federal law enforcement.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	678	682	680	2
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	7	7	7	-
12.1 Benefits	194	195	195	1
Total, Salaries & Benefits	880	885	883	3

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for 7 FTEs. The FY 2014 request includes pay inflation of \$6,000 and a decrease of \$3,000 for efficiencies.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	544	357	348	(196)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$1,000 for efficiencies and a decrease of \$195,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	10	4	4	(6)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$6,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	85	37	31	(54)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$54,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	69	30	26	(43)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$43,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	3	-	-	(3)

Subsistence and support of persons includes costs for contractual services with the public or another Federal government account for the board, lodging, and care of persons, including prisoners. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$3,000 for adjustments.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	38	17	13	(25)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request includes a decrease of \$25,000 for adjustments.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	1,099	1,062	1,103
Increases			
Increase	-	-	31
Adjustment for Actuals/Estimated FTE	-	41	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	41	31
Decreases			
Decrease	-	-	(35)
Adjustment for Actuals/Estimated FTE	(37)	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	(37)	-	(35)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	1,062	1,103	1,099
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	37	(41)	4

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change Amount
Law Enforcement Training	2,448	2,448	2,696	248
Total Working Capital Fund	2,448	2,448	2,696	248

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

We train those who protect our homeland.

B. Budget Activities:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is the leading service provider for Federal law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) with personnel located throughout the United States and its territories. FLETC's personnel conduct instructional programs for basic law enforcement recruits and some advanced training based on agency requests. FLETC also provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel.

FLETC provides services to State, local, rural, tribal, territorial, international and other Federal law enforcement agencies with related law enforcement missions on a space-available basis. FLETC also provides export training conducted at other locations when the programs being conducted do not require the use of certain specialized facilities and when a geographical concentration of personnel is identified.

Consolidation of law enforcement training permits the Federal Government to cost-effectively emphasize training program excellence and shared experiences in cooperative training. Professional instruction and practical application provide students with the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the demanding challenges of a Federal law enforcement career. New Federal hires and journey-level personnel learn not only the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and agent, but through interaction with students from many other agencies, they also become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. This interaction provides the foundation for a more cooperative Federal law enforcement effort.

FLETC's POs have considerable input regarding training issues as well as operational and functional aspects of the Center. Representatives from these agencies take part in regular curriculum review and development conferences, and participate in the development of FLETC policies and directives. This relationship is characteristic of a "true partnership", which is responsive to the training mission.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center requests \$30,885,000. The adjustments-to-base include efficiency savings of \$3,071,000. The program change of \$1,500,000 supports FLETC's Energy Savings Performance Contract.

D. Efficiencies:

Land and Structures Efficiencies

Efficiencies will be realized by deferring maintenance.

(\$3.071M)

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity**

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)
Total, Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	1,500	-	-	(3,071)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Annualized CR column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	32,456
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,071)
2014 Current Services	-	-	29,385
2014 Program Change	-	-	1,500
2014 Total Request	-	-	30,885
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(1,571)

FLETC requests \$30.885 million for this activity. The adjustments-to-base of (\$3.071) million is for deferred maintenance. The program increase of \$1.500 million supports FLETC’s Energy Savings Performance Contract.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition, Construction, Improvement & Related Expenses: This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for the expansion and maintenance of FLETC, to include funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Environmental Compliance, and Communications Systems. The Master Plan provides the long range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of over 90 Partner Organizations. Minor Construction and Maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings. Environmental Compliance funding is to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental laws and regulations. Communications Systems funding is to maintain and repair or replace the fiber optics telecommunications cable system.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Energy Savings Performance Contract

PPA:

Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$1,500

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	29,385
Program Increase							-	-	1,500
Total Request	-	-	32,456	-	-	32,655	-	-	30,885

Description of Item

This program increase will permit the first (and all subsequent) debt service payments to be made in advance rather than in arrears, resulting in a shortened payback period and reduced cumulative debt service payments.

Justification

The first debt service payment on the FLETC Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) will be made upon completion of the project (June 2014) rather than a year later after the energy savings have accrued for the first year. The estimated total implementation price is \$32.6 million. The original payback period was reduced from 20 years to 16.7 years, combining cost reductions through negotiation, payment timing, and implemented interest rate. Funding the initial debt service payment in advance, rather than in arrears, will save an estimated \$1.7 million in interest payments and further reduce the payback period by 6 months to 16.1 years. After this initial payment, the project is self-supporting and no further investment is required.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The ESPC is a new initiative at the FLETC and will allow the FLETC to make significant progress towards the energy and water reduction goals found in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 as well as providing for significant reductions in the amount of greenhouse gases generated as required by Executive Order 13514. This award by the FLETC also allows the Department to make significant progress toward the Office of Management and Budget goal set for the Department of Homeland Security for alternatively financed energy projections.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction, and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, [\$29,385,000] \$30,885,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017]2018: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept reimbursement to this appropriation from government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	32,456
Adjustments-to-Base			
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(3,071)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(3,071)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(3,071)
2014 Current Services	-	-	29,385
Program Changes			
Increases			
Energy Savings Performance Contract	-	-	1,500
Total, Increases	-	-	1,500
Total Program Changes	-	-	1,500
2014 Request	-	-	30,885
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	(1,571)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	32,456
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	32,655
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	(3,071)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	(3,071)
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	29,385
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	1,500
Total, Program Changes	-	-	1,500
FY 2014 Request	-	-	30,885
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	(1,571)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:	0	0	32,456	0	0	(3,071)	0	0	1,500	0	0	30,885	0	0	(1,571)
Total	0	0	32,456	0	0	(3,071)	0	0	1,500	0	0	30,885	0	0	(1,571)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Various	-	-	1,079	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	(79)
DHS Science & Technology	-	-	20,797	-	-	86,000	-	-	714,000	-	-	692,203
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	21,876	-	-	87,000	-	-	715,000	-	-	692,124

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	-	-	21,876	-	-	87,000	-	-	715,000	-	-	692,124
Total Obligations	-	-	21,876	-	-	87,000	-	-	715,000	-	-	692,124

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-	-	-	-
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-	-	-	-
11.6 Pay Diff (Sun/Night)	-	-	-	-
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	-	-	-	-
11.8 Special Service Pay	-	-	-	-
12.1 Benefits	-	-	-	-
12.4 Allowances	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temp Quarters	-	-	-	-
12.6 Temporary Quarters	-	-	-	-
13.0 Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	12	12	12	-
22.0 Transportation of things	-	-	-	-
23.1 GSA rent	265	265	269	4
23.2 Other rent	2	2	2	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	-	-	-	-
24.0 Printing	3	3	3	-
25.0 Other services	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	24	24	-
25.2 Other services	10	10	10	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	22	22	22	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,564	1,564	1,564	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	-	-	-	-
25.6 Medical care	-	-	-	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	622	622	622	-
25.8 Subsistence & Support of persons	-	-	-	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	105	105	105	-
31.0 Equipment	112	112	112	-
32.0 Land & structures	35,291	38,949	28,140	(7,151)
33.0 Loans	-	-	-	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	-	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnity	-	-	-	-
43.1 Interest and Dividends	-	-	-	-
43.2 Immigration Fees	-	-	-	-
44.0 Refunds	-	-	-	-
91.0 Unvouchered	-	-	-	-
93.1 Limitation on expenses	-	-	-	-
99.0 Other	-	-	-	-
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	38,032	41,690	30,885	(7,147)
Total, Direct Obligations	38,032	41,690	30,885	(7,147)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(13,782)	(9,035)	-	13,782
Unobligated Balance, end of year	9,035	-	-	(9,035)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(829)	-	-	829
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	32,456	32,655	30,885	(1,571)

F. Permanent Positions by Grade
N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	12	12	12	-
23.1 GSA rent	265	265	269	4
23.2 Other rent	2	2	2	-
24.0 Printing	3	3	3	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	24	24	-
25.2 Other services	10	10	10	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	22	22	22	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	1,564	1,564	1,564	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	622	622	622	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	105	105	105	-
31.0 Equipment	112	112	112	-
32.0 Land & structures	35,291	38,949	28,140	(7,151)
Total, Other Object Classes	38,032	41,690	30,885	(7,147)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	(13,782)	(9,035)	-	13,782
Unobligated Balance, end of year	9,035	-	-	(9,035)
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	(829)	-	-	829
Total, Adjustments	-	(9,035)	-	-
Total Requirements	32,456	32,655	30,885	(1,571)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses: Mission Statement

We train those who protect our homeland.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	265	265	269	4

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request includes an adjustment to fund GSA rental payments of \$4,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	35,291	38,949	28,140	(7,151)

Land and structures includes the costs for land and interests in land, buildings and other structures, roads, additions to buildings, nonstructural (or resource) improvements such as fences and landscaping, and fixed equipment additions and replacements when required under contract or by capital lease. The FY 2014 request includes a one-time program increase of \$1,500,000 for the Energy Savings Performance Contract, a decrease of \$3,071,000 for deferred maintenance, an adjustment to fund GSA rental payments of \$4,000 and a decrease of \$5,576,000 for adjustments.

I. Changes in Full Time Employment
N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Justification

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A. Component Overview

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Law Enforcement Training: The Law Enforcement Training program provides law enforcement training and technical assistance to Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and international law enforcement agencies.

Management and Administration: The Management and Administration program provides management and administrative support for the non-operational activities critical to the accomplishment of the FLETC’s law enforcement training mission.

Accreditation: The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) Board enhances the quality of federal law enforcement by establishing and maintaining a body of standards for federal law enforcement training. Currently, there are more than twenty-five federal law enforcement agencies participating in the accreditation process.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Law Enforcement Training	875	241,703
Management and Administration	217	28,420
Accreditation	7	1,306
Total	1,099	271,429

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	QHSR Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise ¹
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Law Enforcement Training	8.7%	42.5%	13.6%	0.6%	0.5%	34.1%	0.0%
Management & Administration	8.0%	42.0%	14.0%	1.0%	1.0%	34.0%	0.0%
Accreditation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center’s resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	20,789	62	20,935	62	20,934	61
Management & Administration	2,377	18	2,362	18	2,274	17
Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	23,166	80	23,297	80	23,208	78

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

¹ The Law Enforcement Training and the Management and Administration programs have a negligible alignment to Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise through training provided to the Department’s Office of Inspector General.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	102,194	374	102,834	374	102,776	388
Management & Administration	12,481	94	12,401	94	11,936	91
Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	114,675	468	115,235	468	114,712	479

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measure

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations that agree the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center counterdrug-related training meets identified training needs						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations with their identified counterdrug-related training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	81%	82%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mission 3: Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center resources supporting *Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Strategic Context

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	32,772	131	32,962	131	32,933	130
Management & Administration	4,160	31	4,134	31	3,979	30
Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	36,932	162	37,096	162	36,912	160

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	1,366	9	1,362	9	1,352	9
Management & Administration	297	2	295	2	284	2
Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	1,663	11	1,657	11	1,636	11

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Strategic Context

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	1,192	9	1,186	9	1,175	9
Management & Administration	297	2	295	2	284	2
Accreditation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*	1,489	11	1,481	11	1,459	11

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center contributes to this mission, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security

Resources Requested

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center resources supporting *Providing Essential Support to National and Economic Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Law Enforcement Training	82,080	288	82,585	288	82,533	279
Management & Administration	10,104	76	10,040	76	9,663	74
Accreditation	1,304	7	1,312	7	1,306	7
Total*	93,488	371	93,937	371	93,502	360

*Totals account for rounding.

Performance Measures

Strategic Performance Measure

<p>Measure: Number of Federal law enforcement training programs and/or academies accredited or re-accredited through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation process</p>
<p>Description: This performance measure reflects the cumulative number of Federal law enforcement training programs and/or academies accredited or re-accredited through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) process. Accreditation ensures that training and services provided meet professional training standards for law enforcement. Re-accreditation is conducted every three years to remain current. The results of this measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements in Federal law enforcement training programs and academies.</p>

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Strategic Context

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	24	52	56	74	99	107
Result:	50	52	66	83	N/A	N/A

Management Measure

Measure: Number of Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation assessments conducted for accreditation or re-accreditation						
Description: This performance measure reflects the number of Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) assessments conducted for Federal law enforcement training programs and academies in the current fiscal year. Assessments are conducted to determine if training programs and/or academies meet FLETA standards for accreditation or re-accreditation. FLETA assessments for accreditation are conducted when Federal law enforcement agencies submit an application requesting accreditation of their training programs and/or academies. Assessments for re-accreditation are conducted every three years. Working through FLETA, trainers in the same discipline assist each other in evaluating and improving their professionalism, leading to a high-degree of public confidence in competent Federal law enforcement agents and officers.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	17	19	21	23	41	45
Result:	18	19	29	39	N/A	N/A

Cross-Cutting

Some of the Components in DHS provide mission support programs and activities that are cross-cutting in nature, and thus support multiple missions. The resources for these programs have been spread across the mission areas in previous sections.

Performance Measures

For performance that is *cross-cutting* in nature, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent FLETC's measures that gauge achievement at the mission level, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Measure

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations that agree the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training programs address the right skills (e.g., critical knowledge, key skills and techniques, attitudes/behaviors) needed for their officers/agents to perform their						
Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations						

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Strategic Context

that Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) training programs address the right skills needed for their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as the prevention of the introduction of high-consequence weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	77%	79%	84%	97%	97%	97%
Result:	79.8%	83%	98%	96%	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied with the overall Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training experience

Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations with the overall Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) training experience. The training experience is defined as law enforcement training and services (e.g., housing, food, logistics, recreation, etc.) provided to Partner Organization students and training staff. FLETC training programs prepare Partner Organization officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as the prevention of the introduction of high-consequence weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of this measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	81%	92%	93%	97%	97%	97%
Result:	91%	96%	98.5%	98%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Partner Organizations satisfied with the training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Description: This performance measure reflects the satisfaction of Partner Organizations with the training provided by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to their officers/agents to perform their law enforcement duties such as the prevention of the introduction of high-consequence weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other criminal activity against the U.S. and our citizens. The results of the measure provide on-going opportunities for improvements that are incorporated into FLETC training curricula, processes and procedures.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	89%	90%	91%	97%	97%	97%
Result:	89%	95%	97%	98%	N/A	N/A

Department of Homeland Security

*Science & Technology
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration:	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488	-	-	868,332	4	4	(8,844)
Subtotal, Discretionary	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096	7	8	854,096	-	-	868,332	7	8	(14,236)
Total, Science & Technology	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096	7	8	854,096	-	-	868,332	7	8	(14,236)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096	7	8	854,096	-	-	868,332	7	8	(14,236)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	460	459	673,000	491	491	671,807	467	467	1,527,096	7	8	854,096	-	-	868,332	7	8	(14,236)

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration:	-	-	333	-	333	-	-	361	\$135,545	361	\$135,545	-	-	337	\$129,608	337	\$129,608	
Salaries and Expenses	-	-	333	\$135,000	333	\$135,000	-	-	361	135,545	361	135,545	-	-	337	129,608	337	129,608
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations	126	-	-	-	126	-	130	\$536,262	-	-	130	536,262	130	\$1,397,488	-	-	130	1,397,488
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	\$54,154	-	-	-	54,154	-	54,485	-	-	-	54,485	-	41,703	-	-	-	41,703
Research Development and Innovation	-	265,783	-	-	-	265,783	-	267,410	-	-	-	267,410	-	467,000	-	-	-	467,000
University Programs	-	36,563	-	-	-	36,563	-	36,787	-	-	-	36,787	-	31,000	-	-	-	31,000
Laboratory Facilities	126	181,500	-	-	126	181,500	130	177,580	-	-	130	177,580	130	857,785	-	-	130	857,785
Total	126	538,000	333	135,000	459	673,000	130	536,262	361	135,545	491	671,807	130	1,397,488	337	129,608	467	1,527,096

Note: FY 2012 Laboratory Facilities Revised Enacted Homeland includes the \$5.000 million transfer from TSA for PIADC

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/Citation	Requirement	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Instructions (Do not print for final submission)

List all overdue and coming due reports for your component. Confirm data is consistent with DHS Budget office. Reports listed are for illustration purposes only. Please be sure to remove the examples, prior to submitting your budget.

Fiscal Year refers to the year that the requirement was requested in the Appropriations bill.

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity				
	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$129,608
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,397,488
Acquisition and Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	41,703
Laboratory Facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	857,785
Research, Development, and Innovation	N/A	N/A	N/A	467,000
University Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	31,000
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,527,096

**Department of
Homeland Security**
*Science & Technology
Management and Administration*



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science & Technology Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

Fund the effective and efficient management and leadership of the S&T Directorate activities to deliver advanced technology solutions to DHS components and first responders.

B. Budget Activities:

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and benefits related to 337 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 337 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for program management, program execution oversight, program analysis, policy analysis, planning, financial management, guidance formulation, and operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds business operations and the S&T Directorate's share of the DHS Working Capital Fund. The Business Operations functions include paying for rent, office supplies, utilities, and other operational functions associated with the S&T Directorate's Washington, DC headquarters. This account pays for the training and travel associated with senior management of the S&T Directorate and contractor staff who support the execution of headquarters functions including financial management, facility planning, maintenance, and other administrative functions. M&A also funds the administration of the S&T Directorate's regulatory and treaty compliance activities, headquarters shared services agreements, and the financial and programmatic databases. The M&A appropriation does not fund contractor support or travel associated with the direct execution of Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs across the S&T Directorate.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 337 positions, 337 FTE and \$129.608 million for M&A in FY 2014, a decrease of \$5.392 million from FY 2012. The FY 2014 funding includes an increase of \$0.608 million for the FY 2014 pay raise.

D. Efficiencies:

Mission Support and Personnel Efficiencies

\$2.069 million

S&T will manage 'Salaries and Benefits' to reduce support personnel through attrition and other natural workforce shaping strategies. The Directorate also is reviewing its personnel management strategy to ensure the appropriate resource mix.

Supplies and Materials

\$0.114 million

The savings realized in supplies and materials reflect S&T leadership engagement in reducing discretionary products that are not mission-critical.

Travel

\$0.191million

S&T is committed to reducing travel by 30 percent below FY 2010 levels. This efficiency is carried out by performing only mission-essential travel. S&T will maximize the use of conference calls, local area events, and web-based communications as appropriate to reduce costs to the Government.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts

\$2.340 million

These contracts savings will be realized through a comprehensive review of several advisory and assistance contracts to ensure that essential operational requirements are met. The contracts will be re-competed with expected savings of \$2.340 million in FY 2014.

S&T M&A Total Efficiencies

\$4.714 million

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)
Subtotal, Discretionary	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)
Total, Management and Administration:	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	334	333	135,000	361	361	135,545	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)	-	-	-	3	4	(5,392)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Salaries and Expenses

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	334	333	135,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	3	4	(5,392)
2014 Current Services	337	337	129,608
2014 Total Request	337	337	129,608
Total Change 2012 to 2014	3	4	(5,392)

The S&T Directorate requests \$129.608 million for this activity. There is a decrease of \$5.392 million from FY 2012 and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.186 million in the shared services administrative transfer from DHS CAO
- Increase of \$0.608 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Decrease of \$4.714 million in efficiencies
- Decrease of \$0.794 million in other adjustments
- Decrease of \$0.678 million for the Working Capital Fund.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds salaries and benefits related to 337 FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The 337 FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for policy analysis, planning, financial management, and guidance formulation. These FTE also conduct program management, execution, oversight, analysis, as well as operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

The M&A appropriation funds all of the corporate-level functions in the S&T Directorate that allow the technical divisions to manage the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs. Those functions include the Finance and Budget Division, including the Chief Financial Officer; the Administration and Support Division, which manages the facilities, personnel and

information technology infrastructure (IT); and the Corporate Communications Division, which coordinates internal and external information dissemination. The DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides those shared services that the components rely on to execute their missions, such as contracting officers and the DHS-wide IT infrastructure.

This budget request supports the overhead and administration of the four Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations PPAs, each of which has an important role in implementing RDT&E activities. These PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Research, Development and Innovation; Laboratory Facilities; and University Programs.

Acquisition and Operations Support

Provides expert assistance to entities across the homeland security enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in DHS to help ensure that technologies, concept of operations, and procedures meet operational requirements; technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the test and evaluation of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the Homeland Security mission, and administration of the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act program.

The five main areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

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

The *Homeland Security Act of 2002* assigns ONL "the coordination and utilization of the Department of Energy (DOE) national laboratories and other sites under Section 309 in a manner to create a networked laboratory system for the purpose of supporting the missions of the Homeland Security Department." In addition to oversight of the S&T Directorate's laboratory operations, ONL coordinates homeland security-related activities and laboratory-directed research conducted within DOE's national laboratories.

ONL's internal customers are the S&T Directorate's executing divisions and the Test and Evaluation and Standards division. The primary external Federal customers are: U.S. Department of Agriculture; Transportation Security Administration; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ONL executes two programs: Construction and Laboratory Operations.

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented 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. The six thrust areas of research and development include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical Biological, and Explosive Defense; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS and developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts. The primary customers for University Programs are the S&T Directorate's divisions, the DHS component agencies, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Finance and Budget Division

The Finance and Budget Division provides the S&T Directorate with high-quality, efficient, and cost-effective financial management services through six branches. The Budget and Performance Office develops long-term plans for resource allocation, execution plans, Congressional Justifications, and management of financial resources within the S&T Directorate. It also develops and implements internal and external performance metrics for S&T Directorate programs, as well as risk assessment methodologies to help inform programming decisions. The Acquisition Branch develops the S&T Directorate's acquisition strategy. The Financial Services Branch manages the travel and purchase card programs. The Financial Operations Branch is dedicated to sound fiscal stewardship of the S&T Directorate's appropriations and reimbursable funding; timely and accurate budget execution, financial management and financial reporting. The Internal Controls Branch monitors programs and activities to provide assurance about the adequacy of internal controls within the S&T Directorate. The Conferences and Contracts Services Branch streamlines the conference approval processes, implements processes that achieve cost savings in conference planning and supports the management and oversight of major contracts.

Administration and Support Division

The Administration and Support Division provides critical infrastructure support to the S&T Directorate and is composed of seven components: Facilities, Human Capital Office, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Office of Administration and Audits, Central Security Office, and Readiness and Operational Coordination. In compliance with Presidential Directives, Federal regulations and Department guidance, the Administration and Support Division provides support and continuous process improvement through problem identification and solution, sound policy and procedure development, and high-quality service.

Corporate Communications Division

The Corporate Communications Division communicates the objectives and status of homeland security technology programs, disseminates information regarding opportunities for private-sector entities (corporate and academic), and ensures that the media understands and accurately represents DHS

technologies and programs. The Corporate Communications Division holds conferences and manages the S&T Directorate's presence at other information-sharing events to improve contact among technology developers, vendors, and acquisition personnel. They also promote the participation of colleges, universities, private research institutes, and companies (and consortia thereof) in the research process by disseminating information regarding research conducted or sponsored by the Department, and provide public-communication support to the S&T Directorate-sponsored FFRDCs.

Working Capital Fund

Funds provided within the M&A appropriation are also used to acquire services through the DHS WCF, which includes: IT services, human resources, procurement operations, and financial systems. The WCF also provides consolidated subscriptions, government-wide mandated services, and DHS crosscutting activities.

IV. Program Justification Changes

N/A

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and for management and administration of programs and activities as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.),[\$138,008,000] ¹**\$129,608,000**: Provided, That not to exceed \$8,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.*

<i>Language Provision</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
¹ ...[\$138,008,000] <u>\$129,608,000</u> ...	<i>Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.</i>

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration: FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	334	333	135,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
OCFO for FAC Database, for WCF	-	-	1
USM OCAO for Shared Services, for WCF	-	-	185
Total Transfers	-	-	186
Increases			
2014 Pay Raise			608
FTE Increase	3	4	0
Total, Increases	-	-	608
Decreases			
Efficiencies			(4,714)
Other Adjustments			(794)
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(678)
Total, Decreases			(6,186)
Total Adjustments-to-Base			(5,392)
2014 Current Services	337	337	129,608
Program Changes			
2014 Request	337	337	129,608
2012 to 2014 Change	3	4	(5,392)

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	334	333	135,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	361	361	135,545
Adjustments-to-Base From FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	186
Increases	3	4	608
Decreases	-	-	(6,186)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base From 2012	-	-	(5,392)
FY 2014 Current Services	337	337	129,608
Program Changes	-	-	-
Total, Program Changes	-	-	-
FY 2014 Request	337	337	129,608
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	3	4	(5,392)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Salaries and Expenses	333	334	\$135,000	3	4	\$(5,392)	0	0	0	337	337	\$129,608	3	4	\$(5,392)
Total	333	334	135,000	3	4	(5,392)	0	0	0	337	337	129,608	3	4	(5,392)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

**Department of Homeland Security
Management and Administration:
Summary of Requirements by Object Class**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$43,370	\$43,635	\$41,788	\$(1,582)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,540	3,562	3,540	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,508	1,517	1,508	0
12.1 Benefits	12,358	12,434	11,871	(487)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	60,776	61,148	58,707	(2,069)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	723	727	532	(191)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26,770	26,902	24,430	(2,340)
25.2 Other services	800	805	800	0
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	40,704	40,704	40,026	(678)
25.4 O&M of facilities	156	157	156	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,464	2,479	2,464	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	614	618	500	(114)
31.0 Equipment	1,993	2,005	1,993	0
Total, Other Object Classes	74,224	74,397	70,901	(3,323)
Total, Direct Obligations	135,000	135,545	129,608	(5,392)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	135,000	135,545	129,608	(5,392)
Full Time Equivalents	333	361	337	4

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration:

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	20	20	20	-
Total, EX	1	1	1	-
GS-15	138	145	125	(13)
GS-14	59	64	49	(10)
GS-13	17	22	22	5
GS-12	24	29	29	5
GS-11	22	27	27	5
GS-9	7	7	15	8
GS-8	5	5	2	(3)
GS-7	1	1	5	4
GS-5	-	-	2	2
GS-4	-	-	2	2
GS-3	-	-	3	3
GS-2	-	-	2	2
Other Graded Positions	40	40	33	(7)
Total Permanent Positions	334	361	337	3
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	333	361	337	4
Average ES Salary	173,581	175,295	177,047	3,466
Average GS Salary	115,591	115,591	116,746	1,155
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Management and Administration:
Salaries and Expenses**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	43,370	43,635	41,788	\$(1,582)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,540	3,562	3,540	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,508	1,517	1,508	0
12.1 Benefits	12,358	12,434	11,871	(487)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	60,776	61,148	58,707	(2,069)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	723	727	532	(191)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26,770	26,902	24,430	(2,340)
25.2 Other services	800	805	800	0
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	40,704	40,704	40,026	(678)
25.4 O&M of facilities	156	157	156	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,464	2,479	2,464	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	614	618	500	(114)
31.0 Equipment	1,993	2,005	1,993	0
Total, Other Object Classes	74,224	74,397	70,901	(3,323)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	135,000	135,545	129,608	(5,392)
Full Time Equivalents	333	361	337	4

Salaries and Expenses Mission Statement

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for salaries and expenses related to 337 full time equivalent (FTE) personnel in Washington, D.C. This appropriation also provides for the operation of the S&T Directorate's Washington, D.C., headquarters including business operations, contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund, and other administrative costs associated with the management of the S&T Directorate and its resources.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	43,370	43,635	41,788	\$(1,582)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,540	3,562	3,540	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,508	1,517	1,508	0
12.1 Benefits	12,358	12,434	11,871	(487)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	60,776	61,148	58,707	(2,069)

Includes a reduction of \$2,069,000 in mission support personnel with a \$608,000 increase for a 1.0% federal pay raise. S&T will manage Salaries and Benefits to reduce support personnel through attrition and other natural workforce shaping strategies. The Directorate is also reviewing its personnel management strategy to ensure the appropriate resource mix.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$723	\$727	\$532	\$(191)

Includes a \$191,000 reduction due to travel efficiencies. S&T is committed to support OMB's mandate to reduce travel by 30 percent below FY 2010 levels. This efficiency is carried out by performing mission essential travel. S&T will maximize the use of conference calls, local area events, and web-based communications as appropriate to reduce costs to the Government.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$26,770	\$26,902	\$24,430	\$(2,340)

Includes a decrease of \$2,340,000 for a reduction in contractor support contracts. These contracts savings will be realized through a comprehensive review of several advisory and assistance contracts to ensure that essential operational requirements are met.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$800	\$805	\$800	\$(0)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$40,704	\$40,704	\$40,026	\$(678)

Includes a decrease of \$678,000 for Working Capital Fund activities. Includes \$186,206 for the transfer of Mail, Parking, Sedan and Transit Services to WCF.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$156	\$157	\$156	\$(0)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$2,464	\$2,479	\$2,464	\$(0)

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$614	\$618	\$500	\$(114)

Includes a reduction of \$114,000 in supplies. The savings realized in supplies and materials reflect S&T leadership engagement in reducing discretionary products that are not mission-critical.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	320	333	333
Increases			4
Balanced Workforce	41	-	-
Subtotal, Increases	41	-	4
Decreases			
Federal Staffing Reduction Efficiencies	-	-	-
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	-
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	333	361	337
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(13)	(28)	4

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 TO FY 2014 Change Amount
Salaries and Expenses	\$40,704	\$40,704	\$40,026	\$(678)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$40,704	\$40,704	\$40,026	\$(678)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Science and Technology Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations:

The S&T Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations (RDA&O) mission is to improve homeland security by working with partners to provide state-of-the-art solutions and/or technology that helps them achieve their missions. S&T partners and customers include the operating components of the Department; other government agencies; and state, local, tribal, and territorial emergency responders and officials. This mission is accomplished through partner-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.

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

B. Budget Activities:

The Directorate has four RDT&E program, project, and activities (PPA), and 16 thrust areas, each of which has an important role in implementing research and development activities. These four PPAs are: Acquisition and Operations Support; Research, Development and Innovation; Laboratory Facilities; and University Programs.

Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS)

AOS provides expert assistance to entities across the homeland security enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Laboratory Facilities

The Office of National Laboratories (ONL) manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and

technology required to secure our homeland. ONL executes two thrust areas: Construction and Lab Operations.

Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I)

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, and Explosive Defense (CBE); Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

University Programs

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

C. Budget Request Summary:

The S&T Directorate requests 130 positions, 130 FTE, and \$1,397,488,000 for RDA&O in FY 2014, an increase of \$859,488,000 from FY 2012. The FY 2014 funding reflects an increase in Maritime Border Security, Land Border Security, Chemical Attack Resiliency, Natural Disaster Resiliency, Information Sharing, and Counter Terrorist R&D. It also includes an increase of \$0.190 million for a one-percent Federal pay raise.

D. Efficiencies:

Travel

\$1.278 million

S&T is committed to reducing travel by 30 percent below FY 2010 levels. This efficiency is carried out by performing mission-essential travel. S&T will maximize the use of conference calls, local area events, and web-based communications as appropriate to reduce costs to the Government.

Advisory & Assistance Contracts

\$0.256 million

The contracts savings are realized through a comprehensive review of several advisory and assistance contracts to ensure that essential operational requirements are met. The contracts will be recomputed to garner expected savings in FY 2014.

S&T RDA&O Total Efficiencies

\$1.534 million

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 From FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	54,154	-	-	54,485	-	-	41,703	-	-	(12,451)	-	-	(12,451)			
Research Development and Innovation	-	-	265,783	-	-	267,410	-	-	467,000	-	-	201,217	-	-	202,510			(1,293)
University Programs	-	-	36,563	-	-	36,787	-	-	31,000	-	-	(5,563)	-	-	(3,000)			(2,563)
Laboratory Facilities	126	126	181,500	130	130	177,580	130	130	857,785	4	4	676,285	-	-	681,273	4	4	(4,988)
Subtotal, Discretionary	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488	-	-	868,332	4	4	(8,844)
Total, Research and Technology	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488	-	-	868,332	4	4	(8,844)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488	-	-	868,332	4	4	(8,844)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	126	126	538,000	130	130	536,262	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488	-	-	868,332	4	4	(8,844)

The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L. 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

The FY 2013 column excludes funding from the FY 2013 Disaster Relief Supplemental.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Performance Justification**

(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	54,154
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	-
2014 Current Services	-	-	54,154
2014 Program Change	-	-	(12,451)
2014 Total Request	-	-	41,703
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(12,451)

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate requests \$41.703 million for AOS in FY 2014. The \$12.451 million decrease in FY 2014 reduces funding for Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis (CEMSA), eliminates funding in Infrastructure and Community Resiliency and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Standards.

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Acquisition and Operations Support PPA - Provides expert assistance, including systems engineering, to entities across the homeland security enterprise (HSE) to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the HSE mission. This includes providing technological assessment of major acquisition programs in the DHS to help ensure that technologies, concept of operations (CONOPS), and procedures meet operational requirements, technology analysis and technology review of analysis of alternatives at the beginning and throughout an acquisition program's life; oversight of the test and evaluation of DHS major acquisition programs; standards to support the homeland security mission, and administration of the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act program.

The five thrust areas of AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Operations Research and Analysis Thrust – FY 2012: \$12.280 million. FY 2014 Request: \$6.451 million. Provides science-based analytic capability and capacity to DHS to better understand threats and the implications of major decisions, evaluates alternatives, improves DHS mission operations and the use of technology across the HSE, and improves the Department's risk management capabilities.

Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI)

HSSAI is a Federally Funded Research & Development Center (FFRDC) that ensures the highest levels of objectivity and technical excellence by bringing together the expertise and point-of-view of government, industry, and academia to solve complex HSE technical problems based on their core technical capabilities, their long-term relationship with the Department, their special access to data, and their inherent objectivity and independence. HSSAI supports DHS Components by providing specialized technical expertise in a spectrum of mission critical capacities, to include independent program analyses and evaluation, targeted trade-off studies of mission-level goals and strategies; analyzing operations and operational requirements; assessing DHS organizations and their governance; and evaluating performance metrics to effectively meet the future challenges facing the Nation. HSSAI also supports senior Department leadership by performing cross-component analysis to recommend methods to optimize and prioritize competing priorities in a resource-constrained environment.

Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Project

This project involves collaborating and partnering with the Department of Homeland Security Components and associated HSE members, the Department of Defense (DOD), the 16-member intelligence community, and other USG interagency members to share information and expertise, operational requirements, and material science and technology solutions to HSE intelligence challenges.

Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging Project

This program enhances the Directorate's ability to gather and manage accumulated knowledge and essential information for the benefit of the HSE to identify and evaluate existing or developing technologies, services, and emerging trends.

The goals of Knowledge Management are to develop and maintain an environment where S&T employees share and access relevant knowledge and lessons learned, and foster collaborative development efforts. Proper management of knowledge and information helps to protect the privacy of all individuals and ensures compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirements. Knowledge Management works with S&T staff to assess privacy risks, recommend privacy protections, and mitigate improper disclosures and breaches of personal information, while also facilitating efforts to promote an open and transparent government.

The goal of Technology Foraging is to leverage the public and private sectors - both international and domestic - to identify, locate, and evaluate existing or developing technologies, products, services, and emerging trends that will expedite speed of execution, maximize partnership opportunities, and assemble resources to impact the development of current or future homeland security systems and architectures, and DHS operational needs. Through technology foraging, S&T stays abreast of advances throughout the research and development (R&D) community and effectively leverages others' investments. This approach enables S&T to rapidly match existing or near-term technologies to the operational requirements of the HSE, increasing efficiency in the expenditure of funds and accelerating time to fielding.

SAFETY Act Thrust— FY 2012: \$8.902 million. FY 2014 Request: \$7.880 million. This program provides legal liability protections for the development and deployment of qualified anti-terrorism technologies - equipped to save lives in the event of a terrorist attack. In accordance with the SAFETY Act of 2002, this program removes barriers to industry investments, enabling potential providers of

effective anti-terrorism technologies to develop, deploy, and commercialize these technologies with liability limitations for claims arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism.

Standards Thrust – FY 2012: \$15.938 million. FY 2014 Request: \$8.220 million. This program serves as the Standards Executive in support of all DHS activities; identifies standards needs; and funds initial standards development to ensure that technologies applied across the HSE meet minimum operational needs and do so in a safe, effective, and actionable manner.

Chemical and Biological Systems Standards Project (formerly Biological Countermeasures Standards and Chemical Countermeasures Standards)

This project supports cost-effective deployment of chemical and biological countermeasure technologies at the Federal, State, and local levels by working with other DHS Components and Federal agencies and by providing an effective, coordinated response to chemical and biological events through standards development and adoption. This project has developed both validated technical methods and training curricula that encourage capability building at the jurisdiction level that will provide manufacturers, responders, and facility operators with performance specifications, testing criteria, and application guidance.

Explosives Countermeasures Standards Project (formerly Explosives Countermeasures Standards and X-Ray Screening Equipment Standards)

This project develops standards that measure image quality, sensitivity, and contrast of imaging systems that provide the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and many other users with materials, methods, and training to increase the ability to detect concealed explosives and other weapons under clothing. These standards enhance the performance, reliability, and safety of explosive detection technologies, ensuring the safety of the general public and equipment operators, by keeping explosives out of transportation systems, Federal buildings, and critical infrastructure.

Human Systems Engineering Project

This project will improve customer capability to design and develop products in terms of human performance requirements that are more safe, reliable, affordable, supportable, and easy to use. It develops and defines requirements for systems, technologies, methods, and measures to influence and evaluate the design of user interfaces for new and existing technologies. Providing a standard process for applying human systems integration (HSI) as defined in the Acquisition Management Directive 102 and its respective appendices (i.e., Appendix B: Systems Engineering Life Cycle), this project plans to demonstrate HSI analysis, design, testing and evaluation (T&E), and risk management processes on various DHS S&T programs/projects. To date, the project successfully transitioned the process to the USCG (CG-1B3) and has a second Technology Transition Agreement (TTA) in place with Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Office of the Chief Information Officer. Future TTAs with various other operational components are in progress.

Human Systems Research Project

This project addresses improving human performance capabilities of TSA screeners, X-ray image analysts, and first responders by incorporating human performance requirements into technology and deployed systems. The project maximizes the understanding of human performance to increase overall system efficiency and effectiveness. This project plans to complete research and transition of Checkpoint Screening Human Performance Research for aviation security operations to the TSA, and provide an improved safe and efficient patient compartment ambulance design to the first responder

community. Future efforts include investigating human performance issues for DHS end users in trace detection methodologies and information display commonalities across the Components.

Responder & Resiliency Standards (formerly Biometrics Equipment Standards, Infrastructure and Community Resiliency Standards, Mobile Platforms, and RFID)

This project safeguards the Nation's HSE by facilitating coordinated responses to emergencies and by increasing the confidence of responder equipment and building infrastructures through the development of standardized guidance, training plans, and performance specifications. This project ensures a coordinated response to emergencies by developing standards based capabilities and standardized response plans and training for responders, localities, and communities. This project also develops performance-based design methodologies for buildings and infrastructures subjected to a variety of hazards and defined performance specifications, test methods to determine performance specifications, and guidance related to Federal, State, and local response to emergencies.

Standards Infrastructure Project

This project supports S&T's participation in national and international standards organizations and activities to ensure that DHS equities are addressed and that the development and use of standards meet Departmental mission needs, enabling DHS and its customers to procure and acquire reliable, interoperable, and effective technologies and processes. This project promotes and maintains relationships with standards-development organizations to ensure communication with and commitment to partnerships, as well as ongoing infrastructure such as databases and working groups.

Technology Transition Support Thrust – FY 2012: \$10.393 million. FY 2014 Request: \$13.813 million. This thrust facilitates the transition of S&T Directorate solutions to customers. These activities involve integrating technology development efforts across the S&T Directorate to develop the most cost-effective and timely solutions and processes to meet customer requirements, including first responders.

Acquisitions Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA)

This project provides DHS with a full range of coordinated policy, guidance, processes, products, and outreach in 1) standards, 2) systems analysis, 3) research and development T&E, and 4) operational T&E. Working with the Under Secretary for Management, ASOA leverages S&T's critical mass of scientific and engineering expertise to ensure that DHS develops and/or procures technologies that work as expected, and are delivered or transitioned on time and on budget.

Interagency Programs

This program, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, works to leverage the existing and incoming capabilities of private sector organizations in a way that most efficiently and effectively meets the DHS mission. By doing so, S&T has identified several private industry organizations that are developing technologies to alleviate security and interoperability concerns as well as solving security technology gaps.

International Cooperative Programs

This program facilitates the matching of U.S. entities engaged in homeland security research with similar non-U.S. entities, so that they may share extensive experiences with and technological expertise in homeland security to safeguard lives and property against acts of terrorism and other high-consequence events. Collaboration within such partnerships develops new capabilities or improves operational effectiveness, efficiency, or safety for the HSE. Funding for International Cooperative Programs will be used to match foreign government and foreign private entities' direct funding, funding of complementary activities, or the provision of staff, facilities, material, or equipment to

provide DHS access to international research and development that can be used to detect, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against acts of terrorism or natural disasters.

Program Transition

This project establishes and implements a technology development program to focus near-term S&T work on the transitioning projects and capabilities needed by DHS operational components, directorates and their external customers. This includes partnering with In-Q-Tel, the not-for-profit venture capital firm that invests in high-tech companies for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), on projects for homeland security in high-tech, cutting-edge technologies such as DNA analysis, standoff explosives trace detection, cybersecurity, and secure covert surveillance. This program administers a requirements-driven, delivery-oriented effort that draws upon technologies that can be developed, matured, and delivered to DHS acquisition programs, commercialized, or validated as a standard within a three-year period.

Testing and Evaluation Thrust – FY 2012: \$6.641 million. FY 2014 Request: \$5.339 million. The T&E Thrust establishes policies and procedures and coordinates T&E resources to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability prior to system deployment. T&E works to ensure that DHS integrates a uniform and centrally managed departmental test and evaluation process into the systems engineering and acquisition lifecycle. The infrastructure area will assess, integrate, and coordinate DHS and non-DHS test assets to ensure that adequate test capabilities are available to support DHS programs and projects.

First Responder Technologies (System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders (SAVER)) Project

This project provides high-quality, impartial, operationally relevant evaluations and specification verification of critical emergency responder-related equipment based on current national challenges as well as the needs of first responders. SAVER provides decision makers and responders with information to better select, procure, use, and maintain emergency response equipment. This sharing of information is a life-saving and cost-saving asset for DHS, as well as for Federal, State, local, and tribal users of emergency response equipment.

Oversight T&E Activities for Special DHS Projects (formerly Oversight Activities of DHS T&E Products and T&E Activities for Special DHS Projects)

This project increases the quality of information provided to decision makers and improves the quality of systems and technologies fielded to the end user by working directly with all 150+ DHS major acquisition programs to assist in the development and execution of a robust T&E program. This work leads to the determination of the program's effectiveness and suitability.

T&E Infrastructure Development Project

This project provides the Department with a searchable database to identify existing testing infrastructure available for DHS use, such as facilities, equipment, and analytical capabilities, by creating an inventory of current T&E infrastructure resources that identifies infrastructure needs and eliminates excess. This project decreases the cost of testing through efficient infrastructure utilization while increasing the awareness of test capabilities available for use by the T&E community, program managers, and other users.

T&E Policy Analysis and Development Project

This project improves the quality of T&E conducted throughout DHS by developing T&E policies and procedures that define T&E activities required of all DHS Components throughout the acquisition

process to verify the attainment of technical performance specifications and evaluate operational effectiveness/suitability prior to system deployment. This project continually maintains and revises the T&E Directives, Guidebooks, and training courses that support T&E efforts throughout the Department.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Laboratory Facilities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	126	126	181,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	4	4	(4,988)
2014 Current Services	130	130	176,512
2014 Program Change	-	-	681,273
2014 Total Request	130	130	857,785
Total Change 2012 to 2014	4	4	676,285

The S&T Directorate requests \$857.785 million for this activity in FY 2014. This \$676.285 million increase includes a one-percent Federal pay raise, funding to build the main laboratory at the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF), Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) infrastructure upgrades, NBACC operations, and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Increase of \$0.190 million for the 2014 pay raise
- Decrease of \$0.178 million in efficiencies
- Decrease of \$5 million due to one-time transfer from TSA for PIADC infrastructure upgrades

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Laboratory Facilities PPA –ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Construction Thrust – FY 2012: \$68.200 million. FY 2014 Request: \$743.250 million. This program oversees the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain R&D capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities.

Infrastructure Upgrades Project

This project ensures that S&T Directorate Laboratories do not reach a point where obsolete or insufficient infrastructure prohibits continued operations for R&D. Capital upgrades are more than routine operations and maintenance or expected upkeep of infrastructure. They may include new construction, renovation, or remodeling to structures that enable scientists to pursue new capabilities based on customer requirements; and major repairs of infrastructure systems (e.g., electrical, water/sewage). These efforts are planned and coordinated to help prevent an unmanageable and unaffordable situation where multiple key facilities require upgrades simultaneously. The highest priority for upgrade is PIADC to ensure operational continuity until NBAF comes on line.

National Bio-Agro Defense Facility Construction

NBAF will replace PIADC as the Nation's first line of defense against foreign animal diseases. NBAF will provide additional capabilities in a state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure, including BSL-4 capabilities, for high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could threaten public health. The increased capabilities allow NBAF to address a broader and more complete spectrum of threats and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

Laboratory Operations Thrust – FY 2012: \$108.300 million. FY 2014 Request: \$114.535 million.

This program manages the operations, core capabilities, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the DHS S&T Laboratories and infrastructure. This program also oversees the continued operations of facilities to meet the mission requirements while maintaining safe, secure, compliant, and efficient operations.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Facility Operations

This facility develops and informs risk assessments related to national chemical defense. CSAC is located at the DOD Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) in Aberdeen, MD. CSAC supports a variety of customers within DHS, the Federal Government, and the HSE: the S&T Directorate's Chemical and Biological Division, DHS components such as the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and TSA, and Federal agencies, such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and DOD. CSAC also provides science- and technology-based quality assurance information regarding chemical threat to support the unified national effort to secure the Nation. The DOD Sample Receipt Facility (SRF) at ECBC houses CSAC, providing the capability to integrate knowledge across the full chemical threat spectrum. Operational costs for this facility include rent, security, utilities, and information technology.

National Urban Security Technology Laboratory (NUSTL) Operations

NUSTL provides testing and evaluation capabilities to the S&T Directorate and other DHS Components such as the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). NUSTL also is the liaison for the deployment of experimental technologies in the New York City metropolitan area and provides technical support to the regional first responder community. NUSTL is a government-owned, government-operated laboratory located in Manhattan, New York. Major operational costs include rent, information technology, and security.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center Operations

NBACC provides the capability to characterize current and future biological threats, assess their impacts, and inform the development of countermeasures and vaccines in response to events and identified threats. The NBACC mission is to provide the Nation with the scientific basis for characterization of biological threats and bioforensic analysis to support attribution of their planned

and actual use. NBACC is part of the National Interagency Biodefense Campus that includes the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DOD, and Department of Agriculture (USDA). The unique missions of threat characterization and bioforensics enhance the Nation’s overall biodefense capabilities. NBACC closely collaborates with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. NBACC also continues to examine opportunities for the cooperative use of existing capacity for work needed by other Federal agencies. S&T operates NBACC as an FFRDC. The FFRDC plans, manages, and executes the NBACC research programs and operates the facility.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center Operations

PIADC conducts research on contagious foreign animal diseases (e.g., foot-and-mouth) and develops strategies and vaccines to protect the Nation’s animal industries and exports from foreign animal diseases accidentally or deliberately introduced into the United States. DHS and USDA jointly perform the R&D work at PIADC. Both organizations have a research presence, including laboratory employees, but DHS is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the facility. The combined work of both agencies supports the S&T Directorate’s agro-terrorism countermeasures programs. Research at the facility occurs in BSL-2, BSL-3, and BSL-3Ag laboratory spaces. The laboratory is a self-sustaining operation, with its own power plant, fuel storage, fire protection, waste disposal, and security systems. S&T provides the only ferry transport to and from the island and is responsible for operating and maintaining the ferries, docks, and harbor. S&T delivers the day-to-day operational support, including the operations work force. Major operational costs include security, an operations & maintenance contract, utilities, and fuel.

Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) Operations

TSL performs research, development, and validation of solutions to detect and mitigate the threat of explosives. TSL is an RDT&E laboratory that develops promising explosive detection technologies to the point of operational T&E. TSL supports S&T’s Explosives Division and ASOA, and TSA. The real property and facilities belong to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Major operational costs include rent, operation support contracts, building maintenance, utilities, security, and information technology. TSL is located at the FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, N.J.

Salaries and Benefits

Funds salaries and benefits for non-headquarters, Federal employees located at S&T’s field laboratories. These employees operate and execute programs at the S&T Laboratories in support of S&T divisions, DHS components, and other government agencies.

PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES:

FY 2012 Activity Funding \$79.000 million	FY 2013 Activity Funding \$29.000 million	FY 2014 Activity Request \$748.132 million
NBACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NBACC facility is comprised of the National Bioforensic Analysis Center (NBFAC) and the National Biological Threat Characterization Center (NBTCC). The NBFAC conducts bioforensic analysis of evidence from a biocrime or terrorist attack to attain a "biological fingerprint" to help investigators identify perpetrators and determine the origin and method of attack. The NBFAC supports the FBI in conducting and facilitating technical forensic analyses and 	

	<p>interpretation of material recovered following a real or suspected bioterrorist attack. The NBTCC conducts studies and laboratory experiments to fill in information gaps to better understand current and future biological threats; to assess vulnerabilities and conduct risk assessments; and to determine potential impacts to guide the development of countermeasures such as detectors, drugs, vaccines, and decontamination technologies. The NBACC is a key component in implementing the President's National Strategy for Homeland Security, as it addresses the need for substantial scientific research to better anticipate, prevent, and mitigate the consequences of biological attacks. The NBACC provides dedicated, secure, and responsive biocontainment laboratories to conduct biothreat characterization and vulnerability assessments, as well as dedicated bioforensics operational capacity; and capacity for high-containment research and development. Construction of the facility (one unit) has been completed and the NBACC is now operating in steady-state mode.</p> <p>NBACC addresses a capability gap by conducting bioforensic analysis of evidence from a biocrime or terrorist attack to attain a "biological fingerprint" to help investigators identify perpetrators and determine the origin and method of attack. NBACC has constructed 1 facility (unit), and it is complete.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 2012: \$29.000 million; FY 2013: \$29.000 million; FY 2014: \$34.132 million
<p>NBAF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed NBAF is an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development and testing facility that will support complementary missions of DHS and USDA to protect the United States from the numerous infectious foreign animal and zoonotic diseases present throughout the world that could threaten our public health, agriculture, and economy, and bring effective countermeasures and vaccines to industry for further development. Several Presidential Directives and congressional mandates assign agricultural defense responsibilities to both DHS and USDA. Any animal disease outbreak posing a nationally significant impact on U.S. agriculture is within DHS's Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9) coordination responsibilities. DHS was authorized as the lead for bio- and agro-defense research and development at PIADC by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. PIADC is at the end of its lifecycle - as a facility it does not meet modern bio-containment standards and has several critical capability limitations. It does not possess large animal biosafety level 4 (ABSL-4) laboratory space, meaning that any outbreak of emerging or zoonotic disease requiring this bio-containment level could not involve direct livestock research, which would severely inhibit U.S. response capability. As a BSL-3 facility, PIADC also has a limited capacity to perform R&D. NBAF will provide the U.S. with these capabilities to protect our agricultural

economy, food supply, and public health. NBAF will provide the U.S. with BSL-4 diagnostic and research capabilities rather than relying on limited large animal ABSL-4 facilities located in other countries.

- NBAF addresses a capability gap by creating an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development and testing facility to protect the United States from the numerous infectious foreign animal and zoonotic diseases present throughout the world that could threaten our public health, agriculture and economy, and bring effective countermeasures and vaccines to industry for further development. NBAF will be incrementally constructed in three segments as follows: 1) site Preparation (complete), 2) central utility plant and 3) main laboratory.
- FY 2012: \$50.000 million; FY 2014: \$714.000 million

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Research Development and Innovation
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Research Development and Innovation

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	265,783
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(1,293)
2014 Current Services	-	-	264,490
2014 Program Change	-	-	202,510
2014 Total Request	-	-	467,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	201,217

The S&T Directorate requests \$467.000 million for RD&I in FY 2014. The \$201.217 million increase in FY 2014 allows S&T to resume R&D work in areas such as: Land and Maritime Border Security; CB&E Defense Research; Disaster Resilience; Cyber Security; Counter Terrorist R&D; and include the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$1.293 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

RD&I PPA - Provides state-of-the-art technologies and solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX; Border Security; CB&E Defense Research; Counter Terrorist R&D; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

APEX Thrust – Consists of cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary efforts requested by DHS Components. APEX projects are high priority, high-value, and short turn-around in nature.

APEX – FY 2012: \$14.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$15.013 million. This project supports potential Apex projects for ICE, TSA, United States Secret Service (USSS) Criminal Investigative Division (CID), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

APEX Border Enforcement Analytics Project (BEAP) Project

This project partners with ICE to formulate and deploy strategic solutions for counter-trafficking utilizing emerging Big Data Analytics technology. The program has three primary goals: (1) Reverse-engineering senior agent knowledge to create case leads and institutionalize; (2) Conduct operationally relevant experiments and characterize the performance of Big Data technologies; and (3) Deploy operational development capabilities in ICE to transition Big Data capabilities to HSI. The program will utilize technical metrics for assessing Big Data technologies that will be correlated to mission metrics for investigations based on developmental system deployments to ICE HSI.

APEX Air Entry/Exit Re-Engineering (AEER) Project

APEX AEER is a partnership between S&T and CBP. The purpose of the proposed project is twofold. First, the project will develop and subsequently transition an enduring capability to model and simulate Air Entry and Exit operational processes and the CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) resources deployed to execute them. Leveraging the insight gleaned from the modeling and simulation tools, the project will then develop, test, pilot, and evaluate candidate integrated biographic and biometric solutions designed to yield more efficient and effective traveler facilitation and screening systems. This project plans to transition to CBP Air Entry/Exit technology prototypes, modeling and simulation capabilities, and knowledge products including, but not limited to: capability analyses; economic impact analyses; notional “to-be” concept of operations; acquisition and engineering processes, procedures, findings, and best practices.

Border Security Thrust – DHS secures the borders, territorial waters, ports, terminals, waterways, and air, land, and sea transportation systems of the United States. S&T invests in R&D of border security technology to: prevent the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband; manage the risk posed by people and goods in transit; and disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations.

Land Border Security – FY 2012: \$9.600 million. FY 2014 Request: \$18.280 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that strengthen U.S. land border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Air-Based Technologies Project

This project improves the use of airborne sensors from Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), aerostats, and fixed and rotary wing manned aircraft by both CBP and the first responder community for improved detection, identification, and classification of illicit activity and improved situational awareness during emergency events (e.g. floods, forest fires). The project identifies and quantifies existing capability gaps and conducts flight testing and evaluation of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) or near-COTS technologies in operational environments to meet user requirements. The project will also improve CBP and the first responder community’s awareness and understanding of available airborne sensor capabilities by publishing the results of S&T flight experimentation and assessment of small UAS. The project also develops and conducts assessments of technologies for ultimately allowing UAS greater access to the National Airspace System

Border Spotter Project

This project will provide an ability to detect, locate and disrupt spotters employed by traffickers along the Southwest Border. These spotters are positioned at vantage points along the border to monitor Border Patrol and other U.S. law enforcement movements and advise drug smuggling operatives when it is clear to cross the border. The deployment of sensors with specialized sensing modalities will facilitate detecting the presence of spotters. This project will identify methods and technologies that

can be used by Border Patrol agents to effectively “spot the spotter” and take away the spotter’s advantage by selectively disrupting communications.

Ground-Based Technologies Project

This project improves CBP’s ability to secure U.S. terrestrial borders by developing advanced sensors and surveillance systems to detect and classify illegal incursions. The project performs RDT&E of algorithms and sensors (such as radars, imagers, unattended ground sensors, and tripwires) for detecting, tracking, and classifying slow moving targets in difficult terrain and four season weather. The project’s goal is to improve overall border security and agent safety by improving situational awareness through increased sensor and surveillance system capabilities.

Rapid Response Prototyping Team (RRPT) Project

This project provides rapid evaluation and integration of COTS and near-COTS technology where there is an identified border security need. Using matching funding from S&T and CBP, the project will assess technologies, including sensors, and sensor systems to address critical capability gaps in border security and will deliver prototype solutions to the field. RRPT will also address areas where prototype technology can result in cost-savings for operational infrastructure.

Small Dark Aircraft Project

This project significantly improves CBP’s capability to detect, track, and interdict low-flying, low-observable aircraft (helicopters, ultra-lights, fixed wing) carrying illicit cargo/contraband across the U.S. border. With thousands of miles of rugged, forested terrain, CBP has limited ability to detect and track small aircraft operating along the Northwest Border. This project will develop inexpensive, man-portable, flexible, wide-area sensors/sensor systems to detect and accurately track small aircraft and enable CBP to optimize the use of its limited interdiction assets.

Tunnel Activity Monitoring Project

This project provides CBP the capability to detect and track human activity in public infrastructure storm drains and sewers, which are being used increasingly as conduits for smuggling and illegal entry. This project will design, test, and operationally evaluate an S&T-developed system consisting of miniaturized, long-life sensors, robust relayed communications, signal processing algorithms, and command center displays providing persistent surveillance and monitoring of drainage tunnel activity.

Tunnel Age Project

This project will develop an accurate and consistent methodology to determine tunnel age for use by CBP and ICE field agents. We plan to investigate four different methodologies to identify a mechanism with the required sensitivity and time resolution so that the determination of the age of a tunnel that can be performed by CBP and ICE accurately and consistently.

Tunnel Detection Project

This project significantly improves the ability of CBP and ICE to detect, locate, and interdict clandestine tunnels used for smuggling people, illegal drugs, and contraband. Using collected and open-sourced geological/geophysical data from hot spots along the Southwest border and sensor and geophysical models, the project is developing a Sensor Performance Tool and Sensor Guidebook to inform CBP Acquisition and Operations of the best remote sensing tools to purchase and use to detect tunnels in the high risk areas of the southwestern U.S. border. Output from the Performance Tool and Guidebook will also help S&T to target specific systems/subsystems for further development in order to enhance detection performance.

Maritime Border Security Program – FY 2012: \$3.134 million. FY 2014 Request: \$9.000 million. This program develops and transitions technical capabilities that enhance U.S. maritime border security by safeguarding lawful trade and travel and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.

Coastal Surveillance (CSS) Pilot Project

This project provides CBP and USCG significantly enhanced maritime situational awareness of small vessel traffic in the port and coastal regions of the U.S. This project will integrate and pilot, in an operational environment, the tools and data sources identified and/or developed in other S&T maritime border security projects (*Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project and Small Dark Vessels Project*)

Detection of People in Water Project

The project will provide an enhanced capability for USCG to detect humans in open water, significantly reducing search time while increasing the likelihood of detection and rescue. This will result in saved lives and more effective utilization of USCG assets (reduced flight hours, manpower, fuel). The system will provide the USCG with: (1) automated real-time detection, (2) cueing of detected position to other on-board systems such as heads-up displays, radar, turreted electro-optical /infrared sensors and recording systems, and (3) automated capability to minimize environmental effects for better detection accuracy.

Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project

This project provides CBP and USCG improved maritime situational awareness of small vessel traffic in the port and coastal regions of the U.S. This project generates new data tracks on small vessels by integrating existing vessel tracks with new sources (e.g., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) high frequency (HF) radar), developing an unclassified data fusion engine (Open Mongoose), and continuing to leverage ongoing investments being made by other government agencies (e.g., DOD), the private sector, and international partners. The end result will provide the USCG and CBP the tools to effectively integrate and consolidate vessel track data to create actionable law enforcement information.

Small Dark Vessels Project

This project improves the ability of DHS components to detect, track, identify, and interdict self-propelled semisubmersible (SPSS) and fully submersible vessels (FSV) transporting illicit cargo into the U.S. Through technology foraging, collaboration with other government agencies, the private sector, and international partners, and the development of new capabilities, S&T will evaluate, develop, and integrate viable technologies to address the SPSS/FSV threat.

Cargo Security Program – FY 2012: \$3.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$4.300 million. This program develops technologies to ensure the integrity of cargo shipments (including sea, air, and land conveyance) and enhances the end-to-end security of the supply chain, from the manufacturer of goods to final delivery, while ensuring economic throughput for the US economy. This work will reduce the risk of terrorists manipulating cargo as it conveys across various transit modes in the international supply chain.

Maritime Cargo Security Pilot Project

This project demonstrates to CBP and partner nations enhanced methods to provide security for maritime cargo in the global supply chain. The project showcases S&T-developed security devices including the Container Security Device, Marine Asset Tag Tracking System, Network Access Device,

and Data Consolidation Point in a pilot program that will enable improved visibility and door intrusion detection of maritime cargo/containers from the point-of-stuffing in overseas into and through U.S. ports of entry to final destination.

Maritime Secure Hybrid Composite Container (SHCC) Build/Pilot Project

This project will demonstrate to CBP the capability to secure maritime cargo throughout the global supply chain by using the S&T-developed SHCC with embedded security grid, providing 6-sided tampering monitoring, lighter weight and longer life (as compared to current steel containers). The project will design and build a prototype production line for the purpose of determining the anticipated cost of production of the SHCC, a crucial factor in industry acceptance/adoption. The results of the project will also form the basis for establishment of "Expedited Trade Lanes", enhancing the flow of legitimate commerce. We anticipate cost-sharing with other U.S government agencies and international partners.

Polymerase Chain Reaction Collection Efficiency Project

This project provides CBP the capability to detect illegal activity through the use of forensic analysis on genetic material collected from suspicious cargo/packages. The project will investigate, research, and exploit existing DNA genetic fingerprinting technology to develop methods of collection, storage, and processing of DNA samples from the variety of packages and materials encountered by CBP agents in our ports and border crossings. The aim is to collect and present DNA samples of adequate quantity and quality to maximize the opportunity to perform useful forensic analysis.

CB&E Defense Thrust – S&T Directorate invests in R&D to support threat awareness, prevention, and protective strategies, coordinated surveillance and detection, response and recovery initiatives to address chemical, biological, and explosive threats. Efforts include: prevention of terrorism; prevention of the unauthorized use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) within the U.S.; reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and other hazards; prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband; and, coordination with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage the risks associated with man-made hazards.

Bioagent Detection Program – FY 2012: \$27.080 million. FY 2014 Request: \$36.661 million. This program conducts research, and develops and identifies tools to enable rapid detection and provide advanced warning of attacks or releases of biological threat agents against the population and agriculture of the United States. It defines the intended use and application, develops the requirements, and executes the technology developmental efforts to support early detection and warning of potential bioagent threats to humans and animals.

Agricultural Screening Tools Project

This project improves the ability of Federal agencies such as the USDA and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to screen for and detect high priority foreign animal diseases that threaten the U.S. agricultural critical infrastructure by developing and standardizing protocols and tools. It focuses on the development of standardized technologies to include immunoassay-based approaches and real-time polymerase chain reaction to identify animals infected with high priority foreign animal diseases. This project plans to develop and deploy screening tools to the National Animal Health Laboratory Network for the detection of foreign animal diseases including foot-and-mouth disease (FAD), classical swine fever, and rift valley fever.

Alternative Chemical, Biological, Radiological Sensor Architectures Project

This project expands the ability of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), DHS'S Office of Health Affairs (OHA), and the greater public health community to rapidly customize suites of sensors to meet specific mission needs in information assembly and fusion. The project will explore a variety of methods to rapidly collect information useful for identifying outbreaks or unusual events. Areas for research will include integration and interpretation of social media feeds, plug-and-play sensor integration concepts for organic assembly of multiple information sources to lead to more rapid interpretation and decisions, and support for the technology development needs of the National Biosurveillance Integration System and national rollout.

Bioassays Project

This project provides Federal Laboratories (e.g., Laboratory Response Network (LRN)) and first responders the ability to comprehensively validate biothreat agent detection assays to screen and monitor for multiple pathogens in the event of a bio-attack. This project develops rapid detection assays to recognize biological threat agents and toxins in support of the National Bio-Monitoring Architecture, Public Health Surveillance through the Public Health Actionable Assay initiative, and the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks event detection, characterization, and mitigation. This project is also developing bio-informatics resources, reference strain repository, antibody repository, and standards. These resources and activities will evaluate and support use of Public Health Actionable Assays validated by the CDC's LRN for initiating a public health response based on environmental sensing. It will also promote interoperability and unified operational concepts for U.S. Government-deployed systems through the establishment of Federal Standards for Assay Performance and Equivalency. Finally, the bioassays project will evaluate novel approaches to recognize and identify emerging biological threats, and serve to create technologies to detect them.

High Confidence Actionable Rapid Indoor Detector Project

This project enhances the preparedness of building owners/operators and emergency personnel by developing and providing a stationary, autonomous system with sufficient sensitivity to allow actionable emergency responses upon detection of a broad range of chemical and biological threat agents. This system will be integrated into existing indoor facilities of concern to afford 24/7 protection of building occupants. In addition, system data can be sent, in real-time, to external first responders in route to the scene. This project will build upon previous DHS S&T investments in the areas of chemical and biological detector development, as well as leverage other agency and industrial investments.

Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project

This project will provide a robust, specific, and sensitive suite of detection assays that can be used by Federal Laboratories and the private sector by developing a rapidly deployable, easy-to-use, highly multiplexed nucleic acid detection system. This technology will provide greatly enhanced capabilities for DHS and its Components, CDC-LRN, OHA, EPA, USDA, FDA, and the greater public health community to accurately detect the presence of traditional biothreat agents, perform characterization of pathogens for their virulence and pathogenicity, provide a rough quantification of the amount of that agent, and preserve the viability of samples for further analysis. The system provides inexpensive, contamination free sample preparation and is capable of simultaneously analyzing ~100 agent specific signatures in one assay cassette. By utilizing inexpensive, pre-validated assay cassettes and reagents, we will realize a significant reduction in operational costs of detection, while providing highly reliable and timely results, and improved system reliability and maintainability to reduce the total lifecycle costs.

Next-Gen Biological Detection Project

This project develops the capability for the CDC, OHA, and the greater public health community to accurately detect the presence of traditional biothreat agents, provide characterization of pathogens for their virulence and pathogenicity, provide a rough quantification of the amount of that agent, and preserve the viability of samples for further analysis. The project will also explore cheaper or reusable reagents that will significantly reduce the operational cost of detection while providing highly reliable and timely results, and improve system reliability and maintainability to reduce the total lifecycle costs.

Portable BioDetector Project

This project will provide multiple Federal agencies the ability to rapidly identify a biothreat agent in the field where sample processing and detection are all integrated into a simple-to-use platform for field application. The efforts will leverage recent advances in high specificity assays as well as continued miniaturization of key instrument components. This project is built on the requirements generated in the Rapid BioDetection project, before that project's focus shifted to Rapid Diagnostic Capabilities.

Rapid Diagnostic Capability Project

This project establishes and/or improves the CDC, OHA, and the greater public health community's capabilities to rapidly and accurately screen and identify exposed or contagious persons and to include those clinically symptomatic or prior to exhibiting symptoms of disease. It addresses the operational need to rapidly determine infected individuals who require immediate treatment during a biological attack. It will establish capabilities for early detection of exposure to viral and/or bacterial pathogens and provide robust assessments that can trigger rapid deployment of appropriate therapeutics, such as antivirals or antibiotics, which can dramatically reduce the extent, duration, and spread of disease in exposed populations. Diagnostic solutions may be a cost-effective alternative to environmental sensors to determine spatial extent of a release.

Bioagent Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012: \$19.600 million. FY 2014 Request: \$35.147 million. This program addresses biological and agricultural knowledge gaps and develops defensive strategies to counter potential threats. It also supports a full spectrum of knowledge products (e.g. reports/studies) to better inform policy makers on the attributes, risks, and consequences associated with the intentional release of a biological or agricultural (livestock) agent.

Biodefense Knowledge Center

This project provides expertise and information about biological sciences and biothreats to DHS components and multiple Federal agencies. Products include tailored assessments, in-depth analyses of biodefense issues and biotechnologies, and a knowledge management system to enable rapid and secure customer access to biodefense knowledge and information. Example assessment products include Material Threat Assessments (MTA) - in-depth studies of estimates of human exposures to high-consequence agents in specific scenarios), periodic awareness bulletins, and focused reference resources (such as Biothreat Agent Fact Books). Example uses of knowledge management system include work with the FBI to develop large-scale scanning and reporting of advanced life sciences traffic in threat streams, and with CBP to enable improved targeting of potentially dangerous cargo. This project plans to publish a classified third edition of the Biothreat Agent Fact Book, finish delivery of select next-generation MTAs for issuance of updated Material Threat Determinations, and update the Biodefense Knowledge Management System to include additional data sources and applications for government customers.

Biological Threat Characterization Project (BTC)

This project improves the HSE's estimation of the impacts of a bioterrorism attack on the U.S. through experimental research and analysis to understand the critical physical, chemical, and physiological parameters associated with potential bioterrorism agents. The BTC project includes laboratory experiments performed to reduce the uncertainty in areas such as agent production and dissemination, environmental stability, and pathogenesis. The information gained from these experiments directly feeds into knowledge products such as the DHS biological terrorism risk assessments. This project plans to continue to support laboratory experiments to also address nontraditional threat agents as well as uncertainty gaps identified as top priority by the Biodefense Knowledge Center and the interagency community. The project develops agent information and analyses that improve the consequence and vulnerability assessments of many agencies in addition to DHS, such as the IC, HHS, DOD, and the National Security Staff.

Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) Project

This project informs decision-making and shapes resource allocations across Federal agencies through the development and execution of a probabilistic risk assessment and alternative methodologies for comparison and verification. These risk assessments integrate the judgments of the intelligence and law enforcement communities (threat) with input from the scientific, medical, and public health communities to estimate the probability of an attack occurring and the consequences of an attack. The computational analysis provided by the BTRA helps inform investments for national strategic biodefense planning, while identifying key knowledge gaps and defining critical vulnerabilities. This helps guide investments in capabilities in the face of limited resources. This project plans to refine, update, and validate the BTRA model and adaptive adversary models to reflect current capabilities and the current threat environment in preparation for the June delivery of the 2014 BTRA.

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Modeling Project

This project improves the ability of Federal, State, and local government agencies to prepare for and respond to FAD outbreaks. The project supports the development and use of infectious disease models and analysis tools to explore control strategies and response options for FAD outbreaks at multiple scales. This project plans to address the conceptual design and potential implementation strategies for next-generation capabilities, and demonstrate initial operating capabilities for selected functionality.

Future BioThreat Analysis Project

Through engagement with the IC, academia, and others, this project completes literature analysis and experimental research to understand trends and potential risks and threats associated with advances in biology and biotechnology. The primary deliverables will be knowledge products used to inform strategic planning decisions.

Integrated Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Terrorism Risk Assessment (ITRA)

This project improves the decision-making across the Federal interagency and HSE by guiding the prioritization of medical countermeasure development and allocation of other scarce resources through comparison of the risks associated with CBRN terrorism, and will be used to guide decisions on resource allocation across CBRN terrorism prevention, preparedness, and response planning. The ITRA represents a consolidation and integration of stand-alone risk assessments (Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment, BTRA, and Radiological/Nuclear Terrorism Risk Assessment). This project plans to continue developing risk mitigation studies for intra- and interagency stakeholders, as well as initiate coordination with IC and technical subject matter experts to inform the development of the 2014 ITRA.

System Studies Project

This project improves the coordination of DHS-led chemical and biological defense efforts by conducting system studies to help identify critical gaps, perform cost-benefit tradeoffs of different options for addressing those gaps, and inform guidance and CONOPS. Ongoing activities focus on transit security. Current cost and tradeoff studies include the investigation of chemical stand-off detection systems to reduce number of detectors and maintenance cost required to protect transit systems from a chemical attack. This would significantly assist transit operators with limited budgets by maximizing their grant funds to protect against chemical events with fewer assets and minimal maintenance costs.

Chemical Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012: \$4.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$6.000 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential chemical threats to understand the risk posed to the United States by their illicit use. This program encompasses risk-based, chemical threat agent characterization programs, domestic defense strategic planning, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC) Project

CSAC provides the only centralized repository of chemical threat information (hazard and characterization data) for analysis of the Nation's vulnerabilities to such chemical events. This project provides baseline funding for the CSAC to conduct key analytical assessments, including hazard assessments and MTAs, and the Chemical Terrorism Risk Assessment. In addition, this project provides the core funding to develop knowledge management capabilities such as the chemical knowledge management system, the chemical agent reactions database, and several user-specific electronic libraries. CSAC serves key customers such as NPPD, OHA, TSA, and Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) within DHS, as well as several interagency partners. CSAC is the Nation's first and only Federal studies, analysis, and knowledge management center for assessing the threat or hazard associated with an accidental or intentional large-scale chemical event in the American homeland.

Explosives Detection Program – FY 2012: \$66.175 million. FY 2014 Request: \$100.075 million. This program researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to detect and locate explosives intended to be used as terrorist weapons and strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, processes and technologies, and by encouraging partnerships with industry. It defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of potential explosive threats, including explosive threats to the Nation's transportation systems and large public gatherings.

Air Cargo Project

This project improves the ability of air carriers and certified cargo screening facilities to screen medium- and high-density pallets and sealed containers. The project develops lower-cost, more effective tools to screen all air cargo before loading on passenger aircraft and will deliver screener tools to TSA for approval and release to air carriers and Certified Cargo Screening Facilities. The project also develops Hardened Unit Load Devices as potential blast mitigation technology for aircraft.

Canine Explosives Detection Project

This project improves TSA's explosive detection capabilities by improving canine training aids and techniques to detect explosives. The project evaluates broadened applications of canine screening operations, and studies the canine olfactory system and the behavioral and genetic markers that can

predict high-performance explosive-detection canines and canine physiological limitations and strengths.

Checked Baggage Project

This project develops technologies and advanced system concepts for TSA to detect a wider range of explosives threat materials during the screening of checked baggage through commercial development of next-generation explosives detection systems and explosives trace detectors. In addition, the next-generation checked baggage screening systems will operate with substantially reduced lifecycle costs and false alarm rates, faster screening time, and reduced labor costs associated with screening of checked baggage, making the process more cost-effective.

Dynamic X-ray Imaging Project

This project improves TSA's dynamic screening capability for checked and carryon baggage screening. The advanced X-ray imaging systems will be capable of supporting a system level risk-based screening capability with adaptive detection capability that will improve system detection performance and throughput.

Eye Safe Trace Detection Project

This project improves the screening for the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and other screening partners for the presence of chemical signatures from explosives in a rapid, noncontact process. Together with standoff anomaly detection, this security system will provide the foundation for high-throughput screening of personnel for aviation, mass transit, and facilities security.

Integrated Shoe Screening Project

This project allows passengers to keep their shoes on throughout the security screening process at aviation checkpoints by developing and testing integrated shoe screening devices and AIT systems. The initial shoe screening systems developed in this project will be stand-alone systems used to verify acceptable system performance.

Mass Transit Project

This project improves transportation system operators' ability to detect explosive threats for maritime and surface mass transit, including buses, commuter rail (i.e., subways or metros), light rail (i.e., trolleys and streetcars), long-distance rail (i.e., Amtrak), and heavy rail. The project develops and demonstrates technology to enable a resilient transit system that leverages public awareness, technology, and layered security processes, while maintaining efficient flow of passengers.

Next-Generation Passenger Checkpoint Project

This project improves TSA's screening capabilities for explosives and other threats at aviation checkpoints by developing advanced security checkpoint systems for risk-based screening of passengers and carried baggage. This project investigates next-generation passenger checkpoint system architecture concepts and develops advanced systems including Advanced Technology X-ray, AIT, Explosives Trace Detection, Shoe Screener Devices, and Bottled Liquid Screening Systems.

Person-Borne (PB) Threat-Imaging Sensor Development Project

This project improves FPS' and TSA's standoff detection of explosives devices worn or carried by persons as they approach a venue or checkpoint entrance. The project will develop the capability to perform anomaly detection on personnel at a standoff distance, providing improved threat detection and higher throughput for checkpoint screening processes.

Portable Detection Project

This project improves DHS'S and first responders' explosives threat detection capability in a handheld form. The project will develop noncontact portable explosives detectors employing sensitive and selective trace and/or bulk sensors for a number of potential applications, including secondary screening of passengers to mitigate the need for pat downs after AIT anomaly detection.

Screener Selection and Training Project

This project maximizes operational capabilities at screening checkpoints by collaboratively working with DHS Components to research, develop and deploy new screener selection and training tools and methods. This project works with TSA to identify the very best performers in the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) workforce to increase the ability to uncover potential threats to the traveling public. The top-performing TSOs, more often than other screeners, use color and luminance cues to make better decisions and correctly identify threats using threat specific patterns and goal-directed search strategies. Training the rest of the TSO workforce on the perceptual cues and strategies used by these top performers will increase X-ray image analysis performance across the TSO workforce, increasing overall TSA threat detection capabilities and promoting more effective screening operations.

Explosives Threat Assessment Program – FY 2012: \$9.700 million. FY 2014 Request: \$16.711 million. This program researches and identifies current and potential explosive threats to understand the risk posed to the United States, strengthens aviation security by bolstering the international aviation security system, improves security processes and technologies, and encourages partnerships with industry. It encompasses risk-based threat characterization, attribution, strategic planning, prediction of magnitude of explosive disasters, and analytical technologies, strategies, and procedures.

Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures Project

This project improves the capability of I&A, DHS Fusion Center analysts, and Federal, State, and local law enforcement to identify indicators that individuals and groups are moving toward extremist violence. It will also support the Offices of the Principal Deputy Counterterrorism Coordinator, Policy, and Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in assessing the impacts of policies and programs developed to counter violent extremism (CVE). The project will do this through creating a database on Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States, conducting surveys to understand public attitudes toward violent extremism and efforts to counter it, examining factors that lead to disengagement from violent extremism, evaluating specific CVE programs, and developing open-source analysis products and training modules. Long-term operational and policy benefits include increased analytical accuracy through empirical research, effective CVE training, and evidence-based policies and programs.

Aircraft Vulnerability Project

This project improves TSA's existing explosives detection requirements for aviation security. The project will assess the vulnerability of narrow- and wide-body aircraft passenger cabins and cargo holds to explosives threats through explosives blast effects testing as well as modeling and simulation.

Homemade Explosives Characterization Project

This project improves DHS's ability to detect and identify homemade explosives (HME) threats across a range of venues. The project determines the explosives properties of HME materials, conducts sensitivity tests such as impact, friction, and electrostatic-discharge, and characterizes chemical and physical properties to support development of advanced detection systems.

Risk Prediction Project

This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify suspicious behaviors associated with illegally transporting persons and materials prior to their entering the U.S. by deriving, developing, and testing high speed anomaly-based threat models specific to DHS's air, land, and sea cargo targeting environments. This project will build upon joint S&T/CBP research, which demonstrated an approximately 300-percent increase in targeting accuracy when S&T-developed anomaly-based threat models were combined with existing CBP rule-based models. The operational benefits will include: 1) increased capability to interdict potential threats through ports of entry and mass transit portals and 2) prioritized screening and intelligence assets. The project directly supports CBP's operational Automated Targeting Systems and TSA's operational Secure Flight System.

Counter Terrorist Thrust – The S&T Directorate invests in the research and development of efforts to counter terrorism. Efforts include prevention of terrorist attacks and, prevention of the illicit movement and illegal entry or exit of people, weapons, dangerous goods, and contraband.

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect Program – FY 2012: \$0.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$10.500 million. This program leverages social and behavioral science research, data, and theory to understand the determinants and timing of group conversions to terrorism and the intent to engage in violence. Knowledge from this program informs analytical, operational, and policy concerns related to terrorists and terrorist activities. This program also develops and builds the capability to non-invasively detect suspicious behavior that indicates the intent to cause harm.

Centralized Hostile Intent Detection

This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify threats to aviation security by empirically comparing direct-based versus video-based observation and decentralized versus centralized remote observation techniques for identifying high-risk behavior. The project will conduct analysis to assess effectiveness and efficiency measures for each technique. The operational benefits will include: (1) the increased capability to interdict potential threats to aviation security further from the checkpoint and (2) potential cost offsets through behavior-based screening of more passengers using fewer operational personnel employing a centralized remote behavioral screening approach. The project directly supports CBP's Rover Program and TSA's Risk-Based Security Program.

Insider Threat Detection Project

This project improves DHS's capability to identify potential insider threats through the derivation and validation of measurable behavioral indicators. The operational benefits will include the increased capability to interdict potential insider threats prior to their initiating action against the interest of the U.S. This project will directly support DHS operational customers (CBP, law enforcement, etc.) and will include and leverage the research conducted by the Office of the Director for National Intelligence (ODNI), FBI, and DOD.

Passive Methods for Precision Behavioral Screening Project

This project improves DHS Components' primary screening and throughput, reduces economic screening impacts, and improves classification accuracy and referral to secondary screening by transforming the screening process from active to more dynamic and passive detection. The project will differentiate mal-intent through the inclusion of passive stimuli by building on the Future Attribute Screening Technology program so that the screening process does not require direct interaction between the operator and the subject. The project will provide an operational support capability to protect critical infrastructure, guard against threats, and provide relevant, actionable information to

operators supporting protection of facilities and border security functions, in addition to delivering a strategic capability to recognize, track, and accurately access the significance of psychophysiological signals in relevant activities. Resources will be used to expand the body of knowledge in this area and to resume DHS S&T's leadership position in this very promising field of study with direct operational relevance to several DHS components.

Wide-Area Surveillance - Mass Transit Deployment and Evaluation Project

This project improves surveillance of mass transit systems by exploring integration of the Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) into a mass transit terminal or similar venue. This project supports the development of ISIS capabilities to identify objects left behind in a mass transit environment and tag and track the movement of the individual who left the object. The system overcomes limitations of existing surveillance technology, leveraging significant research investments by DOD to enhance image resolution beyond what is commercially available.

Identity Management Program – FY 2012: \$1.600 million. FY 2014 Request: \$14.061 million. This program researches and develops biometrics-based technologies, procedures, CONOPS, and information to identify known terrorists and criminals and prevent their movement into and out of the U.S. through effective, interoperable multi-biometrics in diverse areas, including border crossings, ports-of-entry, and visa application sites.

Biometric Database Interoperability Project

This project enables the cost-efficient and operationally effective matching, analysis, and exchange of biometric and actionable identity-based information between DHS and its mission partners, including DOD, FBI, and other Federal agencies. To support this objective, this project will design and test more efficient federated architectures and analytical capabilities that allow each agency to support the demanding high volume of transactions and short response times required of its mission partners. Currently, Federal agencies have varying resources and capabilities to 1) match biometric data, 2) rapidly develop context-specific intelligence, and 3) distribute actionable information to relevant stakeholders. The intent of the project is to support the operational needs of mission partners without overwhelming organizations with limited capabilities and resources. More efficient federated architectures and analytical capabilities developed would allow each agency to support the demanding high volume of transactions and short response times required of its mission partners.

Cooperative Biometrics Project (formerly Multi-modal Biometrics)

This project improves DHS Components' screening and throughput by collecting two or more biometrics in less than 10 seconds at a 95-percent acquisition rate. It is working with Federal partners and the biometrics industry to develop more robust iris recognition and improved fingerprint and facial image acquisition and matching technologies for integration with DHS biometric screening processes, including Biometric Air Entry and Exit. This project plans to conduct fingerprint, iris and face recognition operational evaluations in multiple DHS environments to assess improvements in operational effectiveness and cost savings; accelerate the publication of an International Iris Image Quality standard, commercialize standards-based biometric quality algorithms; and initiate challenge problems and encourage multi-disciplinary approaches to mitigate technology challenges that pose risks to successful deployment. The focus of this project is on the near-term transition of highly accurate biometrics into a fast, automated, and easy-to-use form factor that may be used in security, immigration, identity vetting, and other screening applications.

Mobile Biometrics System Project

The project improves U.S. border security efficiency and officer safety by providing mobile solutions to Federal, State, and local partners. The objective of this project is to give agents and first responders the ability to identify foreign and domestic threats in the field at the time of interdiction using fingerprints, face, iris, and latent prints at crime scenes. The project develops, tests, and deploys mobile biometric and biographic solutions for our Federal, State, and local partners verifying that these solutions meet the National Institute of Standards and Technology standards and best practices.

Non-Cooperative Biometrics Project (formerly Multi-modal Biometrics (Non-cooperative))

This project improves DHS Components' ability to identify and prevent potential threats from entering the U.S. and facilitates the movement of legitimate travelers in near real-time. This project will test and evaluate state of the art facial recognition systems using video in crowds for various air, rail, and sea port scenarios. Travelers do not need to be cooperative and thus, this deployment will identify watchlisted persons without impeding current flow.

Rapid DNA Project

This project enhances the security and integrity of the U.S. Customs and Immigration Services immigration system and the CBP Office of Border Patrol by providing a new rapid and low-cost capability to verify family relationships. The Rapid DNA systems support immigration reform by verifying family relationships in asylum, refugee, and overseas adoption cases, and counters human trafficking along the border. The project also can conduct DNA watch list checks for known terrorists or criminals, where appropriate and consistent with privacy, civil rights, and DHS policy. It plans to deliver a Rapid DNA extended kinship analysis system, expanding the relationships that can be verified to grandparents and siblings. This project also plans to conduct performance assessment and field tests of the extended kinship analysis capability.

Cyber Security Thrust – This thrust conducts and supports RDT&E and transition for advanced cybersecurity and information assurance technologies to secure the Nation's current and future cyber and critical infrastructures in response to the President's *National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace* and *Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI)*. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.

Cyber Security Program – FY 2012: \$46.408 million. FY 2014 Request: \$70.529 million. This program includes user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.

Cyber Economic Incentives Project

This project increases the technical community's understanding of the economics of cybersecurity. The research is identifying how incentives can drive the adoption of cybersecurity measures, which disincentives would most likely deter individuals and especially organizations from participating in criminal and malicious cyber behavior, and where cybersecurity investments would be most effective in protecting the critical infrastructures managed by the private and public sectors. The project aims to create a science-based understanding of cybersecurity markets, new decision-making processes suitable for businesses attempting to lessen the potential impact of cyber threats, and the behaviors and motivations of cyber criminals. These investments will significantly advance DHS'S understanding of the vulnerabilities of both organizations and humans to cyber attacks, and how economic factors affect the selection and use of specific security systems.

Cyber Security Assessment and Evaluation Project

This project increases overall system security and transition of cybersecurity solutions into commercial products by addressing component and system vulnerabilities throughout the development lifecycle, from design to operational evaluation, and by facilitating the dialogue between researchers and technology entrepreneurs and large companies. This project conducts red team evaluations, economic assessment, technical assessment, and risk analysis that focuses on implementation and deployment of cybersecurity technologies into operational environments. This project will conduct these technical assessment activities to better understand key cybersecurity challenges as it applies to transition and operations.

Cyber Security Forensics Project

This project increases the number of cyber forensic analysis tools and investigative techniques available for law enforcement officers, forensic investigators, and examiners at Federal, State, and local agencies. This project develops tools to visualize, analyze, share, and present data derived from digital media. This project will provide acquisition cost savings for law enforcement, decrease the time required for forensic analysis, and contribute to standards development across the digital forensics community.

Cyber Security Competitions Project

This project bolsters formal education programs, thereby improving the quality of the future cybersecurity workforce by funding and supporting a variety of cybersecurity competitions for high school and college students that give them access to cutting-edge technologies and exercises. In 2010, the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE) was introduced by the White House to increase awareness, improve education, and augment the workforce for cybersecurity. The DHS S&T Cyber Security Division (CSD) is participating in NICE by taking a lead in cyber competitions and developing an education environment for cyber professionals. This project helps to fulfill the challenge in Priority III of the National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace to “foster adequate training and education programs to support the Nation’s cybersecurity needs.”

Cyber Security Experiments and Pilots (Experiments and Competitions) Project

This project enhances DHS operational components’ understanding of cutting edge cybersecurity capabilities and improves the likelihood of transition by ensuring that CSD-developed technologies are tested and evaluated in an operational environment. This project’s experiments address cybersecurity requirements from DHS customers in support of operational missions in critical infrastructure protection.

Data Privacy Technologies Project

This project increases valuable information sharing across the government and private sector by developing technologies to protect and minimize access to confidential personal information. The project develops technologies to ensure that privacy policies are met and that they allow organizations to protect, share, and control confidential personal information. This project also provides the tools necessary to utilize mobile applications while protecting private information.

Enterprise Level Security Metrics and Usability Project

This project improves the decision-making process for system and network owners and operators in both the HSE and the private sector by developing security metrics and supporting tools and techniques that will be useful as decision aids. This project evaluates security at the system level,

providing tools that facilitate decision-making and accountability through collection, analysis, and reporting of relevant performance data.

Experimental Research Testbed Project

This project improves attack mitigation and confinement strategies and the quality of new cybersecurity technologies by providing a secure environment to run large-scale, repeatable tests, and experiments. In addition to being used by DHS, the testbed is being used by other government agencies as a platform to develop and evaluate defensive mechanisms against attacks on infrastructure and by academia as a tool to provide realistic, “hands-on” educational experience.

Homeland Open Security Technology Project

This project improves Federal, State, and local governments’ access to cybersecurity solutions by increasing the awareness of available open source solutions and ensuring that both currently available and developed open source solutions meet the specific needs of government and private sector customers. This project will improve the security of popular open source software currently used in government, foster the development open source security tools, provide a collaborative environment for exchanging and discovering security related research products, and work to ease the certification hurdles related to the adoption of open source software in government.

Identity Management Project

This project facilitates the use of identity credentials and enhances secure access to sensitive information in cyberspace and physical infrastructures by improving authentication and authorization capabilities across all levels of government. The goal of the project is to provide innovative, interoperable, and cost-effective solutions based on open standards for identity, credentialing, and access management. These tools are helping to improve access controls, reduce identity fraud, and ensure resiliency across federated environments in the HSE.

Internet Measurement and Attack Modeling Project

This project helps understand, mitigate, recover from, and predict the effects of cyber-attacks on Federal Government installations and other critical infrastructure by using measurements for modeling and analysis capabilities. This project focuses on technologies that detect malware and botnets; enhance situational understanding of infrastructure, networks, and systems; and improve attack attribution. The technologies being developed are critical to U.S. missions that support DHS watch-center and U.S. communications environments that rely on the Internet.

Leap Ahead Technologies Project

This project improves cybersecurity capabilities across the HSE by focusing on cross-cutting, high-risk/high-payoff solutions to critical cybersecurity problems. This project invests in leap-ahead R&D, targeting revolutionary techniques and capabilities that can be deployed over the next decade with the potential to redefine the state of cybersecurity. Focus areas include insider threat, resilient systems and networks, and incident response communities.

Moving Target Defense Project

This project improves the security of critical information technology systems by developing tools and techniques that decrease the predictability of a system’s defenses, thus ultimately making attacks more difficult. This project enables the creation, analysis, evaluation, and deployment of mechanisms and strategies where one or more system attributes are automatically changed in a way that make the system attack surface area appear unpredictable to attackers while simultaneously ensuring that systems remain dependable to their users and maintainable by their owner.

Process Control Systems Security Project

This project improves the security of critical infrastructure Process Control Systems, used to monitor sensitive functions from oil and gas pipelines to the power grid, by partnering with private industry and establishing a model in which government agencies can work with each other and private industry to develop appropriate cybersecurity technologies to meet critical needs through technology projects and pilot deployments.

Research Data Repository Project

This project improves the quality of cybersecurity research and develops solutions by providing the only freely available, legally collected repository of large-scale datasets containing real network and system traffic. The repository data provides a mechanism for the cybersecurity R&D community to determine the efficacy of technologies based on real-world data as opposed to anecdotal evidence or small-scale test experiments. Also, repository data can be used to understand the structure and population of the global Internet, the cyber-impact of physical events such as earthquakes and tsunamis, the impact of censorship, the sources of malicious scanning, and the spread of malware, as well as the overall health and wellbeing of the Internet.

Secure Protocols Project

This project improves the security of the Internet's infrastructure by contributing to and fundamentally improving the core functions of the Internet through deployment and adoption of security standards key to the Internet's communications pathways and protecting users' online interactions. This project is working with the larger Internet community to develop and deploy standards and tools that enhance the security of the Internet's domain name system and routing infrastructure.

Software Assurance Marketplace (SWAMP) Project

This project will provide a collaborative research infrastructure to evaluate, analyze, and test software against a suite of software analysis tools, and provide continuous assurance for software where researchers, software developers, and tool developers can continuously test and evaluate software assurance tools against a growing set of reference software and real software products. This project will reduce weaknesses found in software, help to improve software quality assurance tools and techniques, advance the quality and adoption rate of software quality assurance tools, lower the threshold for using them, and make it easier to interpret the results from a suite of tools that will be integrated into the SWAMP.

Software Quality Assurance Project

This project will improve the ability to detect security weaknesses in the software used by our Nation's critical infrastructure (energy, transportation, telecommunications, banking and finance, and others) and networks by developing enhanced tools and techniques for evaluating, analyzing, and testing software. This project addresses the presence of internal flaws and weaknesses in software and deals with the root of the problem by improving software security. The work in this project will also address the gaps in existing state-of-the-art tools; specifically in the areas of soundness, precision, and scalability. These tools will play an important role in driving software developers and researchers to the SWAMP where they can leverage these tools to evaluate, analyze, and test their software applications for security weaknesses.

Tailored Trustworthy Spaces Project

This project includes two related efforts: one on Digital Provenance and the second concerning Nature-inspired Cyber Health. The two efforts focus on the information being exchanged and the methods

used to exchange them rather than securing physical computer systems or networks. The methods being investigated will create and maintain flexible, distributed, trusted environments that can adapt to changing security environments, with the security requirements being negotiated and altered depending on the context or situation. Additionally, models from the behavior of biological systems, such as the immune system, are being investigated and adapted to increase resiliency and fault tolerance and to create computer systems and networks that are defensible rather than perfectly secure.

Transition to Practice (TTP) Project

This project accelerates the transition of federally funded cybersecurity research that will have a notable impact on the security and resiliency of the Nation's networks and systems into widespread deployment and use via commercialization and open source licensing. This project is a result of recommendations made in the 2011 Federal Cybersecurity R&D Strategic Plan, as well as the White House's CNCI. The project's mission is achieved by (1) identifying mature federally funded technologies that address an existing or imminent cybersecurity gap in public or private systems that impact national security, (2) identifying and funding necessary improvements identified during pilot programs and test and evaluation activities, and (3) introducing cybersecurity technology throughout the entire HSE through partnerships, commercialization, and open source licensing.

Disaster Resilience Thrust – Work includes reduction of vulnerability of critical infrastructure, key leadership, and events to terrorist attacks and other hazards; working with state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to secure their information systems; working with local and regional partners to identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop strategies to manage risks associated with all hazards; increasing the state of preparedness of state, local, regional, tribal, and territorial partners, as well as nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the general public; advancing and improving disaster emergency and interoperable communications capabilities; and, improving the capabilities of DHS to lead in emergency management.

Bioagent Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012: \$30.480 million. FY 2014 Request: \$52.900 million. This program provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops and provides capabilities to support forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination, and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a biological disaster. This program includes actions to limit the spread of disease among animal species to protect the United States economy.

Adaptive Facility Protection Project (Bio)

This project provides facility operators with a capability to protect buildings after a biological release through the development of a comprehensive, integrated, and rapid threat detection system. Both passive and active detection systems will be considered and selected architecture will be configured into buildings' active and passive facility response systems. Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies as well as those previously developed by DHS S&T will be considered by participating facilities in testbed pilot configurations.

Bioforensics Research and Development (R&D) Project

This project provides investigators such as the FBI, CBP, and USSS with techniques to identify source material collected from a bio-crime in order to pursue legal prosecution against the responsible party. The Bioforensics R&D project leads national research efforts in microbial forensics and transitions analytical techniques to the National Bioforensics Analysis Center and other government stakeholders. This is accomplished through the development of advanced forensic capabilities to determine the source and production method of biological threat agents (BTA) collected from crime scenes.

Specifically, the project develops protocols for characterization and identification of BTAs, and utilizes a robust sample management, molecular signatures, and physical/chemical analysis research program. Currently, Bioforensics R&D is focused on establishing a genomics-based approach to BTA characterization, which does not depend on a priori knowledge of organisms and can detect novel and/or emerging organisms. Establishment of this approach includes development of ultra-clean reagents for sequencing, initiating an effort to build a national sequence database for whole genome comparison and development of computational algorithms for sequence analysis.

Chem-Bio Event Characterization and Response Project

This project improves the capability of the response community (local, State, tribal, and Federal) to rapidly determine the extent of chemical or biological contamination in an urban area following an event. This project addresses one of the high priority needs expressed by the emergency management, environmental, and public health communities. The effort will address the requirement for rapid environmental assessment methods integrated with health surveillance data to properly inform risk-based decisions regarding needed actions to respond to and mitigate the event. The outcome of the project will be a system of tools and methods for emergency responders in public health, environmental cleanup, and emergency management organizations at the Federal, State, and local levels to utilize in execution of their response and recovery duties. The project will assess technology solutions including the feasibility of modifying COTS or military-fielded equipment for this purpose, and develops methods for rapid environmental assessments.

Chem-Bio Urban Aerosol Dispersion Support Tools Project

This project enhances the capabilities of the OHA, NPPD, and first responders who direct evacuations and similar responses to hazard materials releases by analyzing the impact of urban structures (i.e., buildings) on the transport and dispersion of a bioagent aerosol release using data from past urban dispersion trials. The data and analysis will be used to evaluate, down-select, and validate appropriate emergency response transport and dispersion models for operational use in urban environments. Products will be piloted in two cities, with a functional and full-scale demonstration of the technology integrated into other response assets. Products will be down-selected, improved, commercialized, and added to FEMA's Authorized Equipment List.

FAD Vaccine and Diagnostics Project

This project strengthens the defense of the U.S. agricultural infrastructure by developing new and next generation countermeasures (vaccines and diagnostics) to protect the livestock industry against FMD and other high-consequence FADs. This project directly addresses HSPD-5 and HSPD-9 by ensuring that USDA and other first responders in the animal agriculture community have the countermeasure tools needed to safely and effectively respond to and recover from foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks. New and next-generation countermeasures are developed and transitioned directly to USDA response labs or through veterinary biologic industry partners for commercialization and access by USDA. This project plans to coordinate with animal health industry partners on regulatory development programs for vaccine candidates for rift valley fever, classical swine fever, and Henipavirus. This project also plans to complete development regulatory requirement (master seeds, pre-licensing serials, clinical trials) for additional FMDv serotypes/subtypes molecular vaccine candidates. Project funding will enable the regulatory licensing of new countermeasures that can then be accessed by USDA in the event of a high-consequence FAD outbreak in the U.S.

National BioForensics Operations Center Project

This project ensures the unimpeachable technical data for use by law enforcement authorities, particularly the FBI, in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving biological agents. The

NBFAC, located at the NBACC, is the Nation's lead facility for technical analysis of samples from biocrime and bioterror investigations. As an operational facility, NBFAC provides Federal law enforcement agencies with centrally coordinated and validated capabilities for sample handling, sample processing, and bioforensic analyses of evidentiary material derived from biocrime and bioterror investigations or from the actual use of a biological agent. The NBFAC also validates protocols for the identification and characterization of the biological, chemical, and physical "fingerprints" that those samples may contain, rigorous chain-of-custody and quality-control procedures to ensure the integrity of the sample and its analysis, and maintains 24/7 continuous hub-and-spoke laboratories to provide casework support and additional specialized capabilities. This project plans to develop capability for the identification and characterization of rare variants and quasi-species.

Rolling Stock Restoration Project

This project enables TSA and transportation system owners/operators to decontaminate several types of large vehicles, such as aircraft, train cars, buses, emergency vehicles, and others, following a chemical or biological incident that will enable the vehicles to return to service after remediation. The project will evaluate the impact of common decontamination techniques on electronic and critical systems in vehicles, quantify potential material compatibility issues (e.g., corrosion), determine gaps in current capabilities, and develop robust techniques and guidance for decontamination of large vehicle assets to return them to service.

Underground Transport Restoration Project

This project improves the capabilities of transit system operators to rapidly recover from a chemical or biological event, addressing a high-priority need expressed by TSA and transit systems. The project will identify potential solutions to the requirements for rapid characterization, clean-up, and clearance of chemical or biological contamination in the physical structures (tunnels, stations) and rolling stock (e.g., railcars, buses). The outcome of the project will be a system of tools and methods for transit systems - in partnership with public health, environmental cleanup, and emergency management at the Federal, State, and local levels - to conduct emergency response and recovery actions. This project plans to determine requirements, assess potential technology solutions including the feasibility of modifying COTS technologies, develop methods for rapid recovery and return-to-service of transit systems, and develop protocols for rapidly determining the extent of contamination and risk-based clearance goals.

Chemical Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012: \$4.643 million. FY 2014 Request: \$9.000 million. Provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops and provides capabilities in forensics, laboratory response, personnel protection, and decontamination, and utilizes exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a chemical disaster.

Adaptive Facility Protection Project (Chem)

This project provides facility operators with a capability to protect buildings after a chemical release through the development of a comprehensive, integrated, and rapid threat detection system. Both passive and active detection systems will be considered and selected architecture will be configured into buildings' active and passive facility response systems. Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies as well as those previously developed by DHS S&T will be considered for by participating facilities in testbed pilot configurations.

Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks Project

This project improves the coordination of laboratory response to chemical, biological, and radiological contamination or disease incidents by promoting common standards of performance across laboratory

response assets of multiple Federal agencies. This project optimizes national laboratory preparedness through a coordinated and operational system of laboratory networks to provide timely, high-quality, interpretable results for early detection and effective consequence management of acts of terrorism and other events requiring an integrated laboratory response. The project develops effective protocols for communication and data transfer among Federal laboratory response networks. This project plans to complete a refined laboratory response gap assessment model, as well as the development and transition to use of a data system that enables large volumes of data to be assimilated from the disparate systems of the individual member networks.

Explosives Attack Resiliency Program – FY 2012: \$0.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$7.145 million. This program provides advanced planning, develops CONOPS, develops advanced materials, and funds exercises and training for responding to and recovering from a disaster employing explosives.

Blast Analysis of Complex Structures Project

This project improves the resiliency of critical infrastructures for building owners by providing three analysis tools – the Integrated Rapid Visual Screening (IRVS), Urban Blast Tool (UBT) and the Owners Performance Requirements (OPR) Tool. It works closely with law enforcement, first responders, and the engineering community. The IRVS is the only tool available that computes risk and resilience to all hazards, including natural and man-made hazards and climate change events. It computes risk for buildings, subway stations, and tunnels by considering a total of 40 scenarios and improving the security of a facility at a minimum cost, allowing the building owners to select, a) a single vulnerability; and b) the most cost-effective mitigation measures capable of improving the entire performance of the building. The UBT is a fast-running tool that calculates blast loads, glass damage, and potential for collapse for buildings located in urban settings. It also calculates the likelihood of damage to building equipment needed for emergency evacuation, rescue, and recovery operations. OPR allows governments to understand cost-effective issues when incorporating security and other important attributes and assists the design community to prepare new building designs and retrofit projects by analyzing different performance scenarios and producing cost-effective strategies as outputs.

Blast/Projectile – Protective Measures – Bridges Project

This project improves the protection of the Nation’s most critical bridges by assessing vulnerabilities, investigating new materials, developing and testing technologies, and identifying mitigation schemes that are effective, affordable, and can be implemented in operational environments by bridge owners and operators. Protective measures may include mechanisms to reduce blast effects, rapid mitigation and restoration technologies, and other defensive measures that may be implemented by bridge owners and operators.

Radiological/Nuclear Response and Recovery Project

This project improves the Nation’s ability to respond to and recover from the effects of a nuclear/radiological attack by providing emergency responders the tools to: 1) save lives, protect and restore human health and wellbeing; 2) restore functionality of critical infrastructure; 3) accomplish long-term remediation and recovery; and 4) improve community resilience prior to the event. This project builds off work being accomplished by DNDO, FEMA, DOD, and other interagency partners and addresses technology and research in areas such as public warnings, alerts and communications, re-establishment of critical infrastructure, remediation of impact areas, and community and responder health and safety.

First Responder Capability Program – FY 2012: \$12.414 million. FY 2014 Request: \$21.328 million. This program develops technologies, information, procedures, and CONOPS to aid first responders, emergency managers, and incident commanders as they respond to hazardous situations. It assists the emergency response communities to establish requirements and tests technologies and assesses them for usability to help make the technologies available across all first responder communities.

Advanced Incident Management Enterprise System Project

This project improves the ability of responders, emergency managers, critical infrastructure owners/operators, and private sector organizations to share operational, resource management, and locality-based data between disparate software application systems by providing a secure, scalable, interoperable, and unified common operating data environment to the HSE. The project builds upon the Unified Incident Command and Decision Support (UICDS) architecture by deploying UICDS to all levels of Government and the private sector.

First Responder Technologies Project

This project develops and designs technologies and makes technology commercially available that will assist first responders in conducting their various missions more safely, effectively, and efficiently to address high-priority capability gaps identified by local, tribal, State, and Federal first responders. Topic areas include but are not limited to robotic applications for first responders, virtual simulation for training and exercise purposes, and development of next generation Personal Protective Equipment for first responders.

Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders (GLANSER) Project

This project improves the precision of locating first responders during an incident in complex environments and in non-global positioning system (GPS) environments (i.e., collapsed buildings, subterranean facilities, or underground). This capability provides incident commanders the ability to accurately locate and track personnel in real-time that will result in rapidly and effectively re-deploying and saving at-risk responders during an incident. GLANSER enhances situational awareness and enables the Incident Command Post to track, locate, and direct teams to rescue at-risk personnel by developing a 2D/3D locator prototype subcomponent to track first responders within an accuracy of less than three meters. GLANSER is compliant to HSPD-8 through development and adoption of appropriate first responder equipment standards that support nationwide interoperability and other capabilities consistent with the national preparedness goals, including the safety and health of first responders. This project works closely with FEMA and the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Research, Development, and Engineering Center.

Technology Clearinghouse Project

This project increases first responders' ability to collaborate and share best practices to enhance homeland security through certified and accredited web-based central resource systems (i.e., FirstResponder.gov and First Responder Communities of Practice). This project also provides technology inventors with requirements and operational information that assist in developing useful tools and provides users with information to deploy technologies. The project plans to continue to grow membership and communities on First Responder Communities of Practice, operate and maintain First Responder Communities of Practice and FirstResponder.gov, and provide outreach to the first responder community and Federal agencies.

Tech Solutions Project

This project increases the speed of prototyping and transitioning emergent, high-priority technologies to the first responder community by capturing, reviewing, verifying, and developing technology needs identified by first responders. This project validates capability gaps and first responder priorities by working with a panel of first responder subject matter experts. This project also conducts operational field assessments of technologies and makes technology available to all first responder communities through commercialization.

Information Sharing, Analysis, and Interoperability Program – FY 2012: \$5.349 million. FY 2014 Request: \$19.500 million. This program creates an integrated information sharing architecture and links that architecture to interagency efforts to prevent terrorism while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. It researches, analyzes, and develops technologies to strengthen interoperable communications and improve effective information sharing at all levels of government.

Citizen to Citizen/Citizen to Responder Communications during Emergencies

This project allows first responders to manage public response (i.e., citizen to citizen and citizen to responder) during emergencies and enhance their situational awareness by providing them with concepts, tools, and guidance to rapidly sift through and verify the vast amount of data gathered in real-time from social media. Research outcomes will help communities become more resilient during response and recovery periods through effective communications over appropriate channels in their respective networks.

Emergency Response and Management Tools for First Responders Project (formerly Virtual USA)

This project assists state and local partners develop information sharing capabilities to ensure interoperability among first responders at all levels of government. Further, it provides a new way for first responders at all levels of government (local, state, and Federal) to share and access information through web-based tools and applications that allow for improved situational awareness and decision support through real-time access to operational information using existing geospatial viewers.

Interoperability and Compatibility Standards Project (formerly EDXL, IP Communications Test and Evaluation Project)

This project provides first responders with the capability to effectively and efficiently communicate with one another during emergencies and day-to-day operations, regardless of their equipment's manufacturer, by accelerating the development of both broadband systems as well as legacy narrowband systems (i.e., P25 systems which will continue to be necessary for many more years). This project will ensure that first responders can communicate across agencies and will improve interoperability between older and new equipment.

Operational Assessment Tools to Strengthen Agency Acquisition Project

This project provides the First Responder Network Authority and public safety community the ability to leverage modeling and simulation tools to make more informed procurement decisions for everything from user equipment to network infrastructure, ultimately reducing the cost of the nationwide public safety broadband network. Further, this project provides the public safety community with the ability to test and evaluate standards, technology, and applications to ensure that they meet first responders' needs.

Responder Engagement Project (formerly Converged Interoperable Communications)

This project improves the ability for first responders to effectively and efficiently coordinate and communicate preparations for response and recovery efforts through the development of an integrated communication system. The project plans to develop improved, networking technology that will allow

emergency responders to share information and wireless broadband networks, as well as evaluate existing technologies. These networks may be shared between among local jurisdictions to create a regional network or with commercial entities through a public-private partnership.

Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments Project

This project enables Federal, State, local, and tribal first responder; law enforcement; public safety; and public health communities to visualize diverse, diffuse, and dynamic data in a user-friendly form. Data will be shared, analyzed, and understood in real-time by developing advanced visualization-based techniques and technologies. This project focuses on developing informed decision-making capabilities for larger and longer-term disasters, which can have complex or even cascading consequences on multiple infrastructures, facilities, and communities. This project expands the capabilities and creates information environments tailored to specific users and applications.

Wireless Communications Project (formerly IP Backbone, IP Communications T&E, Multi-Band Radio, Wireless Broadband Technology)

This project meets first responders' mission-critical needs by developing affordable and appropriate technologies that enable interoperability across all forms of wireless communications, including voice, video, and data. Further, recognizing that public safety practitioners rely heavily on video technology as a tool by which to keep the Nation safe, this project brings together public safety practitioners, Federal partners, manufacturers, and representatives of standards making bodies to improve the way in which video technologies serve the public safety community.

Natural Disaster Detection Program – FY 2012: \$0.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$1.400 million.

This program researches, develops, and/or identifies tools to detect and evaluate the magnitude of natural disasters to provide early warning. It defines concepts, requirements, and procedures for improved techniques for early detection and warning of natural disasters threats and the prediction of magnitude of these disasters.

Seismic Activity Detection Data Collection and Analysis Project

This project aids first responders by delivering a validation capability to test new methods for earthquake forecasting and developing technology to provide critical earthquake early warning working in disaster areas affected by aftershock events. The forecasting technology improves seismic detection by establishing a verification and validation infrastructure to conduct prospective testing of promising technologies against the authoritative earthquake catalog. Precursor measurement technologies from remote sensing satellites and ground-based systems could offer a game-changing set of information on the time and magnitude of future earthquake incidents. The earthquake early warning capability is focused on the development of an off-the-shelf, deployable, and targeted earthquake early warning device for use by urban search and rescue (USAR) teams. When deployed, the device would provide additional time for USAR to move to a safer place in a disaster area.

Natural Disaster Resiliency Program – FY 2012: \$8.000 million. FY 2014 Request: \$19.450 million.

This program develops and provides advanced planning, CONOPS, disaster management tools, and training aids for responding to and recovering from a large-scale natural disaster. This includes providing assistance to the private sector to “design-in” greater resilience for critical infrastructure and providing DHS with more robust tools for disaster response, disaster logistics, individual and public assistance programs, and national continuity programs.

Community Resilience Project (formerly Effective Risk Communications)

This project improves the efficacy of first responders by developing, delivering, and evaluating a program focused on training local leaders in the U.S. on effective risk communication practices. The recommended training program will reflect the current scientific understanding of effective communication of threats and risk based on experts' review of the science related to preparedness, warnings of imminent threats, and post-event recovery and mitigation. Training curricula will be evaluated and refined based on a pilot program in order to deliver to DHS a suite of training materials that can be used in multiple settings to support the communication efforts of local public officials.

Drinking Water Resilience Project

This project provides NPPD's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center a new capability to assess, predict, and recommend preventive action against threats to the drinking water infrastructure, including cyber, physical, biological, and chemical contaminants. This project provides a greater landscape assessment and real-time situational awareness through creation of a multi-layer, agent-based model and simulation tool representing U.S. drinking water utilities that will benefit downstream customers, including EPA, utility service providers, and National Labs by improving drinking water infrastructure resilience. This project develops the first-ever national map of major drinking water utilities with interconnections for disruption models, overlaying data for geophysical, deterioration, threat assessment, population sensitivity, and national security. The modeling tools will provide sufficient warning of wildfire impacts to allow pre-treatment, enabling the utility to keep the material in suspension and prevent settling in the reservoir. The wildfire impact-modeling portion of this project can save a major water system, such as Denver Water, up to \$20 million in one-time costs to take a large reservoir out of service, removing ash and sediment following a fire. The automation of the risk assessment, on a national scale, will provide partners with a streamlined methodology to access data, perform their analysis, and share results that will reduce time and enable guided investment strategies for infrastructure replacement.

GPS Vulnerability and Infrastructure Security (G-VIS) Project

This project analyzes and mitigates the impacts of GPS interference on critical infrastructure. Commercial GPS is playing an increasingly important role in critical infrastructure operations. As the dependence on GPS continues to grow, so does the threat environment. Initial studies and experiments, along with real-world incidents, have shown that GPS jamming and spoofing events can have significant impacts on infrastructure such as energy and electricity, telecommunications, finance and banking, and transportation. This project conducts in-depth analyses of multiple critical infrastructure sectors to identify where, when, and how GPS is used, characterize GPS receivers, and fully assess each sector's vulnerability. Based on these results, this project will develop and transition comprehensive and affordable mitigation technologies that address the sectors' vulnerabilities. This project collaborates with DHS's NPPD and Chief Information Office/Office of Applied Technology as well as representative end-users from the infrastructure sectors.

Incident Logistics and Resource Tracking System Project

The project allows FEMA to manage critical resources effectively and enhance real-time coordination and situational awareness. The project allows for timely procurement and disbursement of public and private material inventories, locations of resources, and supplies to respond to an emergency through a capability that is scalable and interoperable with Federal, State, and local systems (legacy and future). In addition, this project will provide a comprehensive and transparent disaster logistics enterprise across all disaster response, including public and private partners. Past incidents, such as Hurricane Katrina, highlighted the need for an integrated logistics capability to provide relief supplies to victims in a timely manner. This project plans to integrate information and data sharing tools with FEMA SAVER2 Response Management System.

Overhead Imagery Data Project

This project reduces the time of satellite and aircraft imagery and increases the quality of information for response and recovery for Federal, State, and local emergency responders through improved tasking, acquisition, analysis, and use of image products. Improved phenomena-based tasking system for satellite and aircraft assets, real-time image acquisition from Civil Air Patrol aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) assets using smart phones are incorporated in this project. Development of analytical techniques that detect slight anomalies in levee structures and mobile devices that capture image data for use with other response information are under development within this project.

Quantitative Psychosocial Impacts Index Project

This project improves the capability of FEMA, the DHS Office of Public Affairs, and State emergency management agencies to use social media effectively during the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disasters. This will be done by conducting National survey experiments, using a range of qualitative research methods, and conducting evaluations of current programs in order to understand how the public uses social media in emergency situations as well as offer evidence-based recommendations for how officials could improve their disaster-related communications.

Resilient Electric Grid Project

This project develops a new capability for public and private industry to increase the resiliency of the electric grid by interconnecting distribution-level substations together, allowing them to share power and assets in the event of an emergency. The first-of-its-kind, inherently fault current-limiting, high temperature superconducting cable, prevents cascading effects and protects the system while allowing increased and more flexible power flow.

Resilient Tunnel Project

This project reduces U.S. transit agencies' vulnerability to tunnel flooding resulting from a terrorist attack or natural disaster by developing an inflatable tunnel plug. Past assessments revealed that terrorists using IEDs could exploit certain weaknesses to cause catastrophic tunnel failure, and storm surge flooding presents another significant hazard to tunnels. The tunnel plug mitigates these vulnerabilities in mass transit systems. This project collaborates with major U.S. transit agencies to define technical and operational requirements for the plug and subsystem designs, and to design, manufacture, and test tunnel plug systems.

Smartphone-Controlled Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for Emergency Response Project

This project leverages emerging technologies and new capabilities of a smartphone platform to immediately provide small UAV guidance control and image acquisition to FEMA for impact assessment and resource priorities. After the onset of a disaster, this project allows emergency managers to immediately capture still and video images with built-in geo-tagging and transmit in real-time to a local ground station. Taking advantage of rapidly evolving small frame UAV and smartphone technologies and capabilities, this system will provide an order of magnitude cost reduction from currently available larger UAVs, manned aircraft, and satellites used during disaster response. The smartphone-controlled UAV reduces logistical support requirements and provides faster response times while maintaining image capture resolution and quality of the more expensive larger UAV platforms, manned aircraft, and satellites. Integrating smart phones with small frame UAVs will deliver the integrated GPS, video and computing capability built into smart phones to the UAV in a highly cost-effective way. This will fundamentally affect the way real-time damage information is provided to emergency responders.

Social Media Alert and Response to Threats for Citizens Project

This project improves the situational awareness of disasters for emergency management and first responder communities by developing a citizen participatory sensing system for decision support, alerting, and response. Targeted alerting technologies in the form of warning systems that customize the alerts based on contextual information (such as special needs of the recipient), geography, etc., have been shown to promote self-protective actions with the potential to minimize casualties and injuries due to disasters. The system is designed to support all the technology building blocks allowing citizens to send and receive real-time information from/to emergency organizations via a multitude of devices and modalities including cell phones, MMS messages, text messages, web portals, blogs, Twitter, etc. Features supported by the system include: all-hazard alerting, full disaster life-cycle alerts, manual override, plug-and-play technology, customization based on contextual information, and robust analytics-based reliability. The semantic enrichment of incident information will assist in decision-making by reducing false-positives and increasing the reliability of the data. By receiving real-time updates from citizens, targeted monitoring of social media feeds, and querying targeted sensors for the most recent updates, leaders can better respond to more accurate actionable intelligence. The open architecture of the system will allow ease of future updates with plug-n-play technologies.

Solar Storm Mitigation Project

This project enables critical infrastructure owners to prepare for geo-magnetically induced currents (GIC) events by developing a forecasting system and mitigations options. The electric sector is focusing in on the threats to the Nation's electric grid from GIC events that are created during a solar storm or during an electromagnetic pulse (EMP)-type attack. GIC has the potential to severely damage key extra high voltage electric transformers, which make up the backbone of our Nation's electric grid. A solar storm or EMP-type of attack will also have an impact on other critical infrastructure, such as GPS. There is very limited capability to accurately forecast a GIC-related event that would impact critical infrastructure, including the grid, and the science behind some of the potential threats is indeterminate. This project attempts to gain a better understanding of the threat, research the effects of GIC on other critical infrastructure, and analyze the potential cascading effects. It also explores the development of various mitigation devices and operational procedures to minimize the impacts of a solar storm on our Nation's critical infrastructure.

Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit (SUMMIT) Project

This project improves FEMA, State and local emergency responders, and DOD's verification and validation ability of emergency response tactics, plans, and procedures prior (preparedness, training and analysis), during, and after an incident (lessons learned) by delivering a framework for integrating existing incident related modeling, and simulation tools in real-time scenarios for operations and training exercises. SUMMIT develops accurate and reliable estimates of hazards from a wide range of natural and terrorist events, analyzes and uses route mapping to effectively manage transportation assets during mass evacuations or the post-event flow of emergency supplies, and conducts analyses to provide a better understanding of possible impacts from natural disasters and terrorist events.

Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit Spiral 2 (SUMMIT SP2) Project

This project improves national preparedness for analysts, emergency planners, responders, and decision makers using affordable, repeatable, and agile exercise and training activities by providing a new modeling and simulation platform in line with Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 objectives. SUMMIT enables its users to seamlessly access integrated suites of modeling tools and data sources for planning, exercise, or operational response. SUMMIT supports both small and large-scale exercises and will accelerate scenario planning, provide scientifically-grounded scenario data, and

enhance the realism and common operating picture. SUMMIT SP2 builds on previous S&T investments in developing the SUMMIT platform and will move into the operational environment at the National Response Centers and local emergency operation centers to enhance the quality of the response operations as a force multiplier.

S&T Framework for Prioritizing R&D Projects

DHS has a mission to strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the HSE. To achieve this mission, S&T has outlined three critical areas of strategic focus. Firstly, S&T will pursue technology options and process enhancements that are focused on DHS Component operational priorities. Secondly, S&T will seek innovative, systems-based solutions to operationally complex problems. Thirdly, S&T will foster robust partnerships across the Federal Government; State, local, and tribal governments; and universities, the private sector, and internationally in order to leverage expertise and solutions and share resources. S&T priorities for areas of research, development, and analysis are derived from an understanding of near- and long-term threats, national needs, and DHS mission needs and operational vulnerabilities, as articulated in the Administration's National Security Strategy, the QHSR, and the capability gaps and operational requirements of DHS Components and first responder communities.

To ensure that individual R&D projects are meeting the priorities established by our partners in the operating Components and the broader HSE, S&T has instituted an annual review of its portfolio of basic and applied R&D and all proposed "new start" projects. The review process consists of written materials, an oral presentation by the project manager, and careful analysis of the project's likely impact and feasibility (or "riskiness") as judged against specific metrics determined by S&T with input from the operating Components. The metrics are designed to address elements essential to programmatic success in the context of DHS's QHSR missions and include:

- **Systems Analysis:** How well does the project's product(s) align with a customer's existing operational context/concept of use or an alternative that is agreeable to the customer?
- **Customer Buy-in:** Have the project objectives been developed through close consultation with appropriate decision authorities?
- **Efficiency:** What level of savings can be achieved by this project with respect to the customer's operations?
- **Capability:** To what extent does this project provide risk or threat reduction and/or improved fidelity, performance, etc.?
- **Technical/Research Feasibility:** How likely is it that the team will overcome the technical and/or research challenges facing this technology and/or knowledge product?
- **Transition Likelihood:** Is there a clear path/mechanism to enable transition/commercialization?
- **Customer readiness:** Are there any secondary issues related to the concept of use, prepotency, budgeting, affordability, regulatory or statutory realities, or business value?

- **Timeline:** When will the project achieve either an efficiency or capability improvement, as part of normal operations? Or, when will the first demonstration of the capability/efficiency be observed in an operational context?
- **Innovation:** Does the project attempt to realize its objectives in a way that others have not previously considered or exploited?
- **Resource Leverage:** What level of interaction exists between the project team and the target Component or customer?
- **Foraging:** Does the project exploit existing technology or research, and/or new or existing partnerships to minimize time and expense?
- **Cost Realism:** Is the cost projection credible?
- **Project Clarity:** How well is the project described, laid-out – is it clear what the team will do? Are the problems well defined and the approach clear? Has a letter of intent or technology transition agreement been obtained?

In addition, S&T established the following methods to ensure that S&T projects support the Component's highest priorities in supporting DHS QHSR missions:

- **S&T Component Liaisons:** Component Liaisons are a primary coordination mechanism for both S&T and the Components to ensure strong communication throughout the R&D process. Liaisons from TSA, CBP, ICE, NPPD, USSS, and USCG are detailed to S&T and S&T has provided liaisons to CBP, USSS, DHS's Office of Policy, DHS Tactical Communications Program Office, DNDO, TSA, and FEMA.
- **Component R&D Agreements:** Research and development agreements with Components strengthen cooperation, coordination, and investment in projects. S&T's APEX projects begin with a memorandum of understanding signed by the Undersecretary of Science and Technology and Component leadership. This process solidifies the agreement that both entities will provide resources and oversight for the length of the project. S&T has agreements with CBP and USSS regarding ongoing R&D efforts in various stages of completion, and plans to expand partnerships with other DHS Components.
- **Component R&D Strategies:** S&T and TSA issued a joint R&D strategy for aviation security that identified TSA's R&D priorities. That plan was a result of an internal planning process that prioritized capability gaps and focused on the work between TSA's and S&T's Explosives and Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Divisions. S&T also is planning to work with the Secret Service, CBP, ICE, and FEMA to build component-specific R&D strategies that are linked to component acquisition programs.

R&D Coordination Teams: S&T plans to replace the current Integrated Product Team process with two new coordination teams—a cross-functional team comprised of S&T personnel focusing on strategic priorities and an integral partner team—led by S&T's newly created ASOA division to focus on components' operational needs.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: University Programs

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	36,563
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(2,563)
2014 Current Services	-	-	34,000
2014 Program Change	-	-	(3,000)
2014 Total Request	-	-	31,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	(5,563)

The S&T Directorate requests \$31.000 million for University Programs (UP) in FY 2014. The \$5.563 million decrease in FY 2014 reduces funding for Centers of Excellence (COE) and Education Programs and includes the following adjustments to base:

- Decrease of \$2.500 million for Centers of Excellence
- Decrease of \$0.063 million in efficiencies

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

University Programs PPA – FY 2012: \$36.563 million. FY 2014 Request: \$31.000 million. The Office of University Programs (OUP) supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS as well as developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new science and engineering workforce dedicated to homeland security. The primary customers for OUP are the S&T Directorate’s divisions, the DHS Component agencies, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Investments in university basic research and support for students in relevant fields are critical to preserving the United States' strategic/economic security and carries out activities in three program areas: 1) the S&T Directorate University COEs, 2) the S&T Directorate's Educational Programs, and 3) S&T Directorate's Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) program.

Centers of Excellence

The COEs work with the S&T Directorate, the DHS Component agencies, and State, local, and tribal first responders. COE research complements existing DHS research and development programs including those of Federal laboratories and FFRDCs. They take advantage of other relevant Federal agency-sponsored research and provide outcomes useful to Federal, State, and local government, private sector, and international partners. The selection process for the COEs is highly competitive, rigorously peer-reviewed, and merit-based.

In 2014, OUP will continue to focus on transition-related activities. The COEs have recently participated in a series of highly successful technology demonstrations to DHS components and first responders. The demonstrations increase exposure of new and existing COE tools, technologies, and knowledge products to end-users. In 2014, the COEs will increase resources dedicated to their flagship End-to-End (E2E) projects – larger research efforts with particular emphasis on end-user engagement from inception to product use.

The COEs are funded through research cooperative agreements, grants, and contracts, depending on the nature of the projects. The COEs are building expertise and reachback capabilities in multi-disciplinary fields of study important to homeland security.

Research will be focused on:

1. Areas identified as priorities in the QHSR
2. Research that is clearly within DHS's purview and closely related to DHS missions
3. Research that is not being done elsewhere
4. Research that can make a difference in operations or intelligence-gathering

The current COEs include:

- The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI), co-led by the University of Arizona at Tucson and the University of Texas at El Paso (<http://www.borders.arizona.edu/> <http://osi.utep.edu/NCBSI/index.html>)
- Center of Excellence for Visualization and Data Analytics (CVADA), co-led by Rutgers and Purdue Universities, (<http://ccicada.rutgers.edu/>, <http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/vaccine/>)
- The Center for Awareness and Location of Explosives-Related Threats (ALERT), (formerly Center of Excellence for Explosives Detection, Mitigation, and Response), co-led by Northeastern University and the University of Rhode Island (<http://www.northeastern.edu/alert/>, <http://energetics.chm.uri.edu/?q=node/6>)
- The National Center for Food Protection and Defense (NCFPD), led by the University of Minnesota (www.ncfpd.umn.edu)

- The Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island and Remote and Extreme Environment Security (MIREES), co-led by the University of Hawaii and Stevens Institute of Technology (<http://www.cimes.hawaii.edu/>, <http://www.stevens.edu/csr/>)
- The National Center for Zoonotic and Animal Disease Defense, (formerly National Center for Foreign Animal and Zoonotic Disease Defense (FAZD)), co-located at Texas A&M University and Kansas State University (<http://fazd.tamu.edu/> , <http://www.ceeazad.org>)
- The Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), led by the University of Maryland (www.start.umd.edu)
- The National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) led by the University of Southern California (<http://create.usc.edu>)
- The Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (formerly the Center of Excellence for Natural Disasters, Coastal Infrastructure, and Emergency Management (NDCIEM)), co-led by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Jackson State University (<http://hazardscenter.unc.edu/diem/>, <http://www.jsums.edu/cset/or/centers/centndciem.htm>)

The following section describes specific activities conducted by COEs managed by OUP.

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration

This Center improves the capabilities of CBP, ICE, USCIS, USCG, and State and local agencies to detect people and goods moving across U.S. borders (legally or illegally), using a fully integrated, system-of-systems approach. NCBSI provides fundamental research in support of DHS'S goals of strengthening border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services.

Center of Excellence for Visualization and Data Analytics, formerly the Center of Excellence for Command, Control, and Interoperability

This Center's tools and analyses improve the capabilities of FEMA, CBP, ICE, USCG, USSS, I&A, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the New Jersey Department of Homeland Security, and many State and local law enforcement agencies to identify vulnerabilities, detect threats, mitigate against catastrophic events, and perform post-event analysis for remediation. CVADA develops new methods, algorithms, and technologies that enable Federal, State, and local homeland security agencies to efficiently manage, analyze, visualize, and understand vast amounts of diverse and distributed data.

The Center for Awareness and Localization of Explosives-Related Threats

This Center supports the NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection (OIP) and Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), DHS Office of Policy, TSA, ICE, State homeland security agencies, and State and local police bomb squads by providing research and training to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks involving explosives. ALERT provides basic explosives-related research to advance the technical tools and information that the S&T Directorate's customers will need in the future.

The National Center for Food Protection & Disease

This Center improves the ability of the S&T Directorate, NPPD-OIP, OHA Food, Agriculture, Veterinary Defense (OHA-FAVD), CBP, USDA, FDA, CDC, EPA, State and local agencies, and the food and agriculture private sector to respond to catastrophic food system events by minimizing or eliminating food/agriculture system vulnerabilities. NCFPD conducts research and education aimed at

reducing the potential for contamination at any point along the food supply chain and mitigating the potentially catastrophic public health and economic effects of such attacks.

National Center for Zoonotic & Animal Disease Defense (ZADD)

This Center improves the ability of the S&T Chemical and Biological Countermeasures Division (S&T-CBD), OHA, NPPD, PIADC, NBACC, USDA, CDC, State and local governments, and the agricultural industry to protect the Nation's agriculture and public health sectors against high-consequence foreign, emerging, and/or zoonotic animal disease threats in the United States. ZADD conducts research and develops products to defend the Nation from high-consequence foreign animal, emerging, and zoonotic diseases.

Center of Excellence for Maritime, Island & Remote, and Extreme Environmental Security

This Center enhances NPPD, OHA, FEMA, USCG, CBP, and State homeland security agencies' ability to respond to catastrophic events, particularly for U.S. ports, coasts, islands, and extreme environments, by developing a more secure and efficient marine transportation system. MIREES conducts integrated policy, legal, scientific, and engineering studies to detect and monitor ships, people and goods moving through the United States' maritime domain.

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism

This Center provides DHS Components, other Federal, State, and local agencies, private security agencies, and academia with data-driven research and capability strategies to disrupt terrorist networks, reduce the incidence of terrorism, and enhance the preparedness of American society. The Center uses advanced behavioral and social science theories, methods, and data to better understand the origins, dynamics, and impacts of terrorism and counterterrorism strategies.

START collaborated with terrorism experts to develop an open-source database that includes information on more than 104,000 terrorist events around the world from 1970 through 2012. It is used throughout government, industry, and academia as a source of objective data for various analytic and education projects.

Coastal Hazards Center of Excellence (CHC)

This Center provides FEMA, USCG, NOAA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), State, and local emergency managers, and infrastructure managers with improved coastal hazards planning, response, and recovery capabilities such as providing more accurate storm surge estimates within minutes instead of hours. CHC conducts basic and transformational research in coastal hazards modeling, coastal engineering, disaster response, and resiliency planning, and also develops expertise in related disciplines through education.

National Center for Risk & Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events

This Center's models and analyses improve the ability of DHS components and other Federal, State, and local agencies, private sector security/operators, and academia to predict and counter terrorist attacks and allocate limited resources more effectively. CREATE develops advanced models and tools to evaluate the risks, costs and consequences of terrorism, and to identify economically efficient investments to improve security and resilience.

Minority Serving Institutions Thrust

Minority Serving Institutions

The MSI programs enhance the capabilities of MSIs to conduct HS-STEM related research and move MSI students into HSE careers. Current MSI programs, including the Scientific Leadership Award program and the Summer Research Team program, are developing course content and training in areas critical to homeland security. With small investments, S&T will realize significant returns in the development of a new generation of scientists and engineers focused on homeland security. In addition, the programs can increase diversity and representation within the future homeland security science and engineering workforce.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Increase 1: Laboratory Construction
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$675,050

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							0	0	68,200
Program Increase							-	-	675,050
Total Request	0	0	73,200	0	0	68,200	0	0	743,250

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for NBAF, which will replace PIADC as the Nation's first line of defense against FADs, as well as for critical infrastructure upgrades for PIADC.

Justification

ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Construction and Upgrades – The Directorate requests \$743.250 million to oversee the planning, budgeting, and management of laboratory infrastructure construction and upgrade projects. Construction projects provide and maintain R&D capabilities to support the missions of the S&T Directorate, the Department, and other government agencies that have interrelated homeland security missions. The investments include the construction of future laboratories, where a current capability does not exist, and upgrades to extend the life and capabilities of present laboratory facilities. The increase in funding to Construction will fully fund the construction of the NBAF main laboratory and provide funding for the construction of the new wastewater thermal decontamination facility at PIADC.

NBAF Construction

The Directorate requests \$714 million for NBAF construction. NBAF will be a state-of-the-art bio-containment facility for the study of foreign animal, emerging and zoonotic (transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that threaten the U.S. animal agriculture and public health. It will provide and strengthen our Nation with critical capabilities to conduct research, develop vaccines and other countermeasures, and train veterinarians in preparedness and response against these diseases. For the past 50 years, PIADC has served our Nation as the primary facility to conduct this research. However, PIADC is at the end of its lifecycle and needs to be replaced in order to meet U.S. research requirements and ensure the timely development of countermeasures in the event of an outbreak. NBAF meets that need and will serve as a replacement for the PIADC facility. Strategically, NBAF will boast of new and expanded capabilities, specifically, BSL-4 containment for the study of high-consequence diseases affecting large livestock and a biotechnology development module to expedite the licensure of vaccines.

PIADC Infrastructure Upgrades

The Directorate requests \$29.3 million for critical life and safety infrastructure upgrades at PIADC. Specifically, the construction of the new wastewater thermal decontamination facility is a high-priority project necessary to maintain capacity and safety at PIADC. The Directorate recently completed an engineering assessment to refine the estimate of PIADC infrastructure costs for FY 2014 and beyond. The assessment was risk-based to provide reliable and safe operations for at least 10 years while NBAF is constructed and certified.

Additionally, S&T has established a partnership with USDA to explore possible opportunities to transition non-FMD research from PIADC to other facilities, including Kansas State, before NBAF is opened, with the intent to minimize the load on the PIADC infrastructure and reduce the cost of outyear upgrades and operations.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2014 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities' ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs in support of *QHSR Mission 1: Preventing and Enhancing Security*, *QHSR Mission*, *QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 2: Laboratory Operations
PPA: Laboratory Facilities
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$6,033

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							130	130	108,502
Program Increase							-	-	6,033
Total Request	126	126	108,300	130	130	109,380	130	130	114,535

Description of Item

The increase provides funding for NBACC operations.

Justification

ONL manages the Laboratory Facilities Programs. ONL provides the Nation with a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland.

Laboratory Operations – The Directorate requests \$114.535 million to manage the operations, core capabilities, maintenance, and personnel requirements of the DHS S&T Laboratories and infrastructure. This program also oversees the continued operations of facilities to meet the mission requirements while maintaining safe, secure, compliant, and efficient operations. The increase in funding to Laboratory Operations will support the operating cost of NBACC.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The FY 2014 funding will increase Laboratory Facilities’ ability to establish additional direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS and expand future funding mechanisms for its wide range of programs in support of *QHSR Mission 1: Preventing and Enhancing Security*, *QHSR Mission*, *QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*.

**Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 3: Research, Development and Innovation
PPA: Research Development and Innovation
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$202,510

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	264,490
Program Increase							-	-	202,510
Total Request	-	-	265,783	-	-	267,410	-	-	467,000

Description of Item

Programs in the Research, Development and Innovation account support the HSE in three key ways:

- By working with internal and external partners to provide state-of-the-art solutions and/or technology to help them achieve their missions;
- Leveraging partner-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery; and
- Supporting the needs of the Department’s operational Components and first responder community to address cross-functional areas such as standards and interoperability.

S&T requests a total of \$467 million for R&D work in areas such as: Land and Maritime Border Security; CBE Defense Research; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience R&D.

Justification

RD&I provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community. It includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; CBE Defense Research; Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

APEX Thrust – The Directorate requests \$15.013 million, an increase of \$1.013 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Missions 1 and 5: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and Ensuring Resilience to Disasters.

This request results in changes to the following activities:

- New Projects:

- *APEX Border Enforcement Analytics Project (BEAP) Project* - Partners with ICE to formulate and deploy strategic solutions for counter-trafficking utilizing emerging Big Data Analytics technology. The program has three primary goals: (1) Documenting standard operating procedures and best practices for standardization and development of automated analytical tools; (2) Conducting operationally relevant experiments and characterize the performance of Big Data technologies; and (3) Deploying operational development capabilities in ICE to transition Big Data capabilities to HSI. The program will utilize technical metrics for assessing Big Data technologies that will be correlated to mission metrics for investigations based on developmental system deployments to ICE HSI.
- *APEX Air Entry/Exit Re-Engineering (AEER) Project* - APEX AEER is a partnership between S&T and CBP. The project will develop and, subsequently transition, an enduring capability to model and simulate Air Entry and Exit operational processes and the CBP OFO resources deployed to execute them. Leveraging the insight gleaned from the modeling and simulation tools, the project will then develop, test, pilot, and evaluate candidate integrated biographic and biometric solutions designed to yield more efficient and effective traveler facilitation and screening systems. This project plans to transition to CBP Air Entry/Exit technology prototypes, modeling and simulation capabilities, and knowledge products including, but not limited to: capability analyses; economic impact analyses; notional “to-be” CONOPS; acquisition and engineering processes, procedures, findings, and best practices.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for ongoing cross-cutting, multi-disciplinary APEX efforts.

Border Security Thrust – The Directorate requests \$31.580 million, an increase of \$15.846 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders.

These program changes result in the following:

Cargo Security

- New projects:
 - *Maritime Cargo Security Pilot* - The project showcases S&T-developed security devices that provide security for maritime cargo in the global supply chain including the Container Security Device, Marine Asset Tag Tracking System, Network Access Device, and Data Consolidation Point in a pilot program that will enable improved visibility and door intrusion detection of maritime cargo/containers from the point-of-stuffing in overseas into and through U.S. ports-of-entry to the final destination.
 - *Maritime Secure Hybrid Composite Container (SHCC)* - This project will demonstrate the capability to secure maritime cargo throughout the global supply chain by using the S&T-developed SHCC with embedded security grid, providing 6-sided tampering monitoring, lighter weight, and longer life (as compared to current steel containers). The project will design and build a prototype production line for CBP to determine the anticipated cost of production of the SHCC, a crucial factor in industry acceptance/adoption. The results of the project will also form the basis for establishment of “Expedited Trade Lanes,” enhancing the flow of legitimate commerce. *Polymerase Chain Reaction Collection Efficiency Project* - This project provides CBP the capability to detect illegal activity

through the use of forensic analysis on genetic material collected from suspicious cargo/packages. The project will investigate, research, and exploit existing DNA genetic fingerprinting technology to develop methods of collection, storage, and processing of DNA samples from the variety of packages and materials encountered by CBP Officers in our ports and border crossings. The aim is to collect and present DNA samples of adequate quantity and quality to maximize the opportunity to perform useful forensic analysis.

- Decreased funding due to normal *project lifecycle for: Composite Container Project and Supply Chain Secure Corridors Pilot Project.*

Land Border Security

- New projects:
 - *Border Spotter Project* - This project will provide an ability to detect, locate, and disrupt spotters employed by traffickers along the Southwest Border. These spotters are positioned at vantage points along the border to monitor Border Patrol and other U.S. law enforcement movements and advise drug smuggling operatives when it is clear to cross the border. The deployment of sensors with specialized sensing modalities will facilitate detecting the presence of spotters. This project will identify methods and technologies that can be used by Border Patrol agents to effectively “spot the spotter” and take away their advantage by selectively disrupting communications.
 - *Rapid Response Prototyping Team Project* - This project provides rapid evaluation and integration of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) and near-COTS technology where there is an identified border security need. Using matching funding from CBP, the project will assess technologies, including sensors, and sensor systems to address critical capability gaps in border security and will deliver prototype solutions to the field. RRPT will also address areas where prototype technology can result in cost-savings for operational infrastructure.
 - *Small Dark Aircraft Project* - This project significantly improves CBP’s capability to detect, track, and interdict low-flying, low-observable aircraft (helicopters, ultra-lights, fixed wing) carrying illicit cargo/contraband across the U.S. border. With thousands of miles of rugged, forested terrain, CBP has limited ability to detect and track small aircraft operating along the Northwest Border. This project will develop inexpensive, man-portable, flexible, wide area sensors/sensor systems to detect and accurately track small aircraft and enable CBP to optimize the use of its limited interdiction assets.
 - *Tunnel Activity Monitoring Project* - This project provides CBP the capability to detect and track human activity in public infrastructure storm drains and sewers that are being used increasingly as conduits for smuggling and illegal entry. This project will design, test, and operationally evaluate an S&T-developed system consisting of miniaturized, long-life sensors, robust relayed communications, signal processing algorithms, and command center displays providing persistent surveillance and monitoring of drainage tunnel activity.
 - *Tunnel Age Project* - This project will develop a consistent methodology to determine tunnel age for use by CBP and ICE field agents. S&T plans to investigate four different methodologies to identify a mechanism with the required sensitivity and time resolution so that the determination of the age of a tunnel can be performed by CBP and ICE accurately and consistently.
 - *Tunnel Detection Project* - This project significantly improves the ability of CBP and ICE to detect, locate, and interdict clandestine tunnels used for smuggling people, illegal drugs,

and contraband. Using collected and open-sourced geological/geophysical data from hot spots along the Southwest Border and sensor and geophysical models, the project is developing a Sensor Performance Tool and Sensor Guidebook to inform CBP Acquisition and Operations of the best remote sensing tools to purchase and use to detect tunnels in the high risk areas of the southwestern U.S. border. Output from the Performance Tool and Guidebook will also help S&T target specific systems/subsystems for further development in order to enhance detection performance.

- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Air-Based Technologies Project* and *Ground-Based Technologies Project*.
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Northern Border Testbed*.

Maritime Border Security

- New projects:
 - *Coastal Surveillance Pilot Project* - This project provides CBP and USCG enhanced maritime situational awareness of small vessel traffic in the port and coastal regions of the U.S. This project will integrate and pilot, in an operational environment, the tools and data sources identified and/or developed in other S&T maritime border security projects: *Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project* and *Small Dark Vessels Project*.
 - *Detection of People in Water Project* - This project will provide an enhanced capability for USCG to detect humans in open water, significantly reducing search time while increasing the likelihood of detection and rescue. This will result in saved lives and more effective utilization of USCG assets (reduced flight hours, manpower, fuel). The system will provide the USCG with: (1) automated real-time detection, (2) cueing of detected position to other onboard systems such as heads-up displays, radar, turreted electro-optical/infrared sensors and recording systems, and (3) automated capability to minimize environmental effects for better detection accuracy.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Port and Coastal Surveillance Improvement Project*.

CBE Defense Thrust - The Directorate requests \$194.594 million, an increase of \$68.039 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Missions 1 and 5: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and Ensuring Resilience to Disasters.

These program changes result in the following:

Bioagent Detection

- New Projects:
 - *Alternative Chemical, Biological, Radiological Sensor Architectures Project* - This project expands the ability of the CDC, OHA, and the greater public health community to rapidly customize suites of sensors to meet specific mission needs in information assembly and fusion. Areas for research will include integration and interpretation of social media feeds, plug-and-play sensor integration concepts for organic assembly of multiple information sources to lead to more rapid interpretation and decisions, and support for the technology development needs of the National Biosurveillance Integration System and national rollout.
 - *High Confidence Actionable Rapid Indoor Detector Project* - This project enhances the preparedness of building owners/operators and emergency personnel by developing and

providing a stationary, autonomous system with sufficient sensitivity to allow actionable emergency responses upon detection of a broad range of chemical and biological threat agents. This system will be integrated into existing indoor facilities of concern to afford 24/7 protection of building occupants. In addition, system data can be sent, in real-time, to external first responders in route to the scene.

- *Portable BioDetector Project* - This project will provide multiple Federal agencies the ability to rapidly identify a biothreat agent in the field where sample processing and detection are all integrated into a simple-to-use platform for field application. The efforts will leverage recent advances in high specificity assays as well as continued miniaturization of key instrument components.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Bio-Assays Project* and *Next-Gen Biological Detection Project*.
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Agricultural Screening Tools Project*, *Multi-Application Multiplex Technology Platform Project*, *Rapid Diagnostic Capability Project*, and *Viable Bioparticle Capture*.

Bioagent Threat Assessment

- New Projects:
 - *Future Bio-Threat Analysis Project* - Through engagement with the Intelligence Community, academia, and others, this project completes literature analysis and experimental research to understand trends and potential risks and threats associated with advances in biology and biotechnology. The primary deliverables will be knowledge products used to inform strategic planning decisions.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Bio-Terrorism Risk Assessment Project*, *Bio-Defense Knowledge Center Project*, *Bio-Threat Characterization Project*, and *Integrated Terrorism Risk Assessment Project*.
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *FAD Modeling Project*.

Chemical Threat Assessment

- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Chemical Security Analysis Center Project*.

Explosives Detection

- New Projects:
 - *Dynamic X-Ray Imaging Project* - This project improves TSA's dynamic screening capability for checked and carry-on baggage screening. The advanced X-ray imaging systems will be capable of supporting a system level risk-based screening capability with adaptive detection capability that will improve system detection performance and throughput.
 - *Eye Safe Trace Detection Project* - This project improves the screening for FPS and other screening partners for the presence of chemical signatures from explosives in a rapid, noncontact process. Together with standoff anomaly detection, this security system will provide the foundation for high throughput screening of personnel for aviation, mass transit, and facilities security.
 - *Integrated Shoe Screening Project* - This project will allow passengers to keep their shoes on throughout the security screening process at aviation checkpoints by developing and

testing integrated shoe screening devices and AIT systems. The initial shoe screening systems developed in this project will be stand-alone systems used to verify acceptable system performance.

- *Person-Borne Threat Imaging Sensor Development Project* - This project improves FPS's and TSA's standoff detection of explosives devices worn or carried by a person as they approach a venue or checkpoint entrance. The project will develop the capability to perform anomaly detection on personnel at a stand-off distance, providing improved threat detection and higher throughput for checkpoint screening processes.
- *Portable Detection Project* - This project improves DHS's and first responders' explosives threat detection capability in a handheld form. The project will develop noncontact portable explosives detectors employing sensitive and selective trace and/or bulk sensors for a number of potential applications, including secondary screening of passengers to mitigate the need for pat downs after AIT anomaly detection.
- *Screener Training and Selection Project* - This project maximizes operational capabilities at screening checkpoints by collaboratively working with DHS Components to research, develop and deploy new screener selection and training tools and methods. This project allows TSA to identify the very best performers in the TSO workforce to increase the ability to uncover potential threats to the traveling public. Training the rest of the TSO workforce on the strategies used by these top performers will increase X-ray image analysis performance across the TSO workforce, increasing overall TSA threat detection capabilities and promoting more effective screening operations.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Canine Explosives Detection Project, Checked Baggage Project, Mass Transit Project, and Next Generation Passenger Checkpoint Project.*
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Air Cargo Project, Algorithm and Analysis of Raw Images, MagViz, Person Borne Improvised Device, and Predictive Screening Project.*

Explosives Threat Assessment

- New Projects:
 - *Actionable Indicators and Countermeasures Project* - This project improves the capability of I&A, DHS Fusion Center analysts, and Federal, State, and local law enforcement to identify indicators that individuals and groups are moving toward extremist violence. The project will conduct surveys to understand public attitudes towards violent extremism and efforts to counter it, examine factors that lead to disengagement from violent extremism, evaluate specific countering violent extremism (CVE) programs, and develop open-source analysis products and training modules. Long-term operational and policy benefits include increased analytical accuracy through empirical research, effective CVE training, and evidence-based policies and programs.
 - *Risk Prediction Project* - This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify suspicious behaviors associated with illegally transporting persons and materials prior to their entering the U.S. by deriving, developing, and testing high-speed anomaly-based threat models specific to DHS's air, land, and sea cargo targeting environments. The operational benefits will include: 1) increased capability to interdict potential threats through ports of entry and mass transit portals and 2) prioritized screening and intelligence

assets. The project directly supports CBP's Automated Targeting Systems and TSA's Secure Flight System.

- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Aircraft Vulnerability* and *Home Made Explosives Characterization Project*.

Counter Terrorist Thrust – The Directorate requests \$24.561 million, an increase of \$22.961 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Missions 1 and 5: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and Ensuring Resilience to Disasters.

These program changes result in the following:

Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect

- New Projects:
 - *Centralized Hostile Intent Detection Project* - This project improves CBP's and TSA's capability to identify and interdict threats to aviation security further from the checkpoint. The project directly supports CBP's Rover Program and TSA's Risk-Based Security Program.
 - *Insider Threat Detection Project* - This project improves DHS's capability to identify potential insider threats through the derivation and validation of measurable behavioral indicators. It will directly support DHS operational customers (CBP, law enforcement, etc.) and will include and leverage the research conducted by ODNI, FBI, and DOD.
 - *Wide Area Surveillance-Mass Transit Deployment and Evaluation Project* - This project improves surveillance of mass transit systems by exploring integration of the Imaging System for Immersive Surveillance (ISIS) into a mass transit terminal or similar venue.

Identity Management

- New Projects:
 - *Biometric Database Interoperability Project* - This project enables cost-efficient and operationally effective matching, analysis, and exchange of biometric and actionable identity-based information between DHS and its mission partners, including DOD, FBI, and other Federal agencies. More efficient infrastructure and analytical capabilities would allow each agency to support the demanding high-volume of transactions and short response times required of its mission partners.
 - *Cooperative Biometrics Project* - This project improves DHS Components' screening and throughput by collecting two or more biometrics in less than 10 seconds at a 95-percent acquisition rate. It is working with Federal partners and the biometrics industry to develop more robust iris recognition and improved fingerprint and facial image acquisition and matching technologies for integration with DHS biometric screening processes, including Biometric Air Entry and Exit. The focus of this project is on the near-term transition of highly accurate biometrics into a fast, automated, and easy-to-use form factor that may be used in security, immigration, identity vetting, and other screening applications.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Rapid DNA Project*.

Cyber Security Thrust – The Directorate requests \$70.529 million, an increase of \$24.121 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace.

These program changes result in the following:

Cyber Security

- New Projects:
 - *Data Privacy Technologies Project* - This project increases valuable information sharing across the government and private sector by developing technologies to protect and minimize access to confidential personal information. The project develops technologies to ensure that privacy policies are met and allow organizations to protect, share, and control confidential personal information. This project also provides the tools necessary to utilize mobile applications while protecting private information.
 - *Homeland Open Security Technology (HOST) Project* - This project improves Federal, State, and local governments' access to cybersecurity solutions by increasing the awareness of available open source solutions and ensuring that both currently available and developed open source solutions meet the specific needs of government and private sector customers. This project will improve the security of popular open source software currently used in government, foster the development of open source security tools, provide a collaborative environment for exchanging and discovering security-related research products, and work to ease the certification hurdles related to the adoption of open source software in government.
 - *Software Quality Assurance Project* - This project will improve the ability to detect security weaknesses in the software used by our Nation's critical infrastructure and networks by developing enhanced tools and techniques for evaluating, analyzing and testing software. This project addresses the presence of internal flaws and weaknesses in software and deals with the root of the problem by improving software security. The work in this project will also address the gaps in existing state-of-the-art tools; specifically in the areas of soundness, precision and scalability. These tools will play an important role in driving software developers and researchers to SWAMP where they can leverage these tools to evaluate, analyze and test their software applications for security weaknesses.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *CNCI Cyber Economic Initiatives Project, CNCI Leap Ahead Technologies Project, CNCI Moving Target Defense Project, CNCI Tailored Trustworthy Spaces Project, CNCI Transition to Practice Project, Cyber Security Assessment and Evaluation Project, Cyber Security Competitions Project, Enterprise Level Security Metrics and Usability Project, Experimental Research Testbed Project, Experiments and Pilots Project, Identity Management, Process Control Systems Security Project, Research Data Repository Project, and SWAMP Project.*
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Cyber Security Forensics Project, Internet Measurement and Attack Modeling Project, and Secure Protocols Project.*

Disaster Resilience Thrust – The Directorate requests \$130.723 million, an increase of \$69.237 million from FY 2012, in support of QHSR Missions 1 and 5: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security and Ensuring Resilience to Disasters.

These program changes result in the following:

Bioagent Attack Resiliency

- New Projects:

- *Adaptive Facility Protection Project (Bio)* - This project provides facility operators with a capability to protect buildings after a biological release through the development of a comprehensive, integrated, and rapid threat detection system. Both passive and active detection systems will be considered and selected architecture will be configured into buildings' active and passive facility response systems. Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies as well as those previously developed by DHS S&T will be considered by participating facilities in testbed pilot configurations.
- *Chem-Bio Event Characterization and Response Project* - This project improves the capability of the response community (local, State, tribal, and Federal) to rapidly determine the extent of chemical or biological contamination in an urban area following an event. The effort will address the requirement for rapid environmental assessment methods integrated with health surveillance data to properly inform risk-based decisions regarding needed actions to respond to and mitigate the event. The outcome of the project will be a system of tools and methods for emergency responders in public health, environmental cleanup, and emergency management organizations at the Federal, State, and local levels to utilize in execution of their response and recovery duties.
- *Chem-Bio Urban Aerosol Dispersion Support Tools Project* - This project enhances the capabilities of OHA, NPPD, and first responders who direct evacuations and similar responses to hazard materials releases by analyzing the impact of urban structures (i.e., buildings) on the transport and dispersion of a bio-agent aerosol release using data from past urban dispersion trials. The data and analysis will be used to evaluate, down-select and validate appropriate emergency response transport and dispersion models for operational use in urban environments. Products will be down-selected, improved, commercialized, and added to FEMA's Authorized Equipment List.
- *Rolling Stock Restoration Project* - This project enables local, State and Federal entities, as well as public transportation system owners/operators, to decontaminate several types of vehicles, such as aircrafts, train cars, buses, emergency response vehicles and others, following a chemical or biological incident. The project will evaluate the impact of common decontamination techniques on electronic and critical systems in vehicles, quantify potential material compatibility issues (e.g., corrosion), determine gaps in current capabilities, assess promising new technologies, and develop robust techniques and guidance for decontamination of emergency vehicle and mass transportation assets to return them to service.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Bio-Forensics R&D Near Term Project*, *FAD Vaccine & Diagnostics Project*, and *Underground Transport Restoration Project*.
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Bio-Forensics Operations at NBFAC Project*, and *Operational Tools for Response and Restoration*.

Chemical Attack Resiliency

- New Projects:
 - *Adaptive Facility Protection Project (Chem)* - This project provides facility operators with a capability to protect buildings after a chemical release through the development of a comprehensive, integrated, and rapid threat detection system. Both passive and active detection systems will be considered and selected architecture will be configured into buildings' active and passive facility response systems. Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS)

technologies as well as those previously developed by DHS S&T will be considered for by participating facilities in testbed pilot configurations.

- *Chemical Forensic Project (Chem FP)* - This project improves the ability of the FBI, DHS, and other law enforcement components to conduct investigations of chemical terrorist and criminal acts by associating evidence with people, places, and other events, as well as potential attribution to their original source. The project develops and maintains a robust and enduring national capability for the collection, preservation, and processing of chemical threat agents and associated evidence to provide comprehensive and timely forensic analysis and attribution. This project plans to develop and transition additional collection and preservation methods, as well as design workshops and moot courts to identify and evaluate law enforcement and judicial admissibility issues as well as challenge the scientific underpinnings of chemical forensics methods.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks Project*.

Explosives Attack Resiliency

- New Projects:
 - *Blast Analysis of Complex Structures Project* - This project supports law enforcement, first responders, and the engineering community and improves the resiliency of critical infrastructure by providing three analysis tools for building owners: 1) the Integrated Rapid Visual Screening (IRVS), 2) the Urban Blast Tool (UBT), and 3) the Owners Performance Requirements (OPR) Tool. The IRVS computes risk for buildings, subway stations, and tunnels by considering a total of 40 scenarios and improving the security of a facility at a minimum cost, allowing the building owners to select a) a single vulnerability; and b) the most cost-effective mitigation measures capable of improving the entire performance of the building. The UBT is a fast-running tool that calculates blast loads, glass damage, and potential for collapse for buildings located in urban settings. It also calculates the likelihood of damage to building equipment needed for emergency evacuation, rescue, and recovery operations. OPR allows governments to understand cost-effective issues when incorporating security and other important attributes and assists the design community to prepare new building designs and retrofit projects by analyzing different performance scenarios and producing cost-effective strategies as outputs.
 - *Blast/Projectile - Protective Measures - Bridges Project* - This project improves the protection of the Nation's most critical bridges by assessing vulnerabilities, investigating new materials, developing and testing technologies, and identifying mitigation schemes that are effective, affordable, and can be implemented in operational environments by bridge owners and operators. Protective measures may include mechanisms to reduce blast effects, rapid mitigation and restoration technologies, and other defensive measures that may be implemented by bridge owners and operators.
 - *Radiological/Nuclear Response and Recovery Project* - By funding research and development activities to address operational capability gaps identified and prioritized through interagency, state/local, and other means, this effort seeks to improve the Nation's ability to respond to and recover from the effects of a nuclear/radiological attack by providing emergency responders the tools to: 1) save lives, protect and restore human health and well-being; 2) restore functionality of critical infrastructure; 3) accomplish long-term remediation and recovery; and 4) improve community resilience prior to the event.

This project builds off work already undertaken by DNDO, FEMA, DOD, and other interagency partners and addresses technology and research in areas such as public warnings, alerts and communications, re-establishment of critical infrastructure, remediation of impact areas, and community and responder health and safety.

First Responder Capability

- New Projects:
 - *Tech Solutions Project* - This project increases the speed of prototyping and transitioning emergent, high priority technologies to the first responder community by capturing, reviewing, verifying, and developing technology needs identified by first responders. This project validates capability gaps and first responder priorities by working with a panel of first responder subject matter experts. This project also conducts operational field assessments of technologies and makes technology available to all first responder communities through commercialization.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Advanced Incident Management Enterprise System Project, First Responder Technologies, and Geospatial Location Accountability and Navigation System for Emergency Responders Project.*
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Technology Clearinghouse Project.*

Information Sharing, Analysis and Interoperability

- New Projects:
 - *Citizen to Citizen/Citizen to Responder Communications during Emergencies Project* - This project allows first responders to better manage public feedback during emergencies and enhance their situational awareness by providing them with concepts, tools, and guidance to rapidly sift through and verify the vast amount of data gathered in real-time from social media. Research outcomes will help communities become more resilient during response and recovery periods through effective communications over appropriate channels in their respective networks.
 - *Interoperability and Compatibility Standards Project* - This project provides first responders with the capability to effectively and efficiently communicate with one another during emergencies and day-to-day operations, regardless of their equipment's manufacturer, by accelerating the development of both broadband systems as well as legacy narrowband systems (i.e., P25 systems which will continue to be necessary for many more years). This project will ensure first responders can communicate across agencies and improve interoperability between older and new equipment.
 - *Responder Engagement Project (formerly Converged Interoperable Communications)* - This project improves the ability for first responders to effectively and efficiently coordinate and communicate preparations for response and recovery efforts through the development of an integrated communication system. The project plans to develop improved, networking technology that will allow emergency responders to share information and wireless broadband networks, as well as evaluate existing technologies. These networks may be shared among local jurisdictions to create a regional network or with commercial entities through a public-private partnership.
 - *Operational Assessment Tools to Strengthen Agency Acquisition Project* - This project provides the First Responder Network Authority and public safety community the ability to leverage modeling and simulation tools to make more informed procurement decisions for

everything from user equipment to network infrastructure, ultimately reducing the cost of the nationwide public safety broadband network. Further, this project provides the public safety community with the ability to test and evaluate standards, technology, and applications to ensure that they meet first responders' needs.

- *Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments* - This project enables Federal, State, local, and tribal first responder; law enforcement; public safety; and public health communities to visualize diverse, diffuse, and dynamic data in a user-friendly form. Data will be shared, analyzed, and understood in real-time by developing advanced visualization-based techniques and technologies. This project focuses on developing informed decision-making capabilities for larger and longer-term disasters, which can have complex or even cascading consequences on multiple infrastructures, facilities, and communities.
- *Wireless Communications Project* - This project meets first responders' mission-critical needs by developing affordable and appropriate technologies that enable interoperability across all forms of wireless communications, including voice, video, and data. Further, recognizing that public safety practitioners rely heavily on video technology as a tool by which to keep the Nation safe, this project brings together public safety practitioners, Federal partners, manufacturers, and representatives of standards making bodies to improve the way in which video technologies serve the public safety community.
- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Emergency Response and Management Tools for First Responders Project*.

Natural Disaster Detection

- New Projects:
 - *Seismic Activity Detection Data Collection and Analysis Project* - This project aids first responders by delivering a validation capability to test new methods for earthquake forecasting and develop technology to provide critical earthquake early warning in disaster areas affected by aftershock events. The forecasting technology improves seismic detection by establishing a verification and validation infrastructure to conduct prospective testing of promising technologies against the authoritative earthquake catalog. When deployed, the device would provide additional time for urban search and rescue (USAR) teams to move to a safer place in a disaster area.

Natural Disaster Resiliency

- New Projects:
 - *Community Resilience Project* - This project improves the efficiency of first responders by developing, delivering, and evaluating a program focused on training local leaders in the U.S. on effective risk communication practices. The recommended training program will reflect the current scientific understanding of effective communication of threats and risk based on experts' review of the science related to preparedness, warnings of imminent threats, and post-event recovery and mitigation. Training curricula will be evaluated and refined based on a pilot program in order to deliver to DHS a suite of training materials that can be used in multiple settings to support the communication efforts of local public officials.
 - *Drinking Water Resilience Project* - This project provides NPPD's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center a new capability to assess, predict, and recommend preventive action against threats to the drinking water infrastructure, including cyber,

physical, biological, and chemical contaminants. This project provides a greater landscape assessment and real-time situational awareness building upon and adding to a sophisticated modeling and simulation tool representing U.S. drinking water utilities that will benefit downstream customers, including the EPA, utility service providers, and National Labs by improving drinking water infrastructure resilience. The automation of the risk assessment, on a national scale, will provide partners with a streamlined methodology to access data, perform their analysis, and share results that will reduce time and enable guided investment strategies for infrastructure replacement.

- *GPS Vulnerability and Infrastructure Security Project* - This project analyzes and mitigates the impacts of GPS interference on critical infrastructures. This project takes a deep-dive into multiple critical infrastructure sectors to identify where, when, and how GPS is used, characterize GPS receivers, and fully assess the sector's vulnerability. Based on these results, this project develops and transitions comprehensive and affordable mitigation technologies that address the sectors' vulnerabilities. This project collaborates with NPPD and the Chief Information Office/Office of Applied Technology as well as representative end-users from the critical infrastructures.
- *Incident Logistics and Resource Tracking System Project* – The project allows FEMA to manage critical resources effectively and enhance real-time coordination and situational awareness. The project allows for timely procurement and disbursement of public and private material inventories, locations of resources, and supplies to respond to an emergency through a capability that is scalable and interoperable with Federal, State, and local systems (legacy and future).
- *Quantitative Psychosocial Impacts Index Project* - This project improves the capability of FEMA, the DHS Office of Public Affairs, and State emergency management agencies to use social media effectively during the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disasters. This will be done by conducting national survey experiments, using a range of qualitative research methods, and conducting evaluations of current programs in order to understand how the public uses social media in emergency situations as well as offer evidence-based recommendations for how officials could improve their disaster-related communications.
- *Resilient Tunnel Project* - This project reduces U.S. transit agencies' vulnerability to tunnel flooding resulting from a terrorist attack or natural disaster by developing an inflatable tunnel plug. Past assessments revealed that terrorists using IEDs could exploit certain weaknesses to cause catastrophic tunnel failure, and storm surge flooding presents another significant hazard to tunnels. The tunnel plug mitigates these vulnerabilities in mass transit systems. This project collaborates with major U.S. transit agencies to define technical and operational requirements for the plug and subsystem designs, and to design, manufacture, and test tunnel plug systems.
- *Smartphone-Controlled Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for Emergency Response Project* - This project leverages emerging technologies and new capabilities of a smartphone platform to immediately provide small UAV guidance control and image acquisition to emergency responders for impact assessment and resource priorities. After the onset of a disaster, this project allows emergency managers to immediately capture still and video images with built-in geo-tagging and transmit in real-time to a local ground station. This system reduces logistical support requirements, provides faster response times, and will provide an order of magnitude cost reduction from currently available larger UAVs, manned aircraft, and

satellites used during disaster response. Integrating smart phones with small-frame UAVs will deliver the integrated GPS, video, and computing capability built into smart phones to the UAV in a highly cost-effective way. This will fundamentally affect the way real-time damage information is provided to emergency responders.

- *Social Media Alert and Response to Threats for Citizens Project* - This project improves situational awareness during disasters for emergency management and first responder communities. The system is designed to enable citizens to send and receive real-time information from/to emergency organizations via a multitude of devices and modalities including cell phones, MMS messages, text messages, web portals, blogs, etc.
- *Solar Storm Mitigation Project* - This project enables critical infrastructure owners to prepare for geo-magnetically induced currents (GIC) events by developing a forecasting system and mitigations options. This project attempts to gain a better understanding of the threat, research the effects of GIC on other critical infrastructure, and analyze the potential cascading effects. It also explores the development of various mitigation devices and operational procedures to minimize the impacts of a solar storm on our Nation's critical infrastructure.
- *Standard Unified Modeling Mapping Integrated Toolkit Spiral 2 (SUMMIT SP2) Project* - This project improves national preparedness for analysts, emergency planners, responders, and decision makers using affordable, repeatable, and agile exercise and training activities by providing a new modeling and simulation platform in line with PPD-8 objectives. SUMMIT SP2 builds on previous S&T investments in developing the SUMMIT platform and will move into the operational environment at the National Response Centers and local emergency operation centers to enhance the quality of the response operations as a force multiplier.
 - Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Overhead Imagery Data Project*.
 - Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Resilient Electric Grid Project*.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

RD&I supports *QHSR Mission 1: Preventing and Enhancing Security*, *QHSR Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders*, *QHSR Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace*, and *QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Consolidation of STEM programs at NSF
PPA: University Programs
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(3,000)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Base			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	34,000
Program Decrease							-	-	(3,000)
Total Request	-	-	36,563	-	-	36,787	-	-	31,000

Justification

OUP supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high priority DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS as well as developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new science and engineering workforce dedicated to homeland security. The primary customers for OUP are the S&T Directorate’s divisions, DHS Components, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

DHS requests a total of \$31 million for programs in areas such as COEs DHS, as part of its request, also proposes the consolidation of its Scholars and Fellows Program in support of the Administration’s STEM initiative. Students today need a strong education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) in order to thrive in the 21st Century economy and drive our Nation’s ability to innovate. Despite an annual federal investment of almost \$3 billion, too many American students are unprepared in math and science, particularly students from underrepresented groups, and national STEM workforce needs are not being met. Reform in this area is stymied by a fragmented approach, which is reflected by federal investments in over 220 programs across 13 different agencies and by continued support for ineffective, untested, or poorly targeted programs.

To facilitate a cohesive national strategy, the Administration is proposing a comprehensive reorganization of STEM education programs to increase the impact of Federal investments in four areas: K-12 instruction; undergraduate education; graduate fellowships; and education activities that

typically take place outside the classroom. The reorganization involves consolidating or restructuring 90 programs across 11 agencies and improving the delivery, impact, and visibility of STEM efforts. Nearly \$180 million will be redirected from consolidated programs to the Department of Education, the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Smithsonian Institution to implement initiatives in the four core reform areas. The Administration will ensure that all science mission agencies have input into the development and implementation of these initiatives so that they align with agency goals while improving STEM education at all levels in a streamlined way.

Description of Item

The Directorate requests \$31 million to continue support of COEs and MSIs targeting the following QHSR Missions: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Securing and Managing Our Borders, Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace, Ensuring Resilience to Disasters, and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Decrease to Strategic Goals)

There will be no impact as a result of the programmatic reduction. As part of the Administration's STEM reorganization initiative, DHS will work with NSF to ensure that HS-STEM initiatives align with the needs of the Homeland Security enterprise.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Justification of Program Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Decrease 2: Acquisition and Operations Support
PPA: Acquisition and Operations Support
Program Decrease: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$(12,451)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Base			FY 2014 Request		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	54,154
Program Decrease							-	-	(12,451)
Total Request	-	-	54,154	-	-	54,485	-	-	41,703

Justification

The S&T Directorate requests a total of \$41.703 million for programs in areas such as: Operations Research and Analysis, SAFETY Act, Standards, Technology Transition Support, and Testing and Evaluation. Programs decreased were carefully chosen to ensure that high priority initiatives maintain adequate funding.

Description of Item

The Directorate requests \$41.703 million in support of the Department’s missions: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, Ensuring Resilience to Disasters, and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

These program changes result in the following:

Operations Research and Analysis

- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging Project.*
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Complex Event Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis (CEMSA), Future Capabilities Research and Development, Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute (HSSAI) and Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Project.*

SAFETY Act

- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Safety Act Program.*

Standards

- Resumed Projects:
 - *Human Systems Research Project* - This project addresses improving human performance capabilities of TSA screeners, X-ray image analysts, and first responders by incorporating human performance requirements into technology and deployed systems. This project maximizes the understanding of human performance to increase overall system efficiency and effectiveness. This project plans to complete research and transition of Checkpoint Screening Human Performance Research for aviation security operations to TSA, and to provide an improved safe and efficient patient compartment ambulance design to the first responder community. Future efforts include investigating human performance issues for DHS end users in trace detection methodologies and information display commonalities across DHS Components.
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Biometrics Equipment Standards, Communications Standards, Human Systems Engineering, Mobile Platforms, and X-Ray Screening Equipment Standards.*

Technology Transition Support

- Increased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis and Program Transition.*
- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *Interagency Programs and International Programs.*

Test & Evaluation

- Decreased funding due to normal project lifecycle for: *First Responder Technologies (System Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders), Oversight Activities of DHS T&E Products, and T&E Policy Analysis & Development.*

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

AOS will continue to maintain established direct relationships between its researchers and customers across DHS in support of *QHSR Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security, QHSR Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters, and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.*

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For necessary expenses for science and technology research, including advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations as authorized by title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles [\$693,464,000] \$1,397,488,000, of which [\$566,032,000] \$539,703,000, to remain available until September 30, [2015] 2016; and of which [\$127,432,000] \$857,785,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018, solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities.

Language Provision	Explanation
¹ ...[\$693,464,000] \$1,397,488,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
² ...[\$566,032,000] \$539,703,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
³ ... [2015] 2016...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁴ ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 3-year authority for the \$539,703,000 available for advanced research projects, development, test and evaluation, acquisition, and operations
⁵ ...[\$127,432,000] \$857,785,000...	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁶ ... [2017] 2018...	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
⁷ ... to remain available until...	Provides S&T with 5-year authority for the \$857,785,000 available solely for operation and construction of laboratory facilities

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations

FY 2013 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	126	126	538,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Increases			
Pay Inflation 1%	-	-	190
FTP and FTE increase	4	4	
Total, Increases	4	4	190
Decreases			
One-time transfer to Laboratory Facilities in FY 2012			(5,000)
Centers of Excellence	-	-	(2,500)
Efficiencies	-	-	(1,534)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(9,034)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(8,844)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(8,844)
2014 Current Services	130	130	529,156
Program Changes			
Increases			
Laboratory Facilities	-	-	681,273
Research, Development and Innovation	-	-	202,510
Total, Increases	-	-	883,783
Decreases			
Acquisition and Operations Support	-	-	(12,451)
University Programs	-	-	(3,000)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(15,451)
Total Program Changes	-	-	868,332
2014 Request	130	130	1,397,488
2012 to 2014 Change	4	4	859,488

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	126	126	538,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	130	130	536,262
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	190
Decreases	-	-	(9,034)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	(8,844)
FY 2014 Current Services	130	130	529,156
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	883,783
Decreases	-	-	(15,451)
Total, Program Changes	-	-	868,332
FY 2014 Request	130	130	1,397,488
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	859,488

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Acquisition and Operations Support	0	0	\$54,154	0	0	-	0	0	\$(12,451)	0	0	\$41,703	0	0	\$(12,451)
Research Development and Innovation	0	0	265,783	0	0	(1,293)	0	0	202,510	0	0	467,000	0	0	201,217
University Programs	0	0	36,563	0	0	(2,563)	0	0	(3,000)	0	0	31,000	0	0	(5,563)
Laboratory Facilities	126	126	181,500	4	4	(4,988)	0	0	681,273	130	130	857,785	4	4	676,285
Total	126	126	538,000	4	4	(8,844)	0	0	868,332	130	130	1,397,488	4	4	859,488

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Department of Homeland Security
 Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
 Summary of Reimbursable Resources
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease From FY 2012		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Department of Agriculture	-	-	\$72	-	-	\$190	-	-	\$200	-	-	\$128
Department of Justice	-	-	2,096	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	4904
Department of Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	275	-	-	275
Central Intelligence Agency	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(286)
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Commerce, NTIA	-	-	23,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,145)
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Coast Guard	-	-	3,571	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	1,429
National Protection and Programs Directorate	-	-	24,582	-	-	26,000	-	-	26,000	-	-	1,418
Canada	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,600)
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headquarters Operations	-	-	21,366	-	-	26,000	-	-	26,000	-	-	4,634
Australia	-	-	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(448)
Citizen and Immigration Services	-	-	4,586	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	1,414
Department of Defense	-	-	1,698	-	-	2,950	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,302
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	1,780	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	720
Customs and Border Protection	-	-	34,697	-	-	28,250	-	-	28,250	-	-	(6,447)
Federal Emergency Management Agency	-	-	6,260	-	-	11,550	-	-	12,350	-	-	6,090
Transportation Security Administration	-	-	5,398	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	1,602
United States Secret Service	-	-	1,820	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	(820)
Office of Management	-	-	42	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	208
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	-	-	761	-	-	160	-	-	175	-	-	(586)
Office of Health Affairs	-	-	2,175	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	(175)
Department of State	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229)
Total Budgetary Resources	-	-	136,612	-	-	167,000	-	-	127,000	-	-	(9,612)

Obligations by Program/Project Activity:	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
University Programs	-	-	\$845	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	-	-	\$155
Laboratory Facilities	-	-	2,275	-	-	46,150	-	-	6,000	-	-	3,725
Acquisition ⁺⁻												
+++												
+												
+- and Operations Support	-	-	85,908	-	-	76,500	-	-	76,500	-	-	(9,408)
Research, Development, and Innovation	-	-	47,584	-	-	43,350	-	-	43,500	-	-	(4,084)
Total Obligations	-	-	136,612	-	-	167,000	-	-	127,000	-	-	(9,612)

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$13,512	\$13,512	\$13,702	\$190
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,561	1,561	1,561	-
12.1 Benefits	3,850	3,850	3,850	-
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	18,923	18,923	19,113	190
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	4,183	4,183	2,905	(1,278)
23.1 GSA rent	1,250	1,250	1,250	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	12,804	12,804	12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40,724	40,724	40,468	(256)
25.2 Other services	2,458	2,458	2,458	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	5,915	5,915	5,915	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	48,980	45,060	50,203	1,223
25.5 R&D of contracts	290,371	292,329	480,430	190,059
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	649	649	649	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,641	5,641	5,641	-
31.0 Equipment	1,871	1,871	1,871	-
32.0 Land & structures	68,200	68,200	743,250	675,050
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	36,031	36,255	30,531	(5,500)
Total, Other Object Classes	519,077	517,339	1,378,375	859,298
Total, Direct Obligations	538,000	536,262	1,397,488	859,488
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	538,000	536,262	1,397,488	859,488
Full Time Equivalents	126	130	130	-

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
 Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	1	1	1	-
GS-15	24	24	24	-
GS-14	36	40	40	4
GS-13	20	20	20	-
GS-12	19	19	19	-
GS-11	4	4	4	-
GS-9	9	9	9	-
GS-7	1	1	1	-
GS-6	10	10	10	-
GS-5	1	1	1	-
GS-4	1	1	1	-
Total Permanent Positions	126	130	130	4
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	-
Total Permanent Employment EOY	-	-	-	-
Full Time Equivalents	126	130	130	4
Average ES Salary	179,700	179,700	181,497	1,797
Average GS Salary	109,158	109,158	110,249	1,091
Average Grade	14	14	14	-

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
Department of Homeland Security
Science and Technology Directorate

INITIATIVE NAME	FY 2014 FUNDING REQUEST (\$714,000)			FUNDING FROM:	
	Current Services Level	New Initiative	Total	Budget Activity	Program/s Name
National Bio-and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) Incremental funding of the NBAF Laboratory Building construction	\$50,000	\$664,000	\$714,000	R&D	Laboratory Facilities
Total Non- IT investments \$5 million or more	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT initiatives under \$5 million	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total Non-IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total of IT Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Total all IT and Non-IT Investments	\$50,000	\$664,000	\$714,000		

NATIONAL BIO-AND AGRO-DEFENSE FACILITY

1. Project Description, Justification, and Scope

The NBAF will be an integrated foreign animal and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Currently, some of this research occurs at Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC), where researchers have contributed significantly to protecting against Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD) for the past 50 years. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) transferred the operation of the PIADC from USDA to DHS. DHS and USDA discussed a coordinated agricultural research strategy, as called for in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9), “Defense of United States Agriculture and Food (January 30, 2004).” These discussions revealed a capability gap that must be filled by an integrated research, development, test, and evaluation infrastructure for combating agricultural and public health threats posed by FADs, emerging, and zoonotic

diseases in livestock. The DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate is responsible for addressing this gap.

Accordingly, DHS proposed building NBAF to bridge the capability gap and to comply with HSPD-9. Co-locating DHS with USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Veterinary Services and Agricultural Research Service at NBAF would increase capabilities in research, diagnostics, and responses to outbreaks in agricultural animals (i.e., cattle, swine, and sheep). NBAF will provide a domestic, modern, integrated high-containment facility that includes Biosafety Level (BSL)-2, BSL-3E, BSL-3Ag, and BSL-4 laboratories for an estimated 350 scientists and support staff to safely and effectively prevent the accidental or intentional introduction of animal diseases of high consequence into the United States.

PIADC, the current facility built in the 1950s, is nearing the end of its lifecycle, and does not contain the necessary BSL facilities to meet research requirements. NBAF would fulfill the need for a secure U.S. facility to support collaborative efforts among researchers from Federal and state agencies, academia, and international partners to perform necessary research to protect the agricultural economy and public health. Additionally, the NBAF mission supports the recommendations of the *Report of the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation and Terrorism (December 2008)*, which advises the U.S. to undertake a series of mutually reinforcing domestic measures to prevent agro and bioterrorism.

NBAF Space Justification – NBAF will satisfy the requirements identified in HSPD-9 by providing an integrated facility for studying foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. The existing animal holding, laboratory, training, and support spaces at PIADC present challenges for scientists and building operators since they are inefficiently designed and not designed to modern bio-containment standards. Major limitations exist in the ability to conduct large-animal research trials necessary for assessing and countering emerging threats and developing necessary vaccines. NBAF will be designed to maximize laboratory space and research efficiencies while providing state-of-the-art technologies that meet modern bio-containment standards.

NBAF will have approximately 176,000 net square feet and 574,000 gross square feet, which includes the necessary support space to safely operate and maintain NBAF at the various biosafety levels. Foot and Mouth Disease research requires BSL-3Ag laboratory space while zoonotic disease research requires BSL-4 laboratory space. The overall space is broken out as follows:

Space	NSF
Office/Support	63,500
BSL-2	9,700
BSL-3	81,100
BSL-4	13,400
Vaccine Prod.	8,300
	<hr/> <hr/> 176,000
NBAF GSF	574,000

2. Significant Changes

Description of Item

The FY 2014 program change reflects a program change increase of \$714.000 million for construction of the NBAF main laboratory building and associated support infrastructure. The State of Kansas, pending legislative approval, will provide up to an additional \$202.000 million in gift funds to fully fund the construction program.

Justification

The \$714.000 million will provide the funding for the construction of the NBAF main laboratory that will provide an integrated animal, foreign animal, and zoonotic disease research, development, and testing facility to support the complementary missions of DHS and USDA. NBAF will replace PIADC and provide additional capabilities in state-of-the-art research, development, testing, and evaluation infrastructure to conduct research on high-consequence zoonotic (i.e., transmitted from animals to humans) diseases that could be a threat to public health. Expanded capabilities from the existing PIADC mission will allow NBAF to address a broader and more complete spectrum of threats. Research and development at NBAF will additionally address multiple threats/vulnerabilities related to bio- and agro-attacks and improve our understanding of potential agro-terrorism such as employing foreign animal and zoonotic disease pathogens against U.S. targets.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

In FY 2012, the project completed detailed design, which included additional design features to mitigate risks identified in the DHS Site-Specific Risk Assessment published in 2010. Additionally, DHS completed the Updated Site-Specific Risk Assessment and the associated National Academies of Science review as required by the FY 2011 enacted Continuing Resolution. DHS also completed a Mission Need Assessment by the National Academies of Science to review the mission of NBAF and options to meeting the mission need. The construction contractor completed preparation of the site for construction activities. The site preparation scope was funded using gift funds from the State of Kansas and included earthwork, roadways, parking, fencing, and utility distribution.

The General Services Administration (GSA) is currently working with DHS to evaluate the timing of the sale of Plum Island to maximize the sale value. The FY 2010 Appropriations language (H.R. 2892, Section 540) directs that the Secretary will have the GSA Administrator sell Plum Island's real and related personal property along with transportation assets supporting PIADC operations through public sale if the DHS Secretary were to determine that Plum Island would not be the future site of NBAF. Gross proceeds from the sale will be available in an offsetting account of the S&T Directorate's Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations to offset site acquisition, NBAF construction, and related costs including due diligence requirements necessary to remediate Plum Island. The timing of the sale correlates to when DHS will transition from Plum Island into the newly constructed and commissioned NBAF.

FY 2013 Accomplishments

For FY 2013, the S&T Directorate has taken ownership of the NBAF land in the State of Kansas and has awarded the construction of the central utility plant (CUP). The scope of the

construction of the CUP includes mass site excavation, foundations, substructure, superstructure, utility rough-ins, and installation of mechanical equipment.

FY 2014 Accomplishments

In FY 2014, the S&T Directorate will award the construction of the NBAF main laboratory. The construction activities will primarily include foundation and structural work for the laboratory facility and early procurement of major mechanical systems and equipment. The \$714.000 million will provide funding for the construction of the NBAF main laboratory facility as well as construction administration activities, site security, and procurement support.

3. Project Schedule and Current Cost Estimate

NBAF Project Milestones	Fiscal Quarter and Year				Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)
	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete		
Management and Procurement Support	1Q FY 2005	3Q FY 2020			38,200	38,200
Planning and Studies (including site selection, EIS, risk assessments, Mission Need Assessment)	2Q FY 2006	4Q FY 2012			14,900	14,900
Technical Services (including pre-design and pre-construction services, cost estimating, title services, site security)	3Q FY 2009	3Q FY 2020			34,100	34,100
Facility Detailed Design	4Q FY 2009	4Q FY 2012			78,700	78,700
Existing Infrastructure and Utility Improvements ⁽¹⁾	2Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2013			27,600	27,600
Site Preparation	4Q FY 2010	4Q FY 2012			16,800	16,800
Construction Support Services (including construction administration and materials testing)	4Q FY 2010	3Q FY 2020			42,200	42,200
Physical Construction-CUP (Construction) – Gift Funds			2Q FY 2013	4Q FY 2015	80,000	80,000
Physical Construction-Lab Facility (Construction)			3Q FY 2014	1Q FY 2020	887,900	887,900
Commissioning (for both CUP and Lab Facility)			3Q FY 2014	3Q FY 2020	9,200	9,200
Total					\$1,229,600	\$1,229,600

PIADC D&D Project Durations	Work Initiated	Work Completed	Physical Construction Start	Physical Construction Complete	Total Estimated Completion Cost (\$000)	Total Project Cost (\$000)

Preliminary Planning & Development	2Q FY 2009	4Q FY 2013			4,000	4,000
Management	1Q FY 2015	2Q FY 2021			25,000	25,000
Transition	1Q FY 2017	4Q FY 2021			90,000	90,000
Closure Activities	2Q FY 2017	4Q FY 2021			71,000	71,000
Total					190,000	190,000
Grand Total NBAF Construction + PIADC Transition/D&D					\$1,419,600	\$1,419,600

(1) Funded through in-kind contributions that will be executed by Kansas State University.

4. Schedule of Project Funding (Dollars in Thousands)

	Prior	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015-2020	Total
Fund Source						
Appropriation	153,600	50,000		714,000		917,600
Kansas In-Kind Contribution ⁽¹⁾	40,700		40,000	231,300		312,000
Obligations (Planned)						
S&T – Obligation	110,700	13,000	49,900	744,000		917,600
Kansas In-Kind – Obligation	40,700		40,000	231,300		312,000
Expenditures (Planned)						
S&T – Expenditure	80,600	44,300	22,300	69,200	701,200	917,600
Kansas In-Kind – Expenditure	33,600	8,100	6,300	29,000	235,000	312,000
Total	114,200	52,400	28,600	98,200	936,200	1,229,600
NBAF Project Expenditures⁽²⁾						
Management and Procurement Support	13,200	200	3,000	2,800	19,000	38,200
Planning and Studies (including site selection, EIS, risk assessments, Mission Need Assessment)	11,200	3,700				14,900
Technical Services (including pre-design and pre-construction services, cost estimating, title services, site security)	12,900	5,000	2,300	2,000	11,900	34,100
Facility Detailed Design	43,300	35,400				78,700
Existing Infrastructure and Utility Improvements	22,400			5,200		27,700
Site Preparation	9,200	7,600				16,800

Construction Support Services (including construction administration and materials testing)	2,000	500	1,300	2,000	36,400	42,200
Physical Construction-CUP (Construction) – Gift Funds			22,000	35,000	23,000	80,000
Physical Construction-Lab Facility (Construction)				51,200	836,700	887,900
Commissioning (for both CUP and Lab Facility)					9,200	9,200
Total NBAF Project Expenditures						1,229,600
PIADC Transition/D&D					190,000	190,000
Grand Total NBAF + PIADC Transition/D&D						1,419,600

(1) In addition to appropriations, the State of Kansas offered DHS gift funding of \$110.000 million to offset construction costs for the NBAF as part of its site offer package. To further support NBAF construction, the State of Kansas, pending legislative approval, may provide up to \$202.000 million in additional gift funds. These terms will be formalized in a Memorandum of Agreement with the State of Kansas. DHS will not receive the entire amount of gift funding directly, as portions are managed as in-kind contributions.

(2) Expenditures include Kansas gift funds and in-kind contributions.

5. Cost Estimate Detail and Changes (Dollars in Thousands)

There are no changes in cost to report.

6. Method of Performance

The NBAF project consists of three phases: design; site preparation and CUP construction; and NBAF building construction. For accountability and in accordance with sound project management principles, the program management team will track all of the project’s activities in an organizational work breakdown structure (WBS) to manage cost, scope, and schedule. The S&T Directorate’s Office of National Laboratories (ONL), DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Bio-containment Branch, the Construction Contractor (known as the Construction Manager as Contractor (CMc)), and the Architecture and Engineering (A/E) team will form the integrated project team and will coordinate inputs into the WBS. The project execution plan includes the following components:

- Program Organizational Structure
- Contract Administration Oversight
- Quality Assurance
- Status and Cost Reporting
- Communications with Stakeholders
- Cross-Task Linkages

- Risk Management
- Cost Controls

A robust, well-integrated plan that includes a WBS is an essential ingredient in effective project management and will provide the source data for internal and external reporting requirements. Such a plan provides a detailed blueprint for project execution and facilitates project coordination, control, reporting, and communications between team components, and all stakeholders.

The FLETC Bio-containment Procurement Branch (FLETC-BPB) will provide day-to-day management and execution of the NBAF design and construction activities and will lead an experienced team of contracting officers, technical managers, and procurement specialists. The NBAF Project Management Office (PMO) will provide analytical and management support and maintain constant communication and coordination among the project team members, cooperating agencies, stakeholders, regulatory agencies, senior leaders, and other local and regional interests. Project communication will occur both internally and externally. Additionally, the ONL Director and NBAF Project Director may establish other critical interfaces throughout the development process.

The NBAF Project Director and the PMO will implement project controls, address reporting requirements, and produce documents to support this project. Project controls include an integrated project schedule, earned value management (EVM) system, and project communication portal. The EVM will effectively integrate the project's scope, schedule, and cost elements to assess and optimize project planning and performance. The NBAF project will meet all reporting requirements. Reports include the following:

- Monthly Project Report to Project Director
- Monthly Periodic Report to DHS Headquarters (HQ) Acquisition Program Management Division (APMD)
- Quarterly Construction Update to Management Directorate
- Quarterly Probability of Program Success (PoPS) Report to DHS HQ APMD
- Quarterly Risk Report
- Yearly Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Exhibit 300
- Cost Accounting and Status Reports
- Hill Briefings
- Ongoing availability of the integrated project schedule.

The NBAF Steering Committee, consisting of individuals from the integrated project team, will execute the NBAF Risk Management Plan. The Committee will identify, manage, track, and control risks in order to minimize adverse impacts that would jeopardize mission success.

The Acquisition Strategy for NBAF includes the involvement of a CMc early in the process, prior to actual construction. This approach improves the project decision-making framework, resulting in a blended perspective on the design and associated construction cost estimates. At pre-determined stages of the project, the CMc and A/E will participate in cost reconciliation

exercises that will result in the CMC submitting a Guaranteed Maximum Price for a firm fixed price agreement for the work.

7. Related Annual Funding Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

Once operational, the estimated annual operating and support cost for NBAF is \$44.500 million and is based on the NBAF Site Cost Analysis (July 2008) document, which used actual cost data from an existing facility comparable to the size of the proposed NBAF. The A/E and CMC will further refine this estimate upon completion of detailed design.

8. Budget Allocation to Programs

Program	Allocated Budget (\$000)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014
Laboratory Facilities	\$0	\$714,000
Total	\$0	\$714,000

9. Compliance with applicable Public Laws, Regulations, Standards and Executive Orders

Identify and certify compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, standards, and executive orders to this project.

- DHS, in coordination with USDA, is fulfilling requirements from HSPD-9: *Defense of the United States Agriculture and Food* (January 2004) by constructing the NBAF to replace the PIADC.
- The FY 2006 Appropriations House Report directed S&T to pursue NBAF:
 - The Committee recognized that the PIADC facility would need to be replaced in the near future and that other potential locations needed to be explored.
 - NBAF will provide safe, secure, and state-of-the-art agriculture biocontainment laboratories that research and develop diagnostic capabilities for foreign animal and zoonotic diseases. It will house BSL-3 and -4 laboratories. There is currently no BSL-4 lab for livestock in the United States.
- DHS completed a 3-year, multi-agency competitive site selection process including an EIS assessing the impacts of accidental release of foot-and-mouth disease on the mainland.
- DHS and USDA evaluated the existing Biosecurity Research Institute at Kansas State University during the design phase and found that the use of this facility may be appropriate to offset some transition costs.
- Final security requirements and design criteria may affect construction costs.

- The FY 2010 Appropriations language (H.R. 2892, Section 540) directs that should the DHS Secretary determine that Plum Island will not be the future site of NBAF, the Secretary will have the GSA Administrator sell Plum Island's real and related personal property along with transportation assets supporting PIADC operations through public sale. Gross proceeds from the sale will be available in an offsetting account of the S&T Directorate's RDA&O to offset site acquisition, NBAF construction, and related costs including due diligence requirements necessary to remediate Plum Island.
- The FY 2010 Appropriations directed DHS to complete a site-specific Bio Safety and Bio Security Risk Assessment followed by the National Academies of Science review prior to beginning construction. DHS completed this assessment in FY 2010.
- The FY 2011 Appropriations directed DHS to complete an updated site-specific Bio Safety and Bio Security Risk Assessment followed by the National Academies of Science review prior to beginning construction. DHS completed this assessment in FY 2012.

Prior to passage of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (H.R. 6124 [2008 Farm Bill]) which became law on May 22, 2008, the United States Code (21 U.S.C. Section 113a) stipulated that live foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) could not be studied on the U.S. mainland unless the Secretary of Agriculture made a determination that such study was necessary and in the public interest and issued a permit for such research to be conducted on the mainland. Section 7524 of the 2008 Farm Bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a permit to the Secretary of Homeland Security for work on the live FMDV at any facility that is a successor to PIADC and charged with researching high-consequence biological threats involving zoonotic and FADs. The permit is limited to a single successor facility. On December 18, 2008, Michael Chertoff, the Secretary of Homeland Security, sent a letter to Ed Schafer, the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting that USDA issue a permit if the evaluation process selects a mainland site. On January 9, 2009, DHS received a letter from Secretary Schafer that affirmed USDA's intention of complying with congressional direction to issue a permit for the movement and use of live FMDV at the NBAF.

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Acquisition and Operations Support
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	455	455	711	256
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,858	1,858	1,602	(256)
25.2 Other services	171	171	171	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	170	170	170	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	10	10	10	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	51,118	51,449	38,667	(12,451)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4	4	4	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	65	65	65	-
31.0 Equipment	9	9	9	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	294	294	294	-
Total, Other Object Classes	54,154	54,485	41,703	(12,451)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	54,154	54,485	41,703	(12,451)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Acquisition and Operations Support Mission Statement

Provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational capabilities across the Homeland Security mission. The five thrust areas of Acquisition and Operations Support are: Operations Research and Analysis; Safety Act; Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$455	\$455	\$711	\$256

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$1,858	\$1,858	\$1,602	\$(256)

Advisory and assistance provide funds for Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) and consultants in management and professional support services and engineering and technical services.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 R&D of contracts	\$51,118	\$51,449	\$38,667	\$(12,451)

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development. Includes an overall decrease of \$12,451 in the areas of Operations Research and Analysis, Standards, SAFETY Act, and Test & Evaluation.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Research Development and Innovation
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	2,894	2,894	1,601	(1,293)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26,094	26,094	26,094	-
25.2 Other services	1,144	1,144	1,144	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	1,134	1,134	1,134	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	63	63	63	-
25.5 R&D of contracts	231,984	233,611	434,494	202,510
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	29	29	29	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	413	413	413	-
31.0 Equipment	62	62	62	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	1,966	1,966	1,966	-
Total, Other Object Classes	265,783	267,410	467,000	201,217
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	265,783	267,410	467,000	201,217
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Research Development and Innovation Mission Statement

Provides state-of-the-art technology and/or solutions to meet the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community. Includes customer-focused and output-oriented RDT&E programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. The six thrust areas of RD&I include: APEX Research and Development; Border Security; Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Defense (CBRNE); Counter Terrorist; Cyber Security; and Disaster Resilience.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$2,894	\$2,894	\$1,601	\$(1,293)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.5 R&D of contracts	\$231,984	\$233,611	\$434,494	\$202,510

Research and Development includes costs for contracts for basic and applied research and development. An increase of \$202,510,000 is included to support the transition of cyber security developments to practice. The program increase also includes R&D activities in Land and Maritime Border Security, Bioagent Detection and Threat Assessment, Explosives Detection and Threat Assessment, Disaster Resiliency, including First Responder Capability, and Hostile Behavior and Identity Management.

Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
University Programs
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	199	199	136	(63)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,795	1,795	1,795	-
25.2 Other services	798	798	798	-
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	33,771	33,995	28,271	(5,500)
Total, Other Object Classes	36,563	36,787	31,000	(5,563)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	36,563	36,787	31,000	(5,563)
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

University Programs Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$199	\$199	\$136	\$(63)

Travel includes all costs of personnel while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. The Travel object class includes costs for travel to funded Centers of Excellence (COEs); potential COEs for management, review, and determination of suitability to become new COEs; to attend workshops and conferences; and potential invitational travel for COE personnel.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$33,771	\$33,995	\$28,271	\$(5,500)

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. This includes funding provided to Centers of Excellence (COEs), homeland security related science, technology, engineering and mathematics (HS-STEM) Career Development Grants, and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Leadership Grants. The decrease reduces funding for Centers of Excellence and eliminates the Scholars and Fellows Education Program.

**Department of Homeland Security
Science & Technology
Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations
Laboratory Facilities
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,512	13,512	13,702	190
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,561	1,561	1,561	-
12.1 Benefits	3,850	3,850	3,850	-
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	18,923	18,923	19,113	190
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	635	635	457	(178)
23.1 GSA rent	1,250	1,250	1,250	-
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	12,804	12,804	12,804	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10,977	10,977	10,977	-
25.2 Other services	345	345	345	-
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	4,611	4,611	4,611	-
25.4 O&M of facilities	48,907	44,987	50,130	1,223
25.5 R&D of contracts	7,269	7,269	7,269	-
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	616	616	616	-
26.0 Supplies and materials	5,163	5,163	5,163	-
31.0 Equipment	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
32.0 Land & structures	68,200	68,200	743,250	675,050
Total, Other Object Classes	162,577	158,657	838,672	676,095
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	181,500	177,580	857,785	676,285
Full Time Equivalents	126	130	130	-

Laboratory Facilities Mission Statement

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

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	13,512	13,512	13,702	190
11.7 Military personnel/Awards	1,561	1,561	1,561	-
12.1 Benefits	3,850	3,850	3,850	-
Total, Salaries & Benefits	18,923	18,923	19,113	190

Salaries and Benefits includes costs for FTEs located at DHS S&T-operated laboratories. The 2014 pay increase of 1% is also included.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$635	\$635	\$457	\$(178)

Travel includes all costs of S&T's personnel while in an authorized travel status, either directly or by reimbursing the traveler. A decrease of \$178,000 is included to support the Reduction in Administrative Spend mandate.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.4 O&M of facilities	\$48,907	\$44,987	\$50,130	\$1,223

Operation and maintenance of facilities provides normal daily operations of PIADC, NUSTL, TSL, and NBACC. The costs include maintenance and repair of buildings and land. The increase of \$1,223,000 is for NBACC operations.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
32.0 Land & structures	\$68,200	\$68,200	\$743,250	\$675,050

Land and Structures provides costs for construction and capital improvement activities. The FY 2014 request reflects a non-recur increase of \$675,050,000 for NBAF construction and PIADC infrastructure upgrades.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	130	126	130
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	126	130	130
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	4	(4)	-

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

N/A

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Science and Technology



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Justification

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A. Component Overview

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate is comprised of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Management and Administration: Funds salaries and benefits related to FTE at the S&T Directorate headquarters. The FTE provide executive direction to the S&T Directorate for policy analysis, planning, financial management, and guidance formulation. These FTE also conduct program management, program execution oversight, program analysis, as well as operations and maintenance support for all S&T Directorate programs.

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

Laboratory Facilities: Provides 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, Development, and Innovation: A portfolio of 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.

University Programs: University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS and developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows Science and Technology’s FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Management and Administration	337	\$129,608
Acquisition and Operations Support		\$41,703
Laboratory Facilities	130	\$857,785
Research, Development, and Innovation		\$467,000
University Programs		\$31,000
Total Budget Request	467	\$1,527,096

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the Science and Technology programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Management and Administration	42%	7%	0%	4%	19%	0%	28%
Acquisition and Operations Support	10%	2%	0%		20%	0%	68%
Laboratory Facilities	8%		0%		9%	0%	83%
Research, Development, and Innovation	65%	8%	0%	15%	12%	0%	0%
University Programs	20%	10%	0%	10%	49%	0%	12%

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

Science and Technology resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Science and Technology - Strategic Context

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	57,005	188	57,383	188	54,212	175
Acquisition and Operations Support	6,211		10,540		4,189	
Laboratory Facilities	46,453	53	47,033	56	69,146	56
Research, Development, and Innovation	182,582		181,062		302,559	
University Programs	6,647		6,703		6,092	
Total	298,898	241	302,721	244	436,198	231

*Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Number of new or improved explosive technologies available for transition to the customers at a Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 6 or above						
Description: The number of technologies includes those that have reached a maturity level of TRL 6 or above; this indicates that a technology is ready for demonstration. These technologies will be transitioned to the primary customer, the Transportation Security Administration.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	5	5	3	5	5	5
Result:	5	5	1	7	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of chemical and biological program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of chemical and biological program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Chemical and Biological Defense Division works to increase the Nation's preparedness against chemical and biological threats through improved threat awareness, advanced surveillance and detection, and responsive countermeasures.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	93%	95%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	96%	76%	78%	64%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of explosives program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of explosives program milestones meeting their						

Science and Technology - Strategic Context

fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Directorate's Integrated Product Teams in which the Explosives program works closely with its Department of Homeland Security customers (e.g. the Transportation Security Administration and U.S. Secret Service), to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, and etc. The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what S&T will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	80%	85%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	72%	83%	78%	76%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of high-priority chemical and biological agents detectable in target operational scenarios

Description: This measure reflects progress across the entire chemical and biological detection program toward developing technologies for transition to appropriate customers for deployment and use. Targeted agents for these detection systems are prioritized through biological and chemical terrorism risk assessments, which are updated by the program on a biennial basis and reviewed by other agencies with a stake in the outcome. The set of agents chosen comprise some 90-95 percent of total risk presented by chemical and biological agents.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	17%	39%	68%	73%	74%	74%
Result:	17%	47%	49%	0%*	N/A	N/A

*Note: The principal reason the Chemical/Biological Defense Division target was not met is the lack of funding under the Continuing Resolution. The Division has opted to place these projects in hiatus status pending future funding in FY13. The Chemical/Biological Defense Division managers are working with S&T's Budget Office to ensure funding for the completion of the remaining projects is available in FY13.

Measure: Percent of laboratory facilities program milestones supporting protection against biological attacks that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the percent of Laboratory Facilities program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. Laboratory Facilities program works closely with its stakeholders to identify requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, discuss the status of projects, and plan for the allocation of resources.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	90%	100%	80%	92%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of laboratory facilities program milestones supporting the protection of transportation sectors that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the percent of Laboratory Facilities program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. Laboratory Facilities program works closely with its stakeholders to identify requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, discuss the status of projects, and plan for the allocation of resources.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	95%	100%	100%	92%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Mission 2: Securing and Managing Our Borders

Resources Requested

Science and Technology resources supporting *Securing and Managing Our Borders* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	9,866	32	9,932	32	9,383	30
Acquisition and Operations Support	5,631		4,622		904	
Research, Development, and Innovation	16,230		16,230		35,939	
University Programs	3,324		3,348		3,046	
Total	35,051	32	34,132	32	49,272	30

*Totals account for rounding

Performance Measures

For *Securing and Managing Our Borders*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of borders and maritime security program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of borders and maritime security program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Borders and Maritime Security Division's mission is to develop and transition (to our DHS partners) technologies that help enhance the security of our nation's borders and waterways without impeding travelers and the flow of commerce. The Division works closely with its operational customers to understand their capability needs and identify the gaps in these capabilities that can be addressed by science and technology, then work on appropriate technical solutions to fill those gaps.						
Fiscal	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014

Science and Technology - Strategic Context

Year:						
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	91%	96%	77%	80%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Mission 4: Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace

Resources Requested

Science and Technology resources supporting *Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	5,481	18	5,518	18	5,213	17
Research, Development, and Innovation	46,408		48,035		70,529	
University Programs	3,324		3,348		3,046	
Total	55,213	18	56,901	18	78,788	17

Performance Measures

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of planned cyber security products and services transitioned to commercial and open sources						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of Science & Technology Directorate, projects that identify and complete planned transitions of a cyber security product and/or service to a commercial or open source. The percent reported is reviewed using the number of planned transitions stated in CSD's budget execution plan for the fiscal year, and the explanation that is provided in each quarterly performance data call. The Program identifies, funds and coordinates cyber security research and development resulting in deployable security solutions. These solutions include user identity and data privacy technologies, end system security, research infrastructure, law enforcement forensic capabilities, secure protocols, software assurance, and cybersecurity education.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	65%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of projects that involve outside collaboration with DHS components, other government agencies, the private sector, universities and international offices to advance cybersecurity research efforts

Description: This measure reflects the amount of collaboration between DHS Science and Technology (S&T) and external partners on cybersecurity projects. This measure includes outside collaboration with DHS components, other government agencies, private sector, universities, and international offices, for both user coordination and strengthening the performance and quality of research efforts (examples: Working Groups, shared policy documents, teaming exercises, etc.). Collaboration for these purposes is defined as entering into an agreement between an individual or group within S&T CSD and an external collaborator; both parties must have approval by an individual that has designated authority to execute a contract or obligate resources on behalf of the party. This may include, but is not limited to: a signed artifact (MOU, MOA, IA, email, etc); leveraging shared resources such as personnel, facilities, and funding; or a combination of these items.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	65%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of cybersecurity program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan

Description: This measure reflects the percent of cyber security program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five - year plan goals. These milestones are derived from the Cyber Security program working closely with its Department of Homeland Security customers to identify customer requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, plan for the allocation of resources, discuss the status of projects, etc. The Science and Technology (ST) Directorate develops Technology Transition Agreements with its customers to identify what ST will do to meet customer requirements in the development of a technology, and how a customer expects to invest in this technology once it is ready.

Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Note: There is no historical data for this measure; S&T started reporting against the measure in FY12.

Mission 5: Ensuring Resilience to Disasters

Resources Requested

Science and Technology resources supporting *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters* are provided in the table below.

\$ in thousands

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	26,310	87	26,484	87	25,021	81
Acquisition and	13,188		8,221		8,246	

Science and Technology - Strategic Context

Operations Support						
Laboratory Facilities	85,047	77	80,547	74	74,639	74
Research, Development, and Innovation	20,563		22,083		57,344	
University Programs	16,620		16,740		15,230	
Total	161,728	163	154,075	161	180,480	155

**Totals account for rounding*

Performance Measures

For *Ensuring Resilience to Disasters*, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Percent of infrastructure protection and disaster management program milestones supporting preparedness that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division develops technical solutions, modeling and simulation tool and reach back capabilities to improve federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector preparedness for and response to all-hazards events impacting the U.S. population and critical infrastructure. The division also concentrates on developing improved preparedness and response capabilities to protect the nation's emergency responders in the field.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	100%	100%	75%	41%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group (FRG) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. FRG identifies, validates, and facilitates the fulfillment of First Responder capability gaps through the use of existing and emerging technologies, knowledge products, and the acceleration of standards. FRG manages working groups, teams, and other stakeholder outreach efforts in order to better understand the needs and requirements of local, tribal, state, and Federal First Responders, including those on the front line of border protection and transportation security.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75 %	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	83%	N/A	N/A

Note: There is no historical data for this measure; S&T started reporting against the measure in FY12.

Cross-Cutting

Some of the Components in DHS provide mission support programs and activities that are cross-cutting in nature, and thus support multiple missions. The resources for these programs have been spread across the mission areas in previous sections.

Performance Measures

For performance that is *cross-cutting* in nature, Management Measures are displayed to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Management Measures

Measure: Number of applications for SAFETY Act coverage submitted						
Description: The Office of SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act Implementation (OSAI) is responsible for review and approval of applications for Designation and Certification of Qualified Anti-Terrorism Technologies under the SAFETY Act program. This measure reflects the cumulative number of applications received regarding anti-terrorism technologies under the SAFETY Act. The number of applications received is an indicator of long-term success because it is a reflection of the homeland security market's desire to develop and deploy anti-terrorism technologies and the necessity of a program that will enable this process. By continuing to increase the number of applications the SAFETY Act program will continue to be effective in enabling the widespread commercial availability of effective anti-terrorism technologies.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	138	220	220	220	150	150
Result:	218	219	189	132	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of SAFETY Act "transition" (new, highly innovative) technologies awarded						
Description: In order to stay up to date with the continually changing nature of terrorism, the Office of SAFETY (Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies) Act Implementation (OSAI) will seek out those evolving technologies that can serve a homeland security mission and provide coverage to enable their transition into the commercial market, at a rate of 20 percent a year. A "transition" technology is defined as any technology that is awarded Developmental Testing and Evaluation (DTE) Designation, and those that can be considered new and innovative (i.e. a new technological application in the homeland security arena). OSAI is actively seeking out these technologies in an effort to address the ever-changing nature of terrorism. The SAFETY Act program is the only federal program that attempts to help industry transition these developmental technologies into the commercial marketplace.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	17	21	21	21	21	21
Result:	17	18	21	21	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) program milestones
--

that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Acquisition Support and Operations Analysis (ASOA) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five - year plan goals. These milestones reflect the programmatic and technical events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of projects and programs. These milestones indicate satisfactory progress toward achieving long - term program performance goals and Department - wide goals and objectives. Milestones are defined as significant events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of projects, programs, etc. used to indicated satisfactory progress toward achieving long - term program performance goals and Department - wide goals and objectives. They help identify specific and established criteria for measuring incremental progress associated with long - term activities and program outcomes.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of capstone analysis and requirements program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Capstone Analysis and Requirements Office (CAR) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. CAR provides subject matter expertise and the organic and non-organic operations analysis services/support required to meet the analytical needs of Science & Technology Research & Development programs, the acquisition programs of other DHS Directorates and Components in all DHS Acquisition Lifecycle Framework (ALF) phases.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of fiscal year milestones met for the Administration and Support Division governed by applicable laws, regulations and management directives						
Description: This measure reflects the Administration and Support Division milestones identified in the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), Program Data Module (PDM) and are governed by applicable laws, regulations and management directives. These milestones reflect the business and administrative requirements of DHS S&T including facilities, property, administration, audits and assessments, physical and information security, information technology, human capital, occupational health and safety, environment and energy, and readiness and operations coordination. Milestones are defined as significant events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the activities of the administrative support functions used to indicated satisfactory progress toward achieving long-term performance goals and Department-wide goals and objectives. They help identify specific and established criteria for measuring incremental progress associated with long-term activities and program outcomes.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. HSARPA manages a portfolio of highly innovative programs that are transforming the future mission space for Homeland Security. Complimentary to the S&T Directorate's other programs and projects, HSARPA projects push scientific limits to address customer-identified gaps in areas where current technologies and R&D are inadequate or non-existent. HSARPA program managers lead teams of national experts in the development of new homeland security technologies, demonstrations and applications that offer significant breakthroughs for DHS operations. These milestones reflect the programmatic and technical events, accomplishments, or intermediate goals in the life of HSARPA projects and programs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of human factor program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division advances national security by developing and applying the social, behavioral, and physical sciences to improve the identification and analysis of threats, to enhance societal resilience, and to integrate human capabilities into the development of technology.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	95%	91%	89%	100%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of infrastructure protection and disaster management program milestones supporting the protection of critical infrastructure that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Infrastructure Protection and Disaster Management Division develops technical solutions, modeling and simulation tool and reach back capabilities to improve federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector preparedness for and response to all-hazards events impacting the U.S. population and critical infrastructure. The division also concentrates on developing improved preparedness and response capabilities to protect the nation's emergency responders in the field.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	90%	90%	75%	75%	75%	75%

Science and Technology - Strategic Context

Result:	100%	100%	92%	38%	N/A	N/A
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Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of interagency office program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Interagency Office (IAO) program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. IAO serves as the Directorate's lead facilitator and systems integrator for helping our internal and external customers achieve their respective missions. This is accomplished through a shared vision among the various stakeholders, leveraging the knowledge and experience of others, and maintaining open and honest communications that foster cohesiveness and the sharing of information. IAO is also responsible for establishing processes and mechanisms for the Directorate to hear directly and routinely from organizations external to the Department of Homeland Security, obtaining input directly from state, local, tribal and territorial representatives on their capability gaps; and creating sustainable partnerships within DHS S&T.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) Group program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. RDP conducts extensive outreach efforts with members of the HSE based on the strategic and programmatic needs of the Department and S&T. The R&D Partnerships Group assists in both "transmitting and receiving information" to stakeholders across the HSE. The R&D Partnerships Group enables opportunities for evaluating, expediting and monitoring the execution of programs with an increased speed-of-execution compared to "in-house only" activities. Our Group maintains extensive contacts and key references to conduct outreach, and provide research and funding opportunities to the public and private sectors both domestically and internationally.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	91%	N/A	N/A

Note: There is no historical data for this measure; S&T started reporting against the measure in FY12.

Measure: Percent of supported students who declare and complete a Homeland Security - Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics major or program of study						
Description: This measure gauges the effectiveness of the program's efforts to develop the scientific and technical leadership needed for the Nation's future security by measuring the percent of Science and Technology Directorate-funded students that complete their Homeland Security-Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (HS-STEM) program of study. The percentage is calculated from the pool of students eligible to graduate in the current fiscal year. The funds are granted through the University Centers of Excellence (COEs) which are mission-focused university consortiums that leverage the multi-disciplinary capabilities of universities to address the						

Department of Homeland Security's needs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	85%	85%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	96%	85%	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of systems engineering program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the Office of Systems Engineering program milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Office of Systems Engineering provides systems engineering advice and services to the Department and the S&T Directorate to strengthen the DHS acquisition processes. The main areas of responsibility include requirements development, systems engineering strategic planning, process management, programmatic risk management and systems engineering subject matter expertise.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	75%	75%
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of test, evaluation and standards program milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of Test & Evaluation and Standards Office (TES) program milestones that meet their established fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. The Test & Evaluation and Standards Division works across all DHS elements and entities to support Test & Evaluation (T&E) programs and Standards Development efforts. TES integrates T&E and Standards into the entire development and acquisition cycle via early and continuous evaluation of system test requirements, planning, and execution. TES coordinates with other federal agencies as required to adopt appropriate standards and implement effective T&E programs.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	80%	80%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	85%	100%	94%	93%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Measure: Percent of university programs milestones that are met, as established in the fiscal year's budget execution plan						
Description: This measure reflects the percent of University Programs milestones that meet their fiscal year budget execution and five-year plan goals. University Programs works closely with its stakeholders to identify requirements, set goals for milestones and deliverables, discuss the status of projects, and plan for the allocation of resources.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	85%	85%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Result:	100%	100%	92%	85%	N/A	N/A

Note: S&T restructured the level of milestones captured and tracked against this measure for FY11 and FY12, thus making the historical data no longer comparable with the measure going forward.

Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise

One of the Department’s objectives is to improve DHS’s organizational and programmatic alignment and its management systems and processes. Ensuring unity of effort across the homeland security enterprise requires unity of effort within the Department. Critical to unifying DHS is improved organizational alignment, particularly among DHS headquarters components, enhanced programmatic alignment to the homeland security missions, and more efficient and effective management processes, including strategic planning, performance management, and accounting structure.

Resources Requested

Science and Technology resources supporting *Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Management and Administration	36,388	36	36,229	36	35,779	34
Acquisition and Operations Support	29,125		31,102		28,363	
Laboratory Facilities	50,000		50,000		714,000	
Research, Development, and Innovation	0		0		630	
University Programs	6,648		6,648		3,586	
Total	122,110	36	123,979	36	782,359	34

\$ in thousands

**Totals account for rounding*

Performance Measures

Science and Technology contributes to this area, but does not have its own strategic-level or management-level performance measures in this area.

Department of Homeland Security

*Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Budget Overview*



Fiscal Year 2014
One-Time Exhibits
Congressional Justification

i. Summary of FY Budget Estimates by Appropriation without Emergency Funding

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Appropriation**

Total Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2012			FY 2013 Annualized CR ¹			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Base			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)		(498)	-	29	8
Research, Development, and Operations	-	-	215,000	-	-	216,316	-	-	211,210	-	-	(3,790)	-	-	(2,244)	-	-	(1,546)
Systems Acquisition	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Subtotal, Discretionary	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320	(3)	26	1320	(3)		2,810	-	29	(1,490)
Total, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320	(3)	26	1320	(3)		2,810	-	29	(1,490)
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320	(3)	26	1320	(3)		2,810	-	29	(1,490)
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	130	101	290,000	130	130	290,695	127	127	291,320	(3)	26	1320	(3)		2,810	-	29	(1,490)

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised

ii. Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**
Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation by Program/Projects Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2012						FY 2013						FY 2014					
	Revised Enacted						Annualized CR						Request					
	Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total		Homeland		Non-Homeland		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	101	\$38,000	-	-	101	\$38,000	130	\$37,153	-	-	130	\$37,153	127	\$37,510	-	-	127	\$37,510
Research, Development, and Operations	-	215,000	-	-	-	215,000	-	216,316	-	-	-	216,316	-	211,210	-	-	-	211,210
Systems Architecture	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,184	-	-	-	30,184	-	21,222	-	-	-	21,222
Systems Development	-	51,000	-	-	-	51,000	-	51,312	-	-	-	51,312	-	21,243	-	-	-	21,243
Transformational Research and Development	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,245	-	-	-	40,245	-	75,291	-	-	-	75,291
Assessments	-	38,000	-	-	-	38,000	-	38,232	-	-	-	38,232	-	39,918	-	-	-	39,918
Operations Support	-	33,000	-	-	-	33,000	-	33,202	-	-	-	33,202	-	30,835	-	-	-	30,835
Nuclear Forensics	-	23,000	-	-	-	23,000	-	23,141	-	-	-	23,141	-	22,701	-	-	-	22,701
Systems Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,226	-	-	-	37,226	-	42,600	-	-	-	42,600
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	7,042	-	-	-	7,042	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000
Securing the Cities	-	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	22,135	-	-	-	22,135	-	22,000	-	-	-	22,000
Human Portal Radiation Detection Systems Program	-	13,500	-	-	-	13,500	-	8,049	-	-	-	8,049	-	13,600	-	-	-	13,600
Total	101	290,000	-	-	101	290,000	130	290,695	-	-	130	290,695	127	291,320	-	-	127	291,320

iii. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

Fiscal Year	Due Date	Reference/ Citation	Requirement	Status
FY 2012	6/20/2012	Senate Report 112-74	Transformational and Applied Research Program. The Committee therefore directs DNDO to provide, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a detailed breakout of how it intends to fund these activities at the reduced appropriation level.	Submitted 6/5/2012
FY 2012	3/30/2012	Senate Report 112-74	DNDO FY12 Expenditure Plan - Radiological and Nuclear Challenge. The Committee ... directs DNDO to provide a detailed spend plan and program development plans for the Rad/Nuc Challenge no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.	Submitted 3/23/2012
FY 2012	3/30/2012	Senate Report 112-74	DNDO FY12 Expenditure Plan - Mission Critical Messaging. The Committee further directs DNDO to provide a spend plan for the MCM program no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.	Submitted 6/5/2012
FY 2012	6/20/2012	P.L. 112-74; Joint Explanatory Statement;	Global Nuclear Detection Architecture. The Secretary is directed to submit to the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act a strategic plan of investments necessary to implement the Department's responsibilities under the domestic component of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) as required by this Act.	Submitted 11/26/2012
FY 2012	4/21/2012	Senate Report 112-74	Securing the Cities (STC) Program. In lieu of the reports required by the House and Senate on the STC program, DNDO is directed to provide a report, before committing funds to a new STC location.	Submitted 5/2/2012

iv: Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office**

Schedule of Authorized/Unauthorized Appropriations by Program Project/Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Activity	Last Year of Authorization	FY 2007 Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	FY 2014 Request
	Fiscal Year	Amount ¹	Amount	Amount
Management and Administration	2007	N/A	\$30,468	\$37,510
Research, Development, and Operations	2007	N/A	\$307,500²	\$211,210
Systems Architecture	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,222
Systems Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	21,243
Transformational Research & Development	N/A	N/A	N/A	75,291
Assessments	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,918
Operations Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,835
Nuclear Forensics	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,701
Systems Acquisition	2007	N/A	\$278,000³	\$42,600
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,000
Securing the Cities	N/A	N/A	N/A	22,000
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,600
Total Direct Authorization/Appropriation	N/A	N/A	\$480,968	\$291,320
Emergency Appropriation	N/A	N/A	135,000	-
Total DNDO	N/A	N/A	\$615,968	\$291,320

¹The SAFE Port Act of 2006, (P.L. 109-347) authorizing the creation of DNDO did not specify funding levels for DNDO

²RD&O includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$35 million);

³SA includes a Supplemental Appropriation (\$100 million)

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Management and Administration

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Management and Administration:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) attacks directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act of 2006, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to improve that system over time.

The Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act (NFAA), signed into law on February 16, 2010, codified the mission of the National Technical Nuclear Forensics Center (NTNFC) within DNDO and included specific requirements to lead the development and implementation of the National Strategic Five-Year Plan for Improving U.S. Nuclear Forensic and Attribution Capabilities and to establish a National Nuclear Forensics Expertise Development Program to address the workforce pipeline needs in nuclear forensics. The NTNFC provides the technical capability to determine the origin and nature of nuclear or radiological attacks, interdicted source materials, and devices to support national priorities for deterrence, attribution, and prosecution.

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation and directives, DNDO's activities are focused on developing and implementing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and advancing technical nuclear forensics capabilities through the National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) program. Together, the GNDA and NTNF work to strengthen prevention and deterrence by detecting weapons and rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control,¹ enabling the identification and closure of illicit radiological and nuclear trafficking networks, promoting nuclear security, and deterring potential adversaries by increasing their perceived risk of failure and the prospect of being held accountable for planned and executed attacks.

The Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation provides for the support to accomplish the DNDO mission. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel (including detailees from other organizations), supplies and materials, and information technology (IT) equipment and support, as well as financial management support. DNDO also contributes M&A funds to the DHS Working Capital Fund (WCF) for facilities, other infrastructure and security costs, human resource support, acquisition support, IT services, training, and travel costs. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS WCF are included within the M&A request with the exception of procurement support costs, and the costs for hosting of the Joint Analysis Center Collaborative Information System at the DHS Datacenter.

¹ The term "out of regulatory control" refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

B. Budget Activities:

The DNDO FY 2014 request for M&A provides for 127 full-time positions (FTP) and 127 full-time equivalents (FTE), of which approximately 17 are detailees. As a jointly staffed office with personnel from across the Federal Government, DNDO provides reimbursement to parent organizations for detailed staff.

In FY 2014, DNDO will be able to reduce mission support services by transitioning to an integrated acquisition and financial management solution that addresses inefficiencies and duplicative work in our current business operations. With support from the DHS Under Secretary of Management (USM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO), DNDO will begin the transition in FY 2013 either through improvements to existing business support systems and operations, or migration to a different solution. This transition will reduce the requirement for support services that are presently necessary to maintain controls over financial management operations and ensure accurate and timely reporting.

C. Budget Request Summary:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office requests \$37.510 million and 127 FTE within M&A for FY 2014.

D. Efficiencies:

Purchases from Government Accounts

\$0.836 million

Reduction of Costs for Procurement Support (\$0.133 million) – Through a joint review of procurement support service requirements, DNDO and the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) have been able to identify savings that can be realized in FY 2014. The reduced requirement will be achieved through process and responsibility changes in the how interagency agreements (IAA) are negotiated. The process change will begin in FY 2013 with IAAs with the Department of Energy (DOE) for the use of the National Laboratories. These savings are proportionally spread to DNDO's appropriations.

Reduction of IT Services Costs (\$0.703 million) – DNDO expects to achieve efficiencies in the cost of IT support services received from the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and increased transparency in costs for wireless services. OCIO has initiated a multi-year campaign to drive down costs for IT services that provide desktop and network services. Locally, DNDO has been able to reduce the total cost for wireless services by instituting a process where BlackBerry and wireless card users are provided a monthly summary of usage costs. Through the simple awareness of the billing structure and usage, employees were able to alter habits and see the changes reflected in their individual bills.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012 ¹								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE ²	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)	(3)	(498)	-	29	8
Subtotal, Discretionary	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)	(3)	(498)	-	29	8
Total, Management and Administration	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)	(3)	(498)	-	29	8
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)	(3)	(498)	-	29	8
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)	(3)	(3)	(498)	-	29	8

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

²FY 2012 Actual 101 FTE complies with OMB MAX A-11 requirements. The Actual FTE level does not include an average of 14 FTE for reimbursable detailees. The Adjustment-to-Base of 29 FTE includes the average of 14 FTE reimbursable detailees.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Management and Administration

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	130	101	38,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	29	8
2014 Current Services	130	130	38,008
2014 Program Change	(3)	(3)	(498)
2014 Total Request	127	127	37,510
Total Change 2012 to 2014	(3)	26	(490)

DNDO requests \$37.510 million and 127 FTE within M&A for FY 2014.

Included in DNDO’s M&A FY 2014 request are efficiencies amounting to \$0.836 million. Through a joint review of procurement support service requirements, DNDO and the OPO have been able to identify savings that can be realized in FY 2014. The reduced requirement will be achieved through process and responsibility changes in the how IAAs are negotiated. The process change will begin in FY 2013 with IAAs with DOE for the use of the National Laboratories. These savings are proportionally spread to DNDO’s appropriations. DNDO also expects to achieve efficiencies in the cost of IT support services received from OCIO and increased transparency in costs for wireless services. OCIO has initiated a multi-year campaign to drive down costs for IT services that provide desktop and network services. Locally, DNDO has been able to reduce the total cost for wireless services by instituting a process whereas BlackBerry and wireless card users are provided a monthly summary of usage costs. Through the simple awareness of the billing structure and usage employees were able to alter habits and see the changes reflected in their individual bills.

Adjustments to Base include:

- Increase of \$0.083 million for transfer from Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer for the WCF
- Increase of \$0.001 million for transfer from OCFO for the Financial Audit Clearinghouse Database for the WCF
- Increase of \$0.157 million for the 2014 pay raise

- Increase of \$0.530 million for WCF, including GSA rent
- Decrease of \$0.836 million in efficiencies associated with procurement costs and IT services
- Increase of \$0.073 million for technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The M&A appropriation funds the administration of DNDO and provides for the execution of salaries, benefits, and expenses related to 127 FTE. Additionally, funds are provided to the WCF, which provides such services as rent, acquisition support from OPO, and IT infrastructure support.

The FY 2014 M&A budget request incorporates reductions to IT expenses, and other efficiencies initiated in FY 2012. DNDO continues to operate in a nonintegrated environment for financial and procurement management and has made great strides to improve transparency in all aspects of financial management operations, from formulation through execution. With support from USM, OCFO, and OCPO, DNDO will begin the transition in FY 2013 either through improvements to existing business support systems and operations, or migration to a different solution.

In addition to providing funding for Federal salaries and benefits for DNDO personnel, M&A funds support detailees from other DHS Components and from other Federal agencies such as DOE, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The M&A appropriation also supports the following:

- DNDO Professional Development Program – Upgrades employees’ knowledge, skills, and abilities and supports required certifications and training. This program supports individual development plans, departmental requirements, and DNDO’s need to employ and retain skilled personnel.
- Facilities – Provides day-to-day building and maintenance services, utilities, security upgrades, document destruction service, moving services, furniture repair and replacement, and any additional services that directly support the physical work environment.
- Information Technology – Includes all IT services not directly procured through the WCF such as maintenance support, printing supplies, video teleconferencing equipment, operations and maintenance of the secure network, and database management applications such as SharePoint.
- Official Reception and Representation – Provides a small amount of funding to host official events and extend official courtesies on behalf of DHS, within the limitations established by Congress.
- DNDO Accounting Systems and Services – Provides funding to utilize the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and other contract services for operations and maintenance of accounting databases and to provide compensating controls to ensure financial data integrity.

The M&A appropriation provides funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the following leadership and administrative elements:

Office of the Director

- **Director's Office.** The Director's Office supports the Director in disseminating information and communicating the DNDO vision, plans, strategies, and activities to partners including DHS Components, other Executive Branch agencies, Congress, international partners, and the American public. Communications and policy support for the Director and Deputy Director include coordination of DNDO messaging and external affairs and associated preparation of materials (papers, responses, speeches, testimony, fact sheets, briefings, etc.), as appropriate.
- **Office of the Chief Financial Officer.** DNDO's Office of the Chief Financial Officer oversees financial management activities including budget planning and formulation, budget execution, internal controls, data management, and performance-based budgeting.
- **Office of the Assistant General Counsel.** Office of the Assistant General Counsel serves as primary advisor to DNDO regarding legal issues arising under all aspects of the DNDO mission. This includes advising on the scope of authority of DNDO, procurement contracts, assistance agreements, claims, protests, litigation, ethics, privacy, and other areas. In addition, the office serves as liaison between DNDO and the DHS Headquarters Office of the General Counsel.
- **Red Team and Net Assessments (RTNA).** RTNA serves as DNDO's primary means to assess the operational effectiveness and performance of DNDO programs and deployed rad/nuc detection capabilities at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels in support of the GNDA.

Office of the Chief of Staff

- **Information Technology.** Provides oversight of and leads DNDO IT initiatives and programs and coordination with OCIO.
- **Executive Secretariat.** Collaborates within DNDO and with other Component Executive Secretariats to ensure full compliance with and cross coordination for tasks assigned to DNDO. Coordinates internally-generated tasks, ensuring timely response.
- **Security.** Implements, directs, and manages the following programs for DNDO: Counterintelligence, Information Security, Foreign Disclosure, Operations Security, Physical Security, Personnel Security, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection, and Crime Prevention.
- **Human Resources.** Executes the functions of the Human Resources Officer and ensures the provision of a variety of human capital services in support of DNDO personnel in accordance with DHS Chief Human Capital Office requirements. This includes overseeing recruitment, staffing, performance management, professional development, and employee relations.

- **Administration and Facility Resources.** Oversees and provides various administrative support services pertaining to general office operations, facilities, purchase cards, travel, and records management.

M&A also provides support to the Directorates operating within the organizational structure of DNDO. The functions of each Directorate include:

- **Architecture and Plans Directorate (APD).** In cooperation with DNDO's intra- and interagency partners, APD develops the GNDA strategies and plans for improving the Nation's ability to detect and prevent (rad/nuc) attacks. APD also identifies, coordinates, and prioritizes programs across DNDO that meet the needs and enhance the capabilities of stakeholders, thereby reducing the risk of rad/nuc terrorism.
- **Nuclear Forensics.** Provides national-level integration, centralized planning, and stewardship for the technical nuclear forensics community and leads the USG efforts in establishing a robust and enduring pre-detonation nuclear materials forensics capability.
- **Operations Support Directorate (OSD).** OSD provides the capability to monitor the status of GNDA resources and provides the information sharing and analytical capability necessary to support decision makers. OSD also fosters standard-based training, exercises, outreach, and technical assistance in support of rad/nuc detection programs, fulfilling GNDA goals among Federal, state, local, and tribal partners.
- **Product Acquisition and Deployment Directorate.** Carries out the engineering development, production, logistics, procurement, and deployment of current and next-generation nuclear detection systems in support of DNDO's end-user partners, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection USCG, and Transportation Security Administration.
- **Systems Engineering and Evaluation Directorate (SEED).** Characterizes and evaluates technical solutions for rad/nuc detection and ensures that systems are thoroughly tested prior to deployment. SEED also maintains DNDO's test infrastructure and works to develop standards for rad/nuc detection equipment.
- **Transformational and Applied Research Directorate (TARD).** Through an aggressive and expedited research and development program, TARD develops break-through technologies that will address gaps in the GNDA and will have a positive impact on capabilities to detect nuclear threats.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Decrease 1: Management and Administration
PPA:
Program Decrease: Positions (3), FTE (3), Dollars \$(498)

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							130	130	38,008
Program Decrease							(3)	(3)	(498)
Total Request	130	101	38,000	130	130	37,153	127	127	37,510

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):

DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR)

- Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities

Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN

Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

Description of Item

Funding for Federal personnel is provided in DNDO's M&A account. This request provides for a reduction in the number of Federal positions by three while continuing to support pay, benefits and administrative costs for 127 FTE.

Justification

The reduction to FTE is part of the Department's drive to realize efficiencies in mission support costs in order to fund higher priority front line operations. DNDO will adjust program management staffing

levels that were to oversee the development of Maritime Small Vessel Standoff Detection, and additional capability at air ports of entry and this reduction will have a minimal impact.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This decrease in funding will allow high priority efforts to be funded and will have minimal impact.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

*For salaries and expenses of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, as authorized by title XIX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591 et seq.), for management and administration of programs and activities, \$[39,692,000] **\$37,510,000**¹: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.*

Explanation of Changes:

¹Dollar change only. No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE ¹	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	130	101	38,000
Adjustments-to-Base			
Transfers to and from other accounts:			
OCFO for Financial Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) Database, for WCF	-	-	1
USM OCAO for Shared Services, for WCF	-	-	83
Total Transfers	-	-	84
Increases			
FTE Increase		29	
GSA Rent	-	-	227
Technical Adjustment	-	-	73
Pay Inflation	-	-	157
Working Capital Fund	-	-	303
Total, Increases	-	29	760
Decreases			
Efficiencies	-	-	(836)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(836)
Total Other Adjustments	-	-	(76)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	29	8
2014 Current Services	130	130	38,008
Program Changes			
Decreases			
Management and Administration	(3)	(3)	(498)
Total, Decreases	(3)	(3)	(498)
Total Program Changes	(3)	(3)	(498)
2014 Request	127	127	37,510
2012 to 2014 Change	(3)	26	(490)

¹FY 2012 Actual 101 FTE complies with OMB MAX A-11 requirements. The Actual FTE level does not include an average of 14 FTE for reimbursable detailees. The Adjustment-to-Base of 29 FTE includes the average of 14 FTE reimbursable detailees.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	130	101	38,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	130	130	37,153
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	84
Increases	-	29	760
Decreases	-	-	(836)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	29	8
FY 2014 Current Services	130	130	38,008
Program Changes	-	-	-
Decreases	(3)	(3)	(498)
Total, Program Changes	(3)	(3)	(498)
FY 2014 Request	127	127	37,510
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	(3)	26	(490)

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Management and Administration	130	101	\$37,153	0	29	\$8	(3)	(3)	(\$498)	127	127	\$37,510	(3)	26	(\$490)
Total	130	101	37,153	0	29	8	(3)	(3)	(498)	127	127	37,510	(3)	26	(490)

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	\$16,568	\$16,568	\$16,256	(312)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	406	406	445	39
12.1 Benefits	4,088	4,088	4,020	(68)
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	21,062	21,062	20,721	(341)
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	85	86	51	(34)
23.1 GSA rent	4,444	4,444	4,671	227
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	90	91	-	(90)
24.0 Printing	20	20	15	(5)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	1,229	1,229
25.2 Other services	319	321	269	(50)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,158	10,303	9,908	(1,250)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	674	678	239	(435)
26.0 Supplies and materials	148	149	305	157
31.0 Equipment	0	-	102	102
99.5 Below Reporting Threshold	-	-	-	-
Total, Other Object Classes	16,938	16,091	16,789	(149)
Total, Direct Obligations	38,000	37,153	37,510	(490)
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,000	37,153	37,510	(490)
Full Time Equivalents	101	130	127	26

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

Department of Homeland Security Management and Administration

Permanent Positions by Grade

Grades and Salary Range	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2012 to
	Revised Enacted	Annualized CR	Request	FY 2014 Change
	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Total
Total, SES	8	8	8	0
Total, EX	2	2	2	0
GS-15	65	65	62	(3)
GS-14	28	28	28	0
GS-13	13	13	13	0
GS-12	6	6	8	2
Other Graded Positions	8	8	6	(2)
Total Permanent Positions	130	130	127	(3)
Unfilled Positions EOY	-	-	-	
Total Permanent Employment EOY	130	130	127	(3)
Full Time Equivalents	101	130	127	26
Average ES Salary	170,039	170,039	167,174	(2,865)
Average GS Salary	120,117	120,117	125,941	5,824
Average Grade	15	15	15	0

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing

N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Management and Administration**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	16,568	16,568	16,256	(312)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	406	406	445	39
12.1 Benefits	4,088	4,088	4,020	(68)
Total, Personnel and Compensation Benefits	21,062	21,062	20,721	(341)
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	85	86	51	(34)
23.1 GSA rent	4,444	4,444	4,671	227
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	90	91	-	(90)
24.0 Printing	20	20	15	(5)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-	-	1,229	1,229
25.2 Other services	319	321	269	(50)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	11,158	10,303	9,908	(1,250)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	674	678	239	(435)
26.0 Supplies and materials	148	149	305	157
31.0 Equipment	-	-	102	102
Total, Other Object Classes	16,938	16,091	16,789	(149)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	38,000	37,153	37,510	(490)
Full Time Equivalents	101	130	127	26

Management and Administration Mission Statement

Per the National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 43 / Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 14, the mission of Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is to substantially reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism against the United States by continuously improving capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners. The M&A appropriation provides for the management and administrative support of that goal. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including detailees from other organizations. The M&A appropriation accounts for the funding that assists in the achievement of DNDO's mission through the maintenance of an operations level that provides facilities, supplies and materials, IT equipment and administrative support. Most of DNDO's contributions to the DHS Working Capital Fund are included within the M&A request.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	16,568	16,568	16,256	(312)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	406	406	445	39
12.1 Benefits	4,088	4,088	4,020	(68)
Total, Salaries & Benefits	21,062	21,062	20,721	(341)

The FY 2014 request is \$20,721,000 for personnel compensation and benefits. The FY 2014 request for Management and Administration includes funding for a staffing level of 127 FTEs.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$85	\$86	\$51	(\$34)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is \$51,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.1 GSA rent	\$4,444	\$4,444	\$4,671	\$227

GSA Rent includes all payments to General Services Administration (GSA) for rental of space and rent related services. The FY 2014 request is \$4,671,038. Factored into the GSA cost is the rental of space through GSA to accommodate DNDO office requirements at a secondary location in Washington D.C.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	\$90	\$91	0	(\$90)

Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges include all payments for rental or lease of information technology equipment and services, postal services and rentals, and utility services. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$20	\$20	\$15	(\$5)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal entities. The FY 2014 request is \$15,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	\$1,229	\$1,229

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$1,229,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.2 Other services	\$319	\$321	\$269	(\$50)

Other services include contractual services with non-Federal sources that are not otherwise classified under Object Class 25 including training development and delivery. The FY 2014 request is \$269,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$11,158	\$10,303	\$9,908	(\$1,250)

Purchases from Government Accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal Government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is \$9,908,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$674	\$678	\$239	(\$435)

Operation and maintenance of equipment includes costs for operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment, when done by contract with the private sector or another Federal Government account. The FY 2014 request is \$239,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$148	\$149	\$305	\$157

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is \$305,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	0	0	\$102	\$102

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is \$102,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

	FY 2012	FY 2013 ¹	FY 2014
BASE: Year End Actual from Prior Year	120	101	130
Increases			
Reflects addition of reimbursable detailees	-	29	-
Subtotal, Increases	-	29	-
Decreases			
Reflects removal of reimbursable detailees	(19)	-	(3)
Subtotal, Decreases	-	-	(3)
Year End Actuals/Estimated FTEs:	101	130	127
Net Change from prior year base to Budget Year Estimate:	(19)	29	(3)

¹FY 2012 Actual 101 FTE complies with OMB MAX A-11 requirements. The Actual FTE level does not include an average of 14 FTE for reimbursable detailees. The Adjustment-to-Base of 29 FTE includes the average of 14 FTE reimbursable detailees.

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Management and Administration	\$9,767	\$9,767	\$10,163	\$396
Total Working Capital Fund	\$9,767	\$9,767	\$10,163	\$396

The total cost share associated with OPO is distributed between M&A, RD&O and Systems Acquisition.

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Systems Acquisition:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to “serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.”

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation, DNDO’s activities are focused on developing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and implementing the domestic component. The GNDA strengthens prevention and deterrence by detecting radiological and nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control.¹ DNDO has been charged with coordinating the development of the GNDA among the USG partners.

In December 2010, DNDO delivered the GNDA Strategic Plan 2010 to Congress. This interagency product is designed to guide the Nation’s nuclear terrorism detection capacity and capability development over the next five years. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control. We seek to make nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the acquisition of an adaptable and agile detection architecture that can readily surge in response to intelligence cues.

DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components, including the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). DNDO also issues cooperative agreements under the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, supporting State, local, and tribal authorities in the development of nuclear detection capabilities for high-threat, high-density urban areas. All deployed technologies for Federal, State, local, and tribal, partners are accompanied by the appropriate concepts of operations (CONOPS), training, exercises, and alarm response protocols.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a

¹ The term “out of regulatory control” refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

“Commercial First” approach. To address gaps identified in the GNDA and by using a “Commercial First” approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led innovations and technologies.

The “Commercial First” approach is based on the principle that all DNDO programs will first engage the private sector for solutions to address the gaps identified in the GNDA. There are several “Commercial First” pathways that a program can follow depending on the defined gap and the technical maturity and commercial availability of potential materiel solutions that may be able to address that gap. These pathways include:

- Commercial-Off-the-Shelf (COTS)
- Customized COTS – COTS modified by the government or Industry partner
- Commercialization (e.g. Commercial Development) — Industry-developed solutions using Industry internal Research and Development funding
- Government-Sponsored Development

In concert with the end user community and in keeping with this “Commercial First” approach for acquisitions, DNDO first attempts to identify commercially available equipment to meet its requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements.

The DNDO Systems Acquisition (SA) request includes resources to procure and deploy fixed site radiation detections systems at ports of entry (POE), to support State and local nuclear detection operations through the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, and to provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement and emergency response communities with human portable radiation detection capabilities.

B. Budget Activities:

Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP)

At the U.S. land border, the USG has full control over detection and interdiction operations, presenting unique opportunities for interdicting rad/nuc materials and threats. After 9/11, concern was raised about the possibility that terrorists could use the enormous volume of cargo flowing into the U.S. as a pathway for bringing in nuclear material or a nuclear weapon. As such, starting in 2002, significant effort and resources have been placed at U.S. land and sea POEs under the cognizance of CBP. In 2006, the RPMP acquisition responsibilities were subsequently transferred to DNDO while operations and maintenance functions were retained by CBP. DNDO’s mission, in part, was to deploy monitoring equipment at U.S. POEs and provide the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. Additionally, in the SAFE Port Act of 2006, Congress mandated that all containers coming into the U.S. through the 22 highest volume seaports be scanned for radiation. To address this mandate, DNDO has acquired and, in accordance with CBP priorities, deployed COTS polyvinyl toluene (PVT) RPMs as defined in a joint DNDO/CBP deployment strategy.

The FY 2014 budget request will provide funding to support front-line operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for CBP as follows:

- Continue to work with CBP to prioritize fixed rad/nuc detection equipment deployment and effectively manage inventory; and
- Provide support for site reconfigurations with deployment of portal monitors consistent with the Program Execution Plan.

Securing the Cities Program

The STC Program is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the domestic layer of the GNDA. The program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas. The New York City (NYC) region includes two major metropolitan areas (NYC and Jersey City/Newark) and was the first to participate in this initiative. The FY 2014 Budget continues an emphasis on supporting State and local rad/nuc detection operations through a three-phased STC Program. This three-phase approach will provide for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select high-threat, high-density urban areas. The three program phases are described below.

Phase I

DNDO provides a mechanism for cities to develop an initial operating capability to detect and report the presence of nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control. This capability utilizes detection equipment, protocols, and personnel and is integrated into and supports the GNDA. During Phase I, efforts will focus on satisfying the immediate needs of State and local agencies in developing baseline detection and reporting capabilities. DNDO will provide resources allowing partners an increased understanding and awareness of the nuclear threat, enhanced regional capabilities to detect and interdict nuclear threats, and increased cooperation and coordination among regional jurisdictions and agencies. Initial capabilities include development of CONOPS and alarm adjudication protocols, deployment of equipment, training and exercise support, and technical program assistance. Phase I concludes when the region establishes a nuclear detection program encompassing coordinated operations, self-delivered nuclear detection training and exercise capabilities, and a plan in place to sustain the program over time in support of the GNDA.

Phase II

DNDO provides additional resources to allow development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality and builds on the integration of State and local capabilities with USG activities and the GNDA that previously existed or was established during Phase I. In this phase, the USG will leverage capabilities established locally in Phase I to partner with State and local jurisdictions to ensure a national coordinated response in support of the GNDA. In addition, DNDO will work with the STC partners to define end states for DNDO direct support to State and local activities. Phase II concludes when region successfully demonstrates its ability to integrate into a national nuclear detection framework in support of the GNDA. Cities may also use DHS homeland security grant funds in support of the activities under Phase II.

Phase III

DNDO provides indirect support to sustain the program. DNDO will maintain connectivity with the established local architecture through alarm adjudication and subject matter expertise to provide advice on training, exercise, and other program support. State and local participants will maintain and continue to improve their developed capabilities to support the GNDA using local funds or other Federal government grant funds.

STC aims to produce information linkages between implementation sites in support of a comprehensive national security layer. A multi-year engagement is needed for each high-threat, high-density Urban Area Security Initiative region to implement all phases, depending on the complexity and individual needs of the area.

STC efforts in the NYC area have resulted in the development of a robust detection architecture allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS)

Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities that conduct routine and contingency rad/nuc detection missions require human portable radiation detection capability. DNDO procures rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program which supports specific events by supplementing state and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose primary mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. The HPRDS PPA supports the procurement of multiple types of equipment, including Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIID), Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD), and radiation detection backpacks for CBP, USCG, and TSA's Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams; procurement of equipment for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program to provide a surge capability in support of rad/nuc detection operations; the Helium-3 (^3He) Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors Project; the HPRDS Wide Area Search, the Human Portable Tripwire (HPT), and the Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) programs.

Both the HPT and SVSD programs are leveraging the commercial marketplace to maximize the use of commercially available products. Using the guidelines and methods documented in DNDO's Acquisition and Commercial Engagement Strategy, both programs are using this "Commercial First" approach to address gaps identified in the GNDA. Specifically, the HPT program's goal is to identify and procure devices that will increase the probability of detecting rad/nuc material through constant, non-deliberate scanning during normal law enforcement operations. The SVSD program's goal is to identify and procure a solution that will improve the efficiency of scanning vessels of less than 300 gross tons by providing equipment to conduct standoff detection operations.

The FY 2014 budget request will provide funding to partially fulfill front-line operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for the USCG, CBP, and TSA by procuring commercial technologies such as advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, PRDs, backpack systems, and HPT systems.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DNDO requests \$42.6 million in FY 2014 funding for the SA appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	1,500	-	-	7,042	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Securing the Cities	-	-	22,000	-	-	22,135	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	13,500	-	-	8,049	-	-	13,600	-	-	100	-	-	5,552	-	-	(5,452)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Total, Systems Acquisition:	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program

	<u>Perm. Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5,500
2014 Current Services	-	-	7,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	7,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	5,500

DNDO requests \$7.0 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.029 million for WCF
- Increase of \$5.5 million as an adjustment to account for funds transfer to HPRDS in FY 2012
- Increase of \$0.029 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The RPMP was established in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPM systems at U.S. POEs and providing the scientific and technical expertise needed to design, acquire, deploy, and effectively maintain and operate RPM systems. This effort is part of the DHS multilayered strategy to keep U.S. ports safe and secure by interdicting illicit rad/nuc materials.

Program funds are used to support CBP's efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously completed POEs (e.g. sustainment of existing POEs). As POEs are reconfigured, RPMs must be relocated, decommissioned, and/or additional RPM systems must be deployed to maintain current scanning capabilities.

QHSR Strategic Alignment - RPMP

- DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

RADIATION PORTAL MONITOR PROGRAM

Historically, the RPMP has been the source of funding for the acquisition and deployment of RPMs at U.S. land and sea POEs. DNDO will continue to manage the deployment of the remaining PVT systems in its inventory and will deploy selected improvements that have been projected to enhance operational or threat detection performance to fielded systems in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Securing the Cities
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Securing the Cities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	22,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2014 Current Services	-	-	22,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	22,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	0

DNDO requests \$22.0 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.09 million for WCF
- Increase of \$0.09 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The STC Program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of rad/nuc materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas.

QHSR Strategic Alignment – Securing the Cities

- DHS QHSR Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

SECURING THE CITIES PROGRAM

The STC program is a multi-year rad/nuc detection capability development program. First year activities include planning and evaluation to determine the most critical detection needs within the area. The second and third years focus on phased capability development and implementation, executed through financial support for equipment, training, exercises, and program management. Cities may also use DHS homeland security grant funds for some of these items. The fourth and fifth years continue with training and exercises, emphasizing the area's ability to surge and integrate with Federal rad/nuc detection capabilities. The phased strategy enables DNDO to provide Federal assistance to multiple areas simultaneously while expanding capabilities to further implement the domestic component of the GNDA.

Throughout STC's implementation in the NYC area, assessments of the program's effectiveness in building capabilities were conducted. An interim report published in September 2008 described the business model. A second interim report was completed in January 2011 and focused on evaluating the program as implemented in the NYC area. Two other assessments were completed: an independent assessment of STC completed in April 2011 and an assessment of the April 2011 full-scale exercise completed in October 2011. These reports assessed Phase I and II activities in NYC and indicated the STC program has succeeded in developing a robust area-wide detection program focused on preventing a rad/nuc attack on the NYC region.

In FY 2012, the STC program initiated the Phase I planning and evaluation activities for the Los Angeles/Long Beach area to determine the most critical detection needs within the area.

Implementations in both the NYC and Los Angeles areas have resulted in the development of a robust, repeatable development model allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas. Funding for this program will continue to be used to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction rad/nuc detection and reporting architectures. Funds will be allocated to ensure detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners will provide in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds will also be used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO will work with State and local partners to budget appropriately for the long-term sustainability of capabilities implemented under this program.

DNDO SA funds are disbursed under the STC program through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to the State and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Established STC Program tools include the Program Plan, Implementation Plan, Lifecycle Cost Estimate, and the Sustainment Plan. DNDO tools to assist STC implementation include:

- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection Community of Interest website on the Homeland Security Information Network
- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection and Adjudication Capability Development Framework and Calculator

- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection National Incident Management System Resource Typing

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(5,452)
2014 Current Services	-	-	8,048
2014 Program Change	-	-	5,552
2014 Total Request	-	-	13,600
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	100

DNDO requests \$13.6 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$5.5 million as an adjustment to account for funds transfer from RPMP in FY 2012
- Decrease of \$0.033 million for WCF
- Increase of \$0.081 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the HPRDS PPA, DNDO procures multiple types of rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for specific events supplementing State and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all human portable radiation detection devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person. The devices procured under the HPRDS program are fully developed and most are commercially available.

QHSR Strategic Alignment –HPRDS

- DHS QHSR Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

HPRDS ACQUISITION PROGRAM

DNDO procures multiple types of human portable equipment for DHS Operational Components (CBP, USCG, and TSA). This equipment includes handheld RIIDs, PRDs, rad/nuc detection backpacks, and other boat-to-boat detection equipment pending results of SVSD analysis.

Customs and Border Protection Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS) Project

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. DNDO will continue to deploy next generation RIIDs after the successful initiation of a five-year procurement contract in FY 2013. The procurement of COTS PRDs will continue in FY 2014 while evaluation of next-generation solutions for operational suitability is conducted.

U.S. Coast Guard Joint Acquisition Strategy Project

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements. Required equipment includes PRDs, RIIDs, Linear and Handheld Radiation Monitors, and backpack systems. In addition to these requirements, DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or boat-to-boat detection missions in FY 2014 (pending the results of these systems development efforts and funding availability).

Transportation Security Administration

DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, handheld RIIDS, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS funds would be used to sustain - in terms of lifecycle replenishment - the equipment of the existing VIPR teams and to begin outfitting additional VIPR teams with rad/nuc detection equipment in FY 2014.

Helium-3 Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors Project

DNDO plans to acquire approximately 50 liters of ³He in FY 2014 to ensure that DHS has the gas required to execute its mission during the transition to alternative technologies. ³He is released for use when authorized by the ³He Sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

The ³He Mitigation Program is currently identifying technologies that may replace legacy neutron detectors acquired by CBP, TSA, and USCG. Beginning in FY 2014, ³He will be procured for systems

that have not transitioned away from ^3He . This requirement is expected to decline when alternative technologies become available for HPRDS.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,552

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	8,048
Program Increase							-	-	5,552
Total Request	-	-	13,500	-	-	8,049	-	-	13,600

Total Program Change \$5.552M

Description of Item

The HPRDS PPA supports the procurement of multiple types of equipment including RIIDs, PRDs, and radiation detection backpacks for CBP, USCG, and TSA’s VIPR teams; procurement of equipment for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program to provide a surge capability in support of rad/nuc detection operations; the He³ Shortage Acquisition Program; and the HPT, and SVSD programs. HPT devices will increase the probability of detecting and identifying rad/nuc material through constant non-deliberate scanning during normal law enforcement operations. Because HPT devices will be worn at all times, they will also function as personal protective equipment, providing personnel with warnings when exposed to potentially harmful levels of radiation. The SVSD solution will provide radiation detection capability to DHS maritime assets to protect major U.S. population centers and critical infrastructure from “direct-to-target” threats from rad/nuc weapons. SVSD will improve the efficiency of scanning vessels of less than 300 tons by providing equipment to conduct standoff detection operations.

Justification

The funding increase of \$5.6 million in the HPRDS PPA supports the acquisition of next generation handheld nuclear detection equipment to DHS front-line operations that began in FY 2011, as well as supports HPT, SVSD, and other programs.

As the designated Executive Agent for Strategic Sourcing of Handheld Radiation Detection (HRD) devices and PRDs for DHS, the HPRDS program is currently conducting an acquisition to address end-user operational requirements for rad/nuc detection and identification devices. The outcome of this acquisition for basic handheld RIID will determine the types and quantities of devices to be acquired.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested program increase in HPRDS will be targeted to address the most pressing requirements and field a mix of devices addressing the areas of highest vulnerabilities in the GNDA and needs of our operational partners.

The funding will enable DNDO to:

- Procure additional next-generation basic handheld RIIDS shortening the recapitalization plan for CBP by approximately one year;
- Acquire 80 percent more detection equipment for USCG;
- Continue to deploy Boat-to-Boat scanning capability for CBP & USCG; and
- Acquire HPT solution.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, [\$51,455,000] \$42,600,000¹, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Explanation of Changes:

¹Dollar change only. No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security Systems Acquisition FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change (Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	37,000
Adjustments-to-Base¹			
Increases			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	200
Total, Increases	-	-	200
Decreases			
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(152)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(152)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	48
2014 Current Services	-	-	37,048
Program Changes			
Increases			
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	5,552
Total, Increases	-	-	5,552
Total Program Changes	-	-	5,552
2014 Request	-	-	42,600
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	5,600

¹FY12 RE includes \$5.5 million that was reprogrammed from RPMP PPA to HPRDS PPA.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	37,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	37,226
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	200
Decreases	-	-	(152)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	48
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	37,048
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	5,552
Total, Program Changes	-	-	5,552
FY 2014 Request	-	-	42,600
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	5,600

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	0	0	\$1,500	0	0	\$5,500	0	0	0	0	0	\$7,000	0	0	\$5,500
Securing the Cities	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	0	0	0
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	0	0	13,500	0	0	(5,452)	0	0	\$5,552	0	0	13,600	0	0	100
Total	0	0	37,000	0	0	48	0	0	5,552	0	0	42,600	0	0	5,600

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security Systems Acquisition Summary of Requirements by Object Class (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$16	\$16	-	(16)
24.0 Printing	20	20	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,380	3,283	\$3,409	1,029
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	365	367	-	(365)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	16	16	-	(16)
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	75	-	(75)
31.0 Equipment	14,623	13,824	18,751	4,128
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,505	19,625	20,440	935
Total, Other Object Classes	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600
Total, Direct Obligations	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6	6	-	(6)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	160	1,050	1,050	890
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	16	16	-	(16)
31.0 Equipment	1,318	5,970	5,950	4,632
Total, Other Object Classes	1,500	7,042	7,000	5,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	1,500	7,042	7,000	5,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Radiation Portal Monitor Program Mission Statement

The Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Program was established at CBP in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPMs at ports of entry (POEs) and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, deploy, operate and maintain these systems. In 2005, DNDO assumed the responsibility of designing, acquiring and deploying the systems, and it has established a Ports of Entry program to work with CBP to bring the latest technology to bear on the threat of illicit nuclear materials crossing our borders. This program procures equipment to meet the needs of end-users, in accordance with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The RPMP was established with the objectives of deploying RPMs at United States ports of entry (POEs), and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) works to keep the major seaports and northern and southwest land borders safe using radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) continues to address the vulnerabilities in other locations and pathways.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$6	\$6	0	(\$6)

Travel includes all costs of transportation for persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$160	\$1050	\$1050	\$890

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$1,050,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$16	\$16	0	(\$16)

The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,318	\$5,970	\$5,950	\$4,632

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is \$5,950,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	10	10	-	(10)
24.0 Printing	20	20	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,100	2,113	1,560	(540)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	365	367	-	(365)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,505	19,625	20,440	935
Total, Other Object Classes	22,000	22,135	22,000	0
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,000	22,135	22,000	0
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Securing the Cities Mission Statement

The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a radiological or nuclear attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological material out of regulatory control. This initiative was initiated in the New York City (NYC region). Acquisition funds were utilized to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise a multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction nuclear detection and reporting architecture for the region. Funds were also allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners provided in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds were also used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO Systems Acquisition funds are dispersed under the STC program through competitively awarded Cooperative Agreements to the state and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$10	\$10	0	(\$10)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$20	\$20	0	(\$20)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal agencies. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,100	\$2,113	\$1,560	(\$540)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$ 1,560,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$365	\$367	0	(\$365)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$19,505	\$19,625	\$20,440	\$935

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is \$20,440,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	120	120	799	679
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	75	0	(75)
31.0 Equipment	13,305	7,854	12,801	(504)
Total, Other Object Classes	13,500	8,049	13,600	100
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,500	8,049	13,600	100
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Mission Statement

DNDO procures multiple types of equipment that provide Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, and in some cases, law enforcement and first responders with effective human portable systems for radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and identification. These solutions are used for detecting, localizing, and identifying rad/nuc materials, and they are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. The objectives of the HPRDS project are to expand the range of activities and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. Projects include all human portable radiation detection devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by an individual. The devices are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$120	\$120	\$799	\$679

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$799,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$75	\$75	0	(\$75)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,305	\$7,854	\$12,801	(\$504)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is \$12,801,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	\$126	\$126	\$97	(\$29)
Securing the Cities	396	396	306	(90)
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	144	144	111	(33)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$666	\$666	\$514	(\$152)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition



Fiscal Year 2014
Congressional Justification

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BUDGET REQUEST AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

I. Appropriation Overview

A. Mission Statement for Systems Acquisition:

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was established by National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-43/Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-14 to protect against radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats directed against the United States or its interests. Title V of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (SAFE Port Act, P.L. 109-347) directs DNDO to “serve as the primary entity of the United States Government (USG) to further develop, acquire, and support the deployment of an enhanced domestic system to detect and report on attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use an unauthorized nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and improve that system over time.”

To fulfill the mandates of the authorizing legislation, DNDO’s activities are focused on developing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and implementing the domestic component. The GNDA strengthens prevention and deterrence by detecting radiological and nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control.¹ DNDO has been charged with coordinating the development of the GNDA among the USG partners.

In December 2010, DNDO delivered the GNDA Strategic Plan 2010 to Congress. This interagency product is designed to guide the Nation’s nuclear terrorism detection capacity and capability development over the next five years. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, analyze, communicate, and coordinate on rad/nuc materials that are out of regulatory control. We seek to make nuclear terrorism prohibitively difficult for our adversaries through the acquisition of an adaptable and agile detection architecture that can readily surge in response to intelligence cues.

DNDO acquires rad/nuc detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components, including the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). DNDO also issues cooperative agreements under the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, supporting State, local, and tribal authorities in the development of nuclear detection capabilities for high-threat, high-density urban areas. All deployed technologies for Federal, State, local, and tribal, partners are accompanied by the appropriate concepts of operations (CONOPS), training, exercises, and alarm response protocols.

Recognizing the rapid advancement of technology and innovation, constrained budgets, and market forces, DNDO has shifted focus from government-sponsored development of materiel solutions to a

¹ The term “out of regulatory control” refers to materials that are being imported, possessed, stored, transported, developed, or used without authorization of the appropriate regulatory authority, either inadvertently or deliberately.

“Commercial First” approach. To address gaps identified in the GNDA and by using a “Commercial First” approach, DNDO can leverage important industry-led innovations and technologies.

The “Commercial First” approach is based on the principle that all DNDO programs will first engage the private sector for solutions to address the gaps identified in the GNDA. There are several “Commercial First” pathways that a program can follow depending on the defined gap and the technical maturity and commercial availability of potential materiel solutions that may be able to address that gap. These pathways include:

- Commercial-Off-the-Shelf (COTS)
- Customized COTS – COTS modified by the government or Industry partner
- Commercialization (e.g. Commercial Development) — Industry-developed solutions using Industry internal Research and Development funding
- Government-Sponsored Development

In concert with the end user community and in keeping with this “Commercial First” approach for acquisitions, DNDO first attempts to identify commercially available equipment to meet its requirements. DNDO continues to foster open communications with industry partners to share key aspects of future requirements and projected quantities of planned procurements.

The DNDO Systems Acquisition (SA) request includes resources to procure and deploy fixed site radiation detections systems at ports of entry (POE), to support State and local nuclear detection operations through the Securing the Cities (STC) Program, and to provide Federal, State, and local law enforcement and emergency response communities with human portable radiation detection capabilities.

B. Budget Activities:

Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP)

At the U.S. land border, the USG has full control over detection and interdiction operations, presenting unique opportunities for interdicting rad/nuc materials and threats. After 9/11, concern was raised about the possibility that terrorists could use the enormous volume of cargo flowing into the U.S. as a pathway for bringing in nuclear material or a nuclear weapon. As such, starting in 2002, significant effort and resources have been placed at U.S. land and sea POEs under the cognizance of CBP. In 2006, the RPMP acquisition responsibilities were subsequently transferred to DNDO while operations and maintenance functions were retained by CBP. DNDO’s mission, in part, was to deploy monitoring equipment at U.S. POEs and provide the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. Additionally, in the SAFE Port Act of 2006, Congress mandated that all containers coming into the U.S. through the 22 highest volume seaports be scanned for radiation. To address this mandate, DNDO has acquired and, in accordance with CBP priorities, deployed COTS polyvinyl toluene (PVT) RPMs as defined in a joint DNDO/CBP deployment strategy.

The FY 2014 budget request will provide funding to support front-line operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for CBP as follows:

- Continue to work with CBP to prioritize fixed rad/nuc detection equipment deployment and effectively manage inventory; and
- Provide support for site reconfigurations with deployment of portal monitors consistent with the Program Execution Plan.

Securing the Cities Program

The STC Program is the cornerstone of rad/nuc detection capability development within the domestic layer of the GNDA. The program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas. The New York City (NYC) region includes two major metropolitan areas (NYC and Jersey City/Newark) and was the first to participate in this initiative. The FY 2014 Budget continues an emphasis on supporting State and local rad/nuc detection operations through a three-phased STC Program. This three-phase approach will provide for the implementation of rad/nuc detection capabilities in select high-threat, high-density urban areas. The three program phases are described below.

Phase I

DNDO provides a mechanism for cities to develop an initial operating capability to detect and report the presence of nuclear materials that are out of regulatory control. This capability utilizes detection equipment, protocols, and personnel and is integrated into and supports the GNDA. During Phase I, efforts will focus on satisfying the immediate needs of State and local agencies in developing baseline detection and reporting capabilities. DNDO will provide resources allowing partners an increased understanding and awareness of the nuclear threat, enhanced regional capabilities to detect and interdict nuclear threats, and increased cooperation and coordination among regional jurisdictions and agencies. Initial capabilities include development of CONOPS and alarm adjudication protocols, deployment of equipment, training and exercise support, and technical program assistance. Phase I concludes when the region establishes a nuclear detection program encompassing coordinated operations, self-delivered nuclear detection training and exercise capabilities, and a plan in place to sustain the program over time in support of the GNDA.

Phase II

DNDO provides additional resources to allow development of enhanced detection, analysis, communication, and coordination functionality and builds on the integration of State and local capabilities with USG activities and the GNDA that previously existed or was established during Phase I. In this phase, the USG will leverage capabilities established locally in Phase I to partner with State and local jurisdictions to ensure a national coordinated response in support of the GNDA. In addition, DNDO will work with the STC partners to define end states for DNDO direct support to State and local activities. Phase II concludes when region successfully demonstrates its ability to integrate into a national nuclear detection framework in support of the GNDA. Cities may also use DHS homeland security grant funds in support of the activities under Phase II.

Phase III

DNDO provides indirect support to sustain the program. DNDO will maintain connectivity with the established local architecture through alarm adjudication and subject matter expertise to provide advice on training, exercise, and other program support. State and local participants will maintain and continue to improve their developed capabilities to support the GNDA using local funds or other Federal government grant funds.

STC aims to produce information linkages between implementation sites in support of a comprehensive national security layer. A multi-year engagement is needed for each high-threat, high-density Urban Area Security Initiative region to implement all phases, depending on the complexity and individual needs of the area.

STC efforts in the NYC area have resulted in the development of a robust detection architecture allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas.

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems (HPRDS)

Federal, State, and local law enforcement entities that conduct routine and contingency rad/nuc detection missions require human portable radiation detection capability. DNDO procures rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program which supports specific events by supplementing state and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose primary mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. The HPRDS PPA supports the procurement of multiple types of equipment, including Radio-Isotope Identification Devices (RIID), Personal Radiation Detectors (PRD), and radiation detection backpacks for CBP, USCG, and TSA's Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams; procurement of equipment for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program to provide a surge capability in support of rad/nuc detection operations; the Helium-3 (^3He) Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors Project; the HPRDS Wide Area Search, the Human Portable Tripwire (HPT), and the Small Vessel Standoff Detection (SVSD) programs.

Both the HPT and SVSD programs are leveraging the commercial marketplace to maximize the use of commercially available products. Using the guidelines and methods documented in DNDO's Acquisition and Commercial Engagement Strategy, both programs are using this "Commercial First" approach to address gaps identified in the GNDA. Specifically, the HPT program's goal is to identify and procure devices that will increase the probability of detecting rad/nuc material through constant, non-deliberate scanning during normal law enforcement operations. The SVSD program's goal is to identify and procure a solution that will improve the efficiency of scanning vessels of less than 300 gross tons by providing equipment to conduct standoff detection operations.

The FY 2014 budget request will provide funding to partially fulfill front-line operational rad/nuc detection capability needs for the USCG, CBP, and TSA by procuring commercial technologies such as advanced and basic handheld RIIDs, PRDs, backpack systems, and HPT systems.

C. Budget Request Summary:

DNDO requests \$42.6 million in FY 2014 funding for the SA appropriation.

II. Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program/Project Activity (PPA)

Department of Homeland Security Domestic Nuclear Detection Office Systems Acquisition

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Estimates by Program Project Activity

FY 2014 Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			Increase(+) or Decrease(-) for FY 2014 from FY 2012								
	Revised Enacted			Annualized CR ¹			Request			Total Changes			Program Changes			Adjustments-to-Base		
	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount	POS	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	-	-	1,500	-	-	7,042	-	-	7,000	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Securing the Cities	-	-	22,000	-	-	22,135	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	13,500	-	-	8,049	-	-	13,600	-	-	100	-	-	5,552	-	-	(5,452)
Subtotal, Discretionary	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Total, Systems Acquisition:	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Subtotal, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48
Less: Adjustments for Other Funding Sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net, Enacted Appropriations and Budget Estimates:	-	-	37,000	-	-	37,226²	-	-	42,600	-	-	5,600	-	-	5,552	-	-	48

¹The numbers displayed in the FY 2013 Base column are the annualized short-term continuing resolution amounts from P.L 112-175. All display and discussion of the request are written as comparisons between FY 2012 Revised Enacted and FY 2014 Request.

² The FY 2013 column excludes funding from the FY 2013 Disaster Relief Supplemental.

III. Current Services Program Description by PPA

Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Program Performance Justification
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Radiation Portal Monitor Program

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	1,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	5,500
2014 Current Services	-	-	7,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	7,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	5,500

DNDO requests \$7.0 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.029 million for WCF
- Increase of \$5.5 million as an adjustment to account for funds transfer to HPRDS in FY 2012
- Increase of \$0.029 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The RPMP was established in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPM systems at U.S. POEs and providing the scientific and technical expertise needed to design, acquire, deploy, and effectively maintain and operate RPM systems. This effort is part of the DHS multilayered strategy to keep U.S. ports safe and secure by interdicting illicit rad/nuc materials.

Program funds are used to support CBP's efforts to maintain scanning coverage at previously completed POEs (e.g. sustainment of existing POEs). As POEs are reconfigured, RPMs must be relocated, decommissioned, and/or additional RPM systems must be deployed to maintain current scanning capabilities.

QHSR Strategic Alignment - RPMP

- DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

RADIATION PORTAL MONITOR PROGRAM

Historically, the RPMP has been the source of funding for the acquisition and deployment of RPMs at U.S. land and sea POEs. DNDO will continue to manage the deployment of the remaining PVT systems in its inventory and will deploy selected improvements that have been projected to enhance operational or threat detection performance to fielded systems in FY 2014.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Securing the Cities
Program Performance Justification
(Dollars in Thousands)**

PPA: Securing the Cities

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	22,000
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	0
2014 Current Services	-	-	22,000
2014 Total Request	-	-	22,000
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	0

DNDO requests \$22.0 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$0.09 million for WCF
- Increase of \$0.09 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The STC Program seeks to assist State, local, and tribal stakeholders to design and implement or enhance existing architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of rad/nuc materials out of regulatory control within high-threat, high-density urban areas.

QHSR Strategic Alignment – Securing the Cities

- DHS QHSR Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

SECURING THE CITIES PROGRAM

The STC program is a multi-year rad/nuc detection capability development program. First year activities include planning and evaluation to determine the most critical detection needs within the area. The second and third years focus on phased capability development and implementation, executed through financial support for equipment, training, exercises, and program management. Cities may also use DHS homeland security grant funds for some of these items. The fourth and fifth years continue with training and exercises, emphasizing the area's ability to surge and integrate with Federal rad/nuc detection capabilities. The phased strategy enables DNDO to provide Federal assistance to multiple areas simultaneously while expanding capabilities to further implement the domestic component of the GNDA.

Throughout STC's implementation in the NYC area, assessments of the program's effectiveness in building capabilities were conducted. An interim report published in September 2008 described the business model. A second interim report was completed in January 2011 and focused on evaluating the program as implemented in the NYC area. Two other assessments were completed: an independent assessment of STC completed in April 2011 and an assessment of the April 2011 full-scale exercise completed in October 2011. These reports assessed Phase I and II activities in NYC and indicated the STC program has succeeded in developing a robust area-wide detection program focused on preventing a rad/nuc attack on the NYC region.

In FY 2012, the STC program initiated the Phase I planning and evaluation activities for the Los Angeles/Long Beach area to determine the most critical detection needs within the area.

Implementations in both the NYC and Los Angeles areas have resulted in the development of a robust, repeatable development model allowing DNDO to realize significant efficiencies as it supports future metropolitan areas. Funding for this program will continue to be used to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction rad/nuc detection and reporting architectures. Funds will be allocated to ensure detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners will provide in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds will also be used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO will work with State and local partners to budget appropriately for the long-term sustainability of capabilities implemented under this program.

DNDO SA funds are disbursed under the STC program through competitively awarded cooperative agreements to the State and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Established STC Program tools include the Program Plan, Implementation Plan, Lifecycle Cost Estimate, and the Sustainment Plan. DNDO tools to assist STC implementation include:

- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection Community of Interest website on the Homeland Security Information Network

- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection and Adjudication Capability Development Framework and Calculator
- Preventive Radiological/Nuclear Detection National Incident Management System Resource Typing

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition:
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Performance Justification**
(Dollars in Thousands)

PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems

	Perm. Pos	FTE	Amount
2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	13,500
2014 Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	(5,452)
2014 Current Services	-	-	8,048
2014 Program Change	-	-	5,552
2014 Total Request	-	-	13,600
Total Change 2012 to 2014	-	-	100

DNDO requests \$13.6 million in FY 2014 for this activity.

Adjustments-to-Base include:

- Decrease of \$5.5 million as an adjustment to account for funds transfer from RPMP in FY 2012
- Decrease of \$0.033 million for WCF
- Increase of \$0.081 million for non-recurring technical adjustment

CURRENT SERVICES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under the HPRDS PPA, DNDO procures multiple types of rad/nuc detection and identification equipment on behalf of DHS Components and for specific events supplementing State and local law enforcement agency capabilities. The HPRDS program consists of several projects supporting multiple users whose mission is to detect and identify rad/nuc threats. The objectives of the HPRDS program are to provide more capable systems, expand the range of activities, and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. These systems are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. Projects include all human portable radiation detection devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by a person. The devices procured under the HPRDS program are fully developed and most are commercially available.

QHSR Strategic Alignment –HPRDS

- DHS QHSR Mission 1, Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security
 - Goal 1.2: Prevent the Unauthorized Acquisition or Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Materials and Capabilities
 - Objective 1.2.3: Control Movement of CBRN
 - Objective 1.2.4: Protection Against Hostile Use of CBRN

HPRDS ACQUISITION PROGRAM

DNDO procures multiple types of human portable equipment for DHS Operational Components (CBP, USCG, and TSA). This equipment includes handheld RIIDs, PRDs, rad/nuc detection backpacks, and other boat-to-boat detection equipment pending results of SVSD analysis.

Customs and Border Protection Joint Acquisition Strategy (JAS) Project

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO coordinates with CBP for the deployment of human portable systems for CBP officers and agents to scan people, cargo, and privately owned vehicles at and between POEs. DNDO will continue to deploy next generation RIIDs after the successful initiation of a five-year procurement contract in FY 2013. The procurement of COTS PRDs will continue in FY 2014 while evaluation of next-generation solutions for operational suitability is conducted.

U.S. Coast Guard Joint Acquisition Strategy Project

Per the cooperatively developed JAS, DNDO procures rad/nuc detection systems to satisfy USCG requirements. Required equipment includes PRDs, RIIDs, Linear and Handheld Radiation Monitors, and backpack systems. In addition to these requirements, DNDO may also purchase equipment for the HPT and/or boat-to-boat detection missions in FY 2014 (pending the results of these systems development efforts and funding availability).

Transportation Security Administration

DNDO supports the needs of TSA VIPR teams for rad/nuc detection equipment by providing teams with PRDs, handheld RIIDS, and radiation detection backpacks. HPRDS funds would be used to sustain - in terms of lifecycle replenishment - the equipment of the existing VIPR teams and to begin outfitting additional VIPR teams with rad/nuc detection equipment in FY 2014.

Helium-3 Gas Procurement for Legacy Neutron Detectors Project

DNDO plans to acquire approximately 50 liters of ³He in FY 2014 to ensure that DHS has the gas required to execute its mission during the transition to alternative technologies. ³He is released for use when authorized by the ³He Sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

The ³He Mitigation Program is currently identifying technologies that may replace legacy neutron detectors acquired by CBP, TSA, and USCG. Beginning in FY 2014, ³He will be procured for systems

that have not transitioned away from ^3He . This requirement is expected to decline when alternative technologies become available for HPRDS.

IV. Program Justification Changes

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Justification of Program Changes**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increase 1: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
PPA: Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Program Increase: Positions 0, FTE 0, Dollars \$5,552

Funding Profile

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted			FY 2013 Annualized CR			FY 2014 Request (as compared to FY 2012)		
	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)
Current Services Level							-	-	8,048
Program Increase							-	-	5,552
Total Request	-	-	13,500	-	-	8,049	-	-	13,600

Total Program Change \$5.552M

Description of Item

The HPRDS PPA supports the procurement of multiple types of equipment including RIIDs, PRDs, and radiation detection backpacks for CBP, USCG, and TSA’s VIPR teams; procurement of equipment for the Mobile Detection Deployment Program to provide a surge capability in support of rad/nuc detection operations; the He³ Shortage Acquisition Program; and the HPT, and SVSD programs. HPT devices will increase the probability of detecting and identifying rad/nuc material through constant non-deliberate scanning during normal law enforcement operations. Because HPT devices will be worn at all times, they will also function as personal protective equipment, providing personnel with warnings when exposed to potentially harmful levels of radiation. The SVSD solution will provide radiation detection capability to DHS maritime assets to protect major U.S. population centers and critical infrastructure from “direct-to-target” threats from rad/nuc weapons. SVSD will improve the efficiency of scanning vessels of less than 300 tons by providing equipment to conduct standoff detection operations.

Justification

The funding increase of \$5.6 million in the HPRDS PPA supports the acquisition of next generation handheld nuclear detection equipment to DHS front-line operations that began in FY 2011, as well as supports HPT, SVSD, and other programs.

As the designated Executive Agent for Strategic Sourcing of Handheld Radiation Detection (HRD) devices and PRDs for DHS, the HPRDS program is currently conducting an acquisition to address end-user operational requirements for rad/nuc detection and identification devices. The outcome of this acquisition for basic handheld RIID will determine the types and quantities of devices to be acquired.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The requested program increase in HPRDS will be targeted to address the most pressing requirements and field a mix of devices addressing the areas of highest vulnerabilities in the GNDA and needs of our operational partners.

The funding will enable DNDO to:

- Procure additional next-generation basic handheld RIIDS shortening the recapitalization plan for CBP by approximately one year;
- Acquire 80 percent more detection equipment for USCG;
- Continue to deploy Boat-to-Boat scanning capability for CBP & USCG; and
- Acquire HPT solution.

V. Exhibits and Other Supporting Material

A. Justification of Proposed Legislative Language

For expenses for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office acquisition and deployment of detection systems in accordance with the global nuclear detection architecture, [\$51,455,000] \$42,600,000¹, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Explanation of Changes:

¹Dollar change only. No substantive changes proposed.

B. FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

Department of Homeland Security

Systems Acquisition

FY 2012 to FY 2014 Budget Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	37,000
Adjustments-to-Base¹			
Increases			
Technical Adjustment	-	-	200
Total, Increases	-	-	200
Decreases			
Working Capital Fund	-	-	(152)
Total, Decreases	-	-	(152)
Total Adjustments-to-Base	-	-	48
2014 Current Services	-	-	37,048
Program Changes			
Increases			
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	-	-	5,552
Total, Increases	-	-	5,552
Total Program Changes	-	-	5,552
2014 Request	-	-	42,600
2012 to 2014 Change	-	-	5,600

¹FY12 RE includes \$5.5 million that was reprogrammed from RPMP PPA to HPRDS PPA.

C. Summary of Requirements

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2012 Revised Enacted	-	-	37,000
FY 2013 Annualized CR	-	-	37,226
Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	200
Decreases	-	-	(152)
Total, Adjustments-to-Base from FY 2012	-	-	48
FY 2014 Current Services	-	-	37,048
Program Changes	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	5,552
Total, Program Changes	-	-	5,552
FY 2014 Request	-	-	42,600
FY 2012 to FY 2014 Total Change	-	-	5,600

Estimates by Program Project Activity	FY 2012			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2014			FY 2012 to FY 2014		
	Revised Enacted			Adjustments-to-Base			Program Change			Request			Total Change		
	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount	Pos	FTE	Amount
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	0	0	\$1,500	0	0	\$5,500	0	0	0	0	0	\$7,000	0	0	\$5,500
Securing the Cities	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	0	0	0
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	0	0	13,500	0	0	(5,452)	0	0	\$5,552	0	0	13,600	0	0	100
Total	0	0	37,000	0	0	48	0	0	5,552	0	0	42,600	0	0	5,600

D. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

N/A

E. Summary of Requirements By Object Class

Department of Homeland Security
Systems Acquisition
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2012 Revised Enacted	2013 Annualized CR	2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits				
Total, Personnel and Other Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes				
21.0 Travel	\$16	\$16	-	(16)
24.0 Printing	20	20	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,380	3,283	\$3,409	1,029
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	365	367	-	(365)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	16	16	-	(16)
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	75	-	(75)
31.0 Equipment	14,623	13,824	18,751	4,128
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,505	19,625	20,440	935
Total, Other Object Classes	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600
Total, Direct Obligations	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600
Adjustments				
Net Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	37,000	37,226	42,600	5,600

F. Permanent Positions by Grade

N/A

G. Capital Investment and Construction Initiative Listing
N/A

H. PPA Budget Justifications

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Radiation Portal Monitor Program
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	6	6	-	(6)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	160	1,050	1,050	890
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	16	16	-	(16)
31.0 Equipment	1,318	5,970	5,950	4,632
Total, Other Object Classes	1,500	7,042	7,000	5,500
Adjustments	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	
Total Requirements	1,500	7,042	7,000	5,500
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Radiation Portal Monitor Program Mission Statement

The Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Program was established at CBP in January 2002 with the objective of deploying RPMs at ports of entry (POEs) and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, deploy, operate and maintain these systems. In 2005, DNDO assumed the responsibility of designing, acquiring and deploying the systems, and it has established a Ports of Entry program to work with CBP to bring the latest technology to bear on the threat of illicit nuclear materials crossing our borders. This program procures equipment to meet the needs of end-users, in accordance with the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA). The RPMP was established with the objectives of deploying RPMs at United States ports of entry (POEs), and providing the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) works to keep the major seaports and northern and southwest land borders safe using radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection capabilities, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) continues to address the vulnerabilities in other locations and pathways.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$6	\$6	0	(\$6)

Travel includes all costs of transportation for persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$160	\$1050	\$1050	\$890

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$1,050,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	\$16	\$16	0	(\$16)

The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$1,318	\$5,970	\$5,950	\$4,632

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is \$5,950,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Securing the Cities**
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
21.0 Travel	10	10	-	(10)
24.0 Printing	20	20	-	(20)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,100	2,113	1,560	(540)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	365	367	-	(365)
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	19,505	19,625	20,440	935
Total, Other Object Classes	22,000	22,135	22,000	0
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	22,000	22,135	22,000	0
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Securing the Cities Mission Statement

The objective of the Securing the Cities (STC) initiative is to reduce the risk of a radiological or nuclear attack in high-risk metropolitan areas by enhancing regional capabilities to detect and interdict radiological material out of regulatory control. This initiative was initiated in the New York City (NYC region). Acquisition funds were utilized to procure, integrate, deploy, test, evaluate, train, and exercise a multi-layer, multi-pathway, multi-jurisdiction nuclear detection and reporting architecture for the region. Funds were also allocated to ensure that detection capabilities are integrated with Federal, State, and local command, control, and communication systems. State and local partners provided in-kind resources by bearing operational costs. Funds were also used for logistics, maintenance, and calibration costs as well as personnel costs to support the training necessary to operate detection equipment and conduct operational exercises. DNDO Systems Acquisition funds are dispersed under the STC program through competitively awarded Cooperative Agreements to the state and local agencies participating in the STC program.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
21.0 Travel	\$10	\$10	0	(\$10)

Travel includes all costs of transportation of persons, subsistence of travelers, and incidental travel expenses in accordance with Federal travel regulations. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
24.0 Printing	\$20	\$20	0	(\$20)

Printing includes all costs for printing and reproduction obtained from the private sector or from other Federal agencies. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$2,100	\$2,113	\$1,560	(\$540)

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$ 1,560,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.3 Purchases from Gov't accts.	\$365	\$367	0	(\$365)

Purchases from government accounts include costs for purchases from other Federal government agencies or accounts that are not otherwise classified. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contributions	\$19,505	\$19,625	\$20,440	\$935

Grants/Subsidies/Contributions includes cash payments to States, other political subdivisions, corporations, associations, individuals, and contributions to foreign countries, international societies, commissions, proceedings, or projects. The FY 2014 request is \$20,440,000.

**Department of Homeland Security
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
Systems Acquisition
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Classes	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Personnel and Compensation Benefits	-	-	-	-
Other Object Classes	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	120	120	799	679
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	75	0	(75)
31.0 Equipment	13,305	7,854	12,801	(504)
Total, Other Object Classes	13,500	8,049	13,600	100
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, start of year	-	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	-	-	-	-
Total Requirements	13,500	8,049	13,600	100
Full Time Equivalents	-	-	-	-

Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems Mission Statement

DNDO procures multiple types of equipment that provide Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components, and in some cases, law enforcement and first responders with effective human portable systems for radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and identification. These solutions are used for detecting, localizing, and identifying rad/nuc materials, and they are relatively light, easy to use, and of sufficiently low cost to support widespread deployment. The objectives of the HPRDS project are to expand the range of activities and address different types of conveyances and cargo to be scanned for rad/nuc material. Projects include all human portable radiation detection devices that can be worn, carried, or moved by an individual. The devices are fully developed and most are commercially available.

Summary Justification and Explanation of Changes

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	\$120	\$120	\$799	\$679

Advisory and assistance services include services acquired by contract from non-Federal sources (that is the private sector, foreign governments, State and local governments, tribes, etc.) as well as from other units within the Federal Government. The FY 2014 request is \$799,000.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$75	\$75	0	(\$75)

Supplies and materials are defined as commodities that are (a) ordinarily consumed or expended within one year after they are put into use, (b) converted in the process of construction or manufacture, (c) used to form a minor part of equipment or property, or (d) other property of little monetary value that does not meet any of the three criteria listed above, at the option of the agency. The FY 2014 request is \$0.

	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
31.0 Equipment	\$13,305	\$7,854	\$12,801	(\$504)

Equipment includes all costs for the purchases of personal property of a durable nature or the initial installation of equipment when performed under contract. The FY 2014 request is \$12,801,000.

I. Changes In Full Time Employment

N/A

J. FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity

FY 2014 Schedule of Working Capital Fund by Program/Project Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/Project/Activity	FY 2012 Revised Enacted Amount	FY 2013 Annualized CR Amount	FY 2014 Request Amount	FY 2012 to FY 2014 Change
Radiation Portal Monitor Program	\$126	\$126	\$97	(\$29)
Securing the Cities	396	396	306	(90)
Human Portable Radiation Detection Systems	144	144	111	(33)
Total Working Capital Fund	\$666	\$666	\$514	(\$152)

K. DHS Balanced Workforce Strategy

N/A

Department of Homeland Security

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office



Fiscal Year 2014
Strategic Context
Congressional Justification

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A. Component Overview

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office is composed of the following programs that support achievement of the DHS strategic missions, goals, and objectives.

Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics, and Prevention Capability: The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is the lead agency within the US Government (USG) charged with development of the global nuclear detection architecture (GNDA) and the implementation of its domestic components, as well as coordination and stewardship of USG technical nuclear forensics efforts. Functions include integrating interagency efforts to develop and acquire radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection technologies, evaluating detector performance, ensuring effective response to detection alarms, integrating and ensuring readiness of US nuclear forensics capabilities, and conducting transformational research and development for rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies.

Management and Administration: Management and administration provides necessary support functions to enable DNDO to conduct the technical programs involved with rad/nuc detection and forensics capability development. Funding for Federal salaries and expenses, as well as other administrative costs (e.g., infrastructure and shared services) that support these efforts, are part of the Management and Administration Appropriation.

FY 2014 Budget Request

The table below shows Domestic Nuclear Detection Office's FY 2014 Budget request by its Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) programs.

FYHSP Program	FY 2014 Request	
	FTE	Dollars (in thousands)
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability	98	270,090
Management and Administration	29	21,230
Total Budget Request	127	291,320

B. Component Contributions to Achieving Departmental Missions

The table below shows the alignment of the DNDO programs to the DHS Missions and Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise.

Programs	DHS Missions					National and Economic Security	Maturing and Strengthening the Homeland Security Enterprise
	Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security	Securing and Managing Our Borders	Enforcing and Administering Our Immigration Laws	Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace	Ensuring Resilience to Disasters		
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics and Prevention Capability	100%						
Management and Administration	100%						

Mission 1: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security

Resources Requested

DNDO resources supporting *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* are provided in the table below.

Program	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics, and Prevention Capability	268,548	101	270,090	101	270,090	98
Management and Administration	21,452	29	20,605	29	21,230	29
Total	\$290,000	130	\$290,695	130	291,320	127

\$ in thousands

Performance Measures

For *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security*, two types of performance measures are presented. Strategic Performance Plan Measures represent DNDO’s measures that gauge achievement for this mission area, and are considered to be our Government Performance and Results Act performance measures. Additional Management Measures are displayed, as appropriate, to provide a more thorough context of expected performance results.

Strategic Performance Plan Measures

Measure: Percent of cargo conveyances that pass through radiation detection systems upon entering the nation via land border and international rail ports of entry
Description: This measure gauges the amount of cargo conveyances scanned by radiation

detection equipment deployed to the Nation's land border crossing ports of entry and international rail ports of entry. It is expressed in terms of the percent that is scanned by fixed, mobile, and hand-held radiation detection equipment of the total number of cargo conveyances entering the nation through land ports of entry and by international rail.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO

Measure: Percent of containerized cargo conveyances that pass through fixed radiation portal monitors at sea ports of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the amount of containerized cargo scanned by the radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's sea ports of entry. It is expressed in terms of the percent that is scanned by fixed radiation portal monitors of the total number of containerized cargo conveyances entering the nation through sea ports of entry.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO

Management Measures

Measure: Number of comprehensive evaluations and demonstrations of new and improved technologies to protect against nuclear terrorism						
Description: This measure includes several technology development activities: feasibility evaluations completed of proposed radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and forensics technologies through the Academic Research Initiative and the Exploratory Research Program; proof-of-concept demonstrations completed of emerging rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies through the Exploratory Research Program; technology demonstrations and characterizations completed of promising rad/nuc detection and forensics technologies in an operationally relevant environment through the Advanced Technology Demonstration program; and test campaigns planned and executed for systems development testing and commercial systems evaluation testing. Development and acquisition programs are supported by a rigorous and objective test and evaluation program to characterize technologies and systems to understand technical performance, operational effectiveness, and system limitations.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23	23
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of exercises, assessments, and deployments to enhance Federal, state, local and tribal agencies' readiness to combat nuclear terrorism						
Description: Number of operational support exercises, assessments, and deployments conducted by DNDO that enhance the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) by assisting Federal, state, local and tribal partners to improve their rad/nuc detection tactics, techniques and procedures. This measure also includes the number of interagency nuclear forensics exercises in which DNDO serves as the Lead Planner. In leading these nuclear						

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office - Strategic Context

forensics exercises, DNDO ensures a consistent and comprehensive approach to assessing the government's operational capability to perform the nuclear forensics mission.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	61	61
Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: Number of undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctorate fellowships and internships, university and junior faculty awards, and academic research awards in nuclear forensics and radiation detection-related specialties						
Description: This measure gauges the total number of undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctorate fellowships in nuclear forensics- and radiation detection-related sciences, research internships in nuclear forensics, and education awards and junior faculty awards per fiscal year to support nuclear-related academic programs. Recipients of the various Nuclear Forensics Fellowships and Faculty Award programs are selected from a competitive, merit-based application process. The Academic Research Initiative is a collaborative program with the National Science Foundation. These programs seek to advance fundamental knowledge for nuclear and radiological threat detection and related sciences with emphasis on fundamental research to develop human capital for the nuclear science and engineering professions.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	15	28	46	56	63	63
Result:	18	35	50	58	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of international air cargo that passes through radiation detection systems upon entering the nation at air ports of entry						
Description: This measure gauges the amount of international air cargo scanned by radiation detection equipment deployed to the Nation's international cargo aviation airports (U.S. air ports of entry). It is expressed in terms of the percent of the total amount of air cargo entering the Nation through the aviation pathway that is scanned using fixed and non-fixed radiation detection equipment.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO
Result:	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	FOUO	N/A	N/A

Measure: Percent of planned nuclear and radiation detection equipment acquired to combat nuclear terrorism						
Description: This measure reports the ratio of fixed, mobile, and portable radiation detection equipment that DNDO acquired for Federal operators to protect against rad/nuc threats to the baseline set out in the spend plan for a particular year. The spend plan is updated annually as requirements are identified by the Federal operators and funding is appropriated. All equipment will be acquired in accordance with Acquisition Directive 102-01 and will meet codified performance and operational requirements.						
Fiscal Year:	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Target:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	95%

Result:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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